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**ATLANTIC EDITION / THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

## *Air-Crash Inquiry Centers On Instruments and Beacons; Two Investigations Started*

### *Check Shows Radio Beam Was Working, Says Roper*

### *Role of Congress*

### *Divergent Viewpoints on Future Aviation Action Cited*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 8—Investigation of causes for the crash of the Transcontinental & Western Airline's plane yesterday near Uniontown, Penna., embraces examination of the ship's shattered instruments, of the Pittsburgh radio beacons and of other factors bearing on the injury of three and killing of 11 persons.

In the capital, Secretary of Commerce Roper directs the inquiry after sending investigators to the spot. At New York, the transport line reports that it will appoint a board to enquire into causes for the crash.

**Disagree on Beacons**

At Pittsburgh, government and company officials disagreed on whether the radio beams or the plane's instruments were at fault. The ship was 30 miles off its course when it crashed against a mountain. Both pilots, who could do more than anyone else to explain, were killed.

Congressional circles talked of further investigation of the Bureau of Air Commerce.

But to those watching the proceedings objectively this was an old story which evaded the real problems. It is not what bit of detail may have caused this particular accident, but what general conditions in commercial aviation are weakest. Too much emphasis is placed on the immediate symptom, and too little on the general background.

**Mad Scramble Assailed**

The observers who hold these views find nothing either constructive or pleasant in the mad scramble to find a scapegoat for the accident immediately in the public mind. The atmosphere in which the hunt is conducted is not calculated to produce impartial conclusions. Each air line is anxious to establish a better record than its competitors. When an accident occurs they must somehow find an alibi which will hold at least until the public mind has forgotten the incident.

Congress enters the picture from two angles. Some feel it must clear itself from blame by providing all necessary protective facilities which legislation can provide. Under this aspect, it investigates the Bureau of Air Commerce and gives credence to often biased attacks against the bureau which automatically tend to fix blame there. On the other hand, Congress is concerned with the commercial interests which affect individuals in respective constituencies.

From this second aspect Congress and more particularly its individual members, seek to protect the lines against regulations which might be conceived to interfere with profitable operation. There is often political interference with imposition of penalties for violation of Department of Commerce regulations.

An objective view is that more care still can be exercised to guard against accidents.

### Both Radio Beams Declared Working

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, April 8

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT officials recalled today that 85 per cent of pilots who recently answered a questionnaire on radio beacons said the department's present aids were better than two years ago.

Some of the pilots objected, however, to the necessity of interrupting the directional wave to send weather forecasts. Officials said that in the case of the Uniontown, Penna., crash yesday, a new kind of beacon was operating which made this interruption unnecessary.

The old-type beam also was functioning, officials said, at the request of the Transcontinental and Western Airline. Both beams, it was said, were operating efficiently.

Eleven per cent of those replying on the radio beam question said the present equipment was about the same as formerly, while 4 per cent thought it worse.

## Hostess Heroine In Crash of TWA Airliner in Fog

*Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press*

UNIONTOWN, Penna, April 8—The words of a heroic hostess and the twisted dials of a shattered instrument board told the tale today of the airliner Sun Racer's end with 11 fatalities and three injured survivors.

At dawn a group of investigators trudged up the highest mountain in western Pennsylvania to check over the wreckage of the big TWA transport which plowed through a fog into a rock-strewn woods yesterday.

Then they turned to listen to the experiences of the three survivors. The group included four Department of Commerce inspectors.

Nellie Granger, hostess on the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

## Zamora Ousted In Spain By Cortes Ballot

### President's Fall Laid to Widened Rift With Cabinet Ministers

### Lefts' Power Rises

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

MADRID, April 8—Widening of the gap between Niceto Alcora Zamora and his Ministers is held to have been one of the main causes of the President's dramatic dismissal at midnight last night by the Cortes.

A motion by Indalecio Prieto, leader of the Socialist central group, to the effect that dissolution of the last Parliament was unnecessary, was passed by 238 against five, with the Rights generally abstaining. According to the Spanish Constitution such a vote of censure on the head of the state implies automatic dismissal.

**Action Sets Precedent**

Apart from the personal issue, the action of the Left Wing would be irrational, considering the fact that the Popular Front owes its advent to power to the refusal of the President to call upon the Roman Catholic leaders to form a government, when perhaps under the Constitution he should have done so. Thus, it is declared, his wish not to turn the republic into a Vaticanist state has cost him his post.

Last night's memorable session was opened by the Speaker with the statement that it was the first in the history of the republic held to discuss an action of the head of the state. The debate was led by the Socialists, the Republicans not participating.

**Basis of Criticisms**

Señor Prieto accused the President of permitting the Cabinet of Manuel Portela Vallardares to govern one month without a parliamentary session and of striving personally for the formation of a central party under that Premier's leadership in the hope of thereby strengthening his own position as President.

Leaders of the Roman Catholic and other Right Wing parties denounce the action of the Left Wing

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

**At Helm in Spain**

Wide World

**Diego Martinez Barrios**
Acting President

## Southern States Share $2,500,000 For Storm Relief

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 8—Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, today divided among six southern states the $2,500,000 set aside by President Roosevelt for tornado reconstruction.

Allotments were made as follows: Mississippi, $1,000,000; Georgia, $1,000,000; South Carolina, $200,000; Alabama, $100,000; Arkansas, $100,000, and Tennessee, $100,000.

WPA administrators in the stricken states had already been authorized to proceed without delay in rendering every assistance possible in clearing away wreckage, purifying water supplies and in aiding the homeless. In general the same rules apply as held in the eastern flood crisis a fortnight ago. WPA workers are used on all public property and on private property where the existence of an emergency is certified by local health officials.

Loan facilities of the Federal Housing Administration, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will be available to industries and home owners in the stricken sections on the same basis as to flood sufferers.

Mr. Hopkins reported today that 1206 PWA workers are already engaged in removing debris at Tupelo, Miss., and 500 at Gainesville, Ga., the two cities that were hardest hit.

### Weather Bureau Reports Flood Danger Is Ebbing

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—Relief within a few days from floods sweeping sections of the storm-buffeted South was predicted today by the weather bureau.

Reporting that many rivers in Alabama, northern Georgia, and North and South Carolina were at flood stage this morning, officials added that "the rain seems to be over in the southeast section."

A 55-foot stage, several feet above flood level, was reported on the Cape Fear River at Fayetteville, N. C.

It observed that the Ohio River crest which did great damage recently in Pittsburgh, is just now reaching Cairo, Ill., where a rise of 2.10 feet in the past 24 hours gave a stage of 52.2 feet, more than 12 feet above flood level. The Mississippi was said to be above flood stage from Cairo to below Memphis, Tenn.

### Flood Patrol Is Kept

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 8 (AP)—Men patrolled levees along the Mississippi River and its tributaries throughout the valley today as the river continued a steady rise, overflowing many thousands of acres of lowlands unprotected by levees

### Return to Rolls Granted at End Of Temporary Jobs

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 8—A drive is on here to encourage employment and to reduce the cost of operating the Emergency Relief Bureau. Miss Charlotte E. Carr, executive director of the bureau has sent out notices to more than 200,000 families and individuals now on home relief, assuring them that if they accept temporary jobs they may be confident of reinstatement on the relief rolls when their work terminates and they are again in need.

Miss Carr announces that through reorganization of the bureau a saving of about $7,700,000 a year has been effected. This has been achieved through reduction of the bureau's personnel, according to Miss Carr, who notes that more than 6000 employees have been dismissed. She places the present staff at 12,500, as compared with 18,075 last August, and explains that salaries of heads of departments have been cut 40 per cent, the reductions making for a saving of $32,000.

"Nearly 29,000 families and individuals quit the relief rolls for private jobs between Aug. 1, 1935, and Feb. 29, 1936," she reports. "We feel that our reinstatement policy is responsible for a large number of job acceptances. Without this practical policy of handling reapplications, many relief recipients would hesitate to accept jobs, particularly temporary work."

## Youth Program Proves Help To Many Thousand

### Pays Up to $40 Monthly for Part-Time Work Out of School

### 564,714 Benefited

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 8 — The National Youth Administration, through direct cash payments, is giving aid to 564,714 young people who otherwise would be out of school and out of work, a survey of its pay rolls showed today.

Benefits, authorized by President Roosevelt last June, take the form of wages to high school, college and graduate students, and to out-of-school youths employed on NYA work projects. A survey of NYA pay rolls shows that 228,046 of the recipients are high school students; 121,517 undergraduate college students, 5151 graduate college students, and 210,000 out-of-school youths working on projects.

**Pay Is Thinly Spread**

Wages paid to students for part-time work under the supervision of school authorities range from a $6-a-month maximum for high school students to a $40-a-month maximum for graduate students. Undergraduate college students earn an average of $15 monthly.

For work on public or quasi-public projects sponsored by state youth directors, the 210,000 NYA employees receive up to $25 a month.

Given authority to spend $50,000,000 in the fiscal year which began last July 1, the NYA will pass out of existence in another three months unless the President orders it continued. Present plans call for the payment of wages to students until the close of school in June and to project workers until July 1.

**Opposed From Two Sources**

The chief opposition to the NYA has come from two sources: (1) educators who want to see aid administered through permanent local school authorities instead of by emergency officials open to political influence; (2) The American Youth Congress, which holds the present setup entirely inadequate and urges passage of the Benson-Amlie bill, appropriating $3,500,000,000 to furnish vocational training and employment at wage rates not less than $15 a week.

This group points out that there are between 5,000,000 and 8,000,000 jobless young people, of which only 500,000 have been aided by the NYA.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, an influence in the creation of the NYA, has thrown cold water on the Benson-Amlie bill as too extravagant.

**Helps Find Jobs**

In addition to paying direct wage benefits, the NYA has set up 24 junior employment services in 11 states to find jobs in private in-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

# France Plans 'U. S. of Europe' With Police at Geneva's Call; League's 13 Probe Bombings

### Britain Protests Italy's Use of Poison Gas; Cites Instances

### Red Cross Data Asked at Geneva

### Nile and Rhine Linked With Current Discussions Before League

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GENEVA, April 8 — **The League of Nations' "Committee of Thirteen" today appointed a subcommittee of jurists to investigate charges that Italy was using poison gas in Ethiopia.**

**At the same time, the Committee of Thirteen empowered its chairman, Salvador de Madariaga of Spain, to try to learn Premier Benito Mussolini's terms for making peace.**

**He was instructed to talk to Baron Pompeo Aloisi, the Italian Delegate to the League, when the latter comes to Geneva tomorrow.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

GENEVA, April 8—How can the war in Africa be speedily ended and how can the menace of war in Europe be averted? These are the twin tasks of the statesmen who are meeting here today.

The relation of these problems became apparent the moment British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and French Foreign Minister Pierre Etienne Flandin began their conversations and will be emphasized by the presence of Baron Pompeo Aloisi at the head of the Italian delegation.

**Important Questions**

Officially, the Committee of Thirteen—which is the League Council minus Italy—was convoked to decide: Firstly, whether sanctions should be reinforced or suspended; secondly, whether a protest should be made against the bombing of open towns, and the alleged use of gas; thirdly, whether an armistice should be insisted on immediately; fourthly, whether a preliminary settlement should be negotiated by Salvador de Madariaga, chairman of the committee, in Rome, and Addis Ababa, or whether by a section of the committee in Geneva.

**Nile and Rhine**

But the simultaneous gathering of the Locarno Powers to discuss what steps should be taken regarding remilitarization of the Rhineland brought vividly into view the interconnection of the Nile and the Rhine of the Ethiopian and the German question. Neither of them it is agreed, can be treated in isolation.

The League feels itself singularly

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### Mexico Protests Sanctions' Delays

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Geneva, April 8

MEXICO filed a protest against "paralyzation" of sanctions against Italy today, just as the League of Nations Conciliation Committee of Thirteen was called into session to discuss terms for Italo-Ethiopian peace.

The Mexican communication, presented to Dr. Augusto Vasconcellos of Portugal, chairman of the League's Sanctions Committee of Eighteen, said:

"It is our duty to inform you that Mexico believes that since March, when peace negotiations were suggested, everyone supposed that would not signify either paralyzation or delay in application of sanctions against country branded an aggressor."

## London Reveals Reich Recedes On Eastern Pact

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, April 8—The striking fact that Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's latest proposals of April 7 do not in some respects go as far as his proposals of April and May last year, is brought out in the British Government's "Blue Book" on the discussions for a European settlement, which was brought out today.

The Blue Book recapitulates the 13 points from the Chancellor's speech of May 21, 1935. Examination shows them to be almost precisely the same as the scheme for settlement which Herr Hitler produced in his reply to the London Memorandum last month.

**Actual Recession**

In one respect Germany has actually receded from an earlier standpoint. On April 12, 1935, at the time of the Stresa Conference, Baron Constantin von Neurath, the Reich's Foreign Minister, sent a written communication in which he said that though Germany was not in position to announce adhesion to the Eastern Pact in its proposed form it was "nevertheless ready to give consent to such a security pact" on certain conditions.

Later, however, Germany reverted to bilateral pacts of non-aggression limited to the states contiguous to Germany.

**"Intolerable"**

The Blue Book discloses that the British Government last August—six months before the Rhinelands were reoccupied—described the situation created by such an attitude on Germany's part as "deplorable." This, however, is the situation that still exists after Herr Hitler's memorandum of April 1.

Another point brought out in the Blue Book is the fact that the British Government for months before reoccupation of the Rhineland has been urging negotiations for a full Franco-German settlement as well as for a western air pact.

**He Didn't Know**

The latest occasion was March 6—the day before receipt of Herr Hitler's communication announcing repudiation of the Locarno and reoccupation of the Rhineland. On that day British Foreign Secretary Anthony had a long talk on the subject with the German Ambassador, Dr. Leopold von Hoesch, who after listening with apparent attention remarked, "As he left," that an "important declaration" was on its way from Berlin, and he wished to deliver it the following day. There was no a vestige of a hint that the declaration was a denunciation of the Locarno Pact. Charitable observers believe the Ambassador himself did not know.

The Blue Book contains many references to Germany's continued acceptance of the Locarno after the conclusion of the Franco-Soviet pact. Herr Hitler's objections to the Franco-Soviet pact on the grounds that it violates the Locarno Pact also appear clearly from the Blue Book.

### European Commission With Dictatorial Powers Proposed

### 25-Year Status Quo In French Proposal

### Mussolini Demands Swift Annihilation of All Ethiopian Armies

The League's Committee on Conciliation between Italy and Ethiopia begins its sessions at Geneva.

The British Foreign Secretary in Geneva voiced immediate and vigorous protest against the use of poison gas by Italy, even as Premier Mussolini, in Rome, called for complete annihilation of the Ethiopian forces in a war to a finish.

France's plan for a kind of United States of Europe — a European League within the League of Nations—with a permanent air, sea and land police force supplied by the members—was presented via London. A supreme commission is planned to look after peace. And the scheme is offered as a 25-year plan, countering that offered by Reichsführer Hitler.

Mexico has something caustic and definite to say about "paralyzation" of League sanctions and delay in their application, in a direct appeal to the League calling for drastic action.

Britain issues a "White Paper" on negotiations with Germany that show the Reich's fears of the Franco-Soviet alliance even before the Rhine remilitarization.

### French Proposals Sent British Government As Answer to Reich

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PARIS, April 8—Perpetuation for 25 years of the present territorial status in Europe, guaranteed by regional pacts of mutual assistance and completed by military and economic disarmament, is the essence of France's peace plan, published here today.

The French Government's comprehensive security plans amount in effect almost to reorganization of the League of Nations on a strictly European plane. This, coupled with the fact that no demand for territorial modification can be entertained for 25 years, is for the French the kernel of the document.

**Two Questions**

In the memorandum addressed to the British Government in answer to Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's proposals, the French Government reproduces the same essential factor. Enumerating the most obvious points of friction in Europe—such as Memel, Danzig and Austria — the memorandum concludes with the questions:

"Does Germany recognize as valid and without any reservations the territorial and political status of Europe as it is today?"

"Does she admit that respect for this status shall be guaranteed by an agreement based on mutual assistance?"

**Twelve Pages of Reply**

France's 13-page refutation of Herr Hitler's reply to the London White Paper is summarized in these three concluding statements:

"Does the vital law of nations authorize unilateral violation of a pledged agreement?

"Is peace to be assured by collaboration of all for respect of the rights of each, or will the powers have every latitude to set forth in their own way their private differences with states in good faith, without being taken advantage of?

"No European government would be a party to the new accord without having first received a clear answer to these questions."

**Too Much Leeway**

With obviously sincere anxiety, the French Government points to Germany's thesis of vital national rights and asks in effect: Of what import are the German Government's declarations that it nourishes no territorial ambitions, that it will respect frontiers, if it reserves the right to change its mind at a later date.

France's peace plan in great part grows out of this attitude of distrust, since it consists primarily of a series of regional mutual assistance agreements, designed to operate swiftly and effectively against any nation which attempts by force to change the existing territorial status.

**Sets Up Commission**

The most significantly original element of the French proposals consists in a plan to establish a European commission within the League framework endowed with authority to impose its decisions upon Europe. For example, it is empowered to decide by a simple two-thirds vote the limitation of armaments to be applied to each European power. It would have at its disposal an international armed force composed of special military and naval contingents contributed by the various powers.

**Close Economic Union**

Once security has been established in Europe by these political measures, the French plan provides for an economic agreement between

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## Borah Wins Wisconsin Test But President Is Stronger

**Political Insights**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 8 — From last-minute reports from the Wisconsin polls, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho seems to have won a favorable delegation for the Cleveland convention, and thus keeps himself in the running as a major party influence. It would have been an astonishing upset had he failed to do so, because of primary voting methods and conditions in Wisconsin.

At the same time, the Hoover-Landon rift attracts continued attention here, and has produced a critical situation in California which Republican leaders there declare may mean the loss of the State to the Democrats in November.

Possibly the most significant feature of the Wisconsin voting was not Senator Borah's victory, which had been expected, but its relative closeness, and the great number of votes that President Roosevelt had over Senator Borah.

Likewise, the close shave for re-election that Milwaukee's Socialist Mayor Daniel Webster Hoan was having gave further evidence of changing political tempers.

The Hoan margin was reported as 103,100 votes against 90,548 for Sheriff Joseph W. Shinners in 373 out of 397 precincts. Searched for national implications this result is taken to indicate that voters are not quite so Leftist in sympathy as in past years, although there are many complicating local factors.

**Regular Slate Lags**

In 1570 of Wisconsin's 2915 precincts, the votes for a Roosevelt-instructed delegation—which was not contested—totaled 183,948. Senator Borah's supporters polled 76,834. The regular Republican slate was running about 10 per cent behind Senator Borah.

But the Idaho Senator's success was taken for granted, partly because in few states had he the support given to him in Wisconsin as the veteran leader who fought many battles shoulder to shoulder with the senior Robert M. La Follette.

An even more significant reason, however, is that the Wisconsin primary is on the "interchangeable" basis, which means that friends of Senator Borah in the Progressive or Democratic parties could cross over into the Republican primary, cast their votes, and cross back into their own line-up. There was considerable incentive for them to desert their own ranks this time, for no contest prevailed nationally on Progressive or Democratic ballots, and by voting for Senator Borah there was a chance to give the regular Republican organization a thwack.

* * *

**The Hoover-Landon Rift**

The capital is still analyzing the sharp division that has grown up between the chief Republican candidate and the last Republican President. Its ultimate consequences are frankly recognized as serious, although it is expected that if Governor Landon is the nominee Mr. Hoover will support him—with how

(Continued on Page 9, Column 3)

## Soviet-Mongol Pact Revealed

MOSCOW, April 8 (AP)—Soviet Russia published the text of its mutual assistance pact with Outer Mongolia today. Japan meanwhile remained silent on the recent Soviet statement that drastic measures were required to settle disputes on the Far Eastern frontiers of Mongolia and Manchoukuo.

The pact put into writing an agreement existing for more than a year—a document considered of great importance in conection with the troubled Far Eastern situation.

It gave the Soviet Union the right to adopt "all measures necessary," in accord with Outer Mongolia, in the event of even a "menace" of attack upon Mongol territory.

The purpose of the treaty was declared to be not merely to resist attacks, but to "prevent" them.

No further conflict on the Mongol border had been reported since the March 31 fighting, which caused the Moscow Foreign Office to inform Japanese Ambassador Tamekichi Ota that it regarded urgent measures as necessary to end the strife.

Soviet advices from Urga, capital of Outer Mongolia, said that large bodies of Japanese and Manchoukuan troops, nevertheless, remained in the vicinity of the frontiers.

Ambassador Ota, who informed the Foreign Office he would notify the Tokyo Government of its stand, had not returned thus far with an answer.

### China's Red Menace Appears Near Shanghai

SHANGHAI, April 8 (AP)—China's ever-changing "Communist menace" struck almost in the environs of Shanghai today, when authorities of Chekiang Province announced at Hangchow that highways in the southern half of the province were closed to foreign motorists because of Communist bandit activities.

The authorities said a large number of troops were moving into that area, rendering it unwise for foreigners, who might be planning Easter trips there, to be permitted to do so. Until now, the Communist activities had been most pronounced in Shansi Province, endangering American and other missionaries.

## The World's Day

*Its News in Focus*

Wednesday, April 8

### Mexico—Advocates Diplomacy Above War

**Mexico, D. F.**— The Mexican Government, strongly socialistic in its professions, has issued a denunciation of war that is regarded as reassuring in its vehemence. The Government's statement came in reply to a query from the women's sector of the American Liberty League. Long badgered by revolutions, even now conducting an investigation of a ruthless railroad dynamiting, Mexico disclosed its strong socialistic and pacificist tendencies when it said:

"All wars are based fundamentally on economic problems that should not be solved by force but by cordial diplomatic relations."

### League—Committee of 13 Sits at Geneva

**Geneva**—The League of Nations' Committee of Thirteen resumed consideration of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

Britain appeared still determined to press for a strong denunciation of Italy's bombings of open towns and for a cessation of hostilities. France and its allies, however, seemed disposed to leniency, since Italy is so greatly needed as a guarantor of Locarno and a stabilizer of Central Europe.

**Rome**—Il Duce provided a background of intransigence for the conciliatory efforts of the committee. He summoned his ministers and announced that Italy would regard itself secure in East African colonies only after the "total annihilation of the Ethiopian military forces."

### Price Fixing—Stop Ordered in Packing Industry

**Washington**—The tide of national policy seems to have turned sharply against trusts, combinations and monopolies.

Yesterday 11 meat packers of national prominence were charged with price fixing and ordered by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace to "cease and desist." The case has been pending since 1934 and it is reported that the companies have already desisted from what they are to desist from.

Last week the United States Supreme Court decreed that certain practices of the Sugar Institute, Inc., were in restraint of trade, and were thus monopolistic and unconstitutional. This decision is deemed of paramount importance in curbing the activities of voluntary trade associations.

Thus the steps toward compulsory monopoly taken so boldly under the NRA have been retraced and the nation appears bent in the opposite direction.

### Locarno—France Launches European Peace Plan

**Geneva**—Europe today has before it the fourth major proposal for organizing the peace of Europe since Adolf Hitler ordered German troops into the Rhineland a month ago yesterday.

It is the proposal of France, made to the Locarno Powers by Pierre Etienne Flandin, French Foreign Minister.

The proposal is to organize a mutual assistance pact, implemented by air, land and naval forces so overweening that they can maintain the "status quo" whether Hitler is sincere or not.

**Specifically France Proposes—**

A European Commission within the League would be implemented by an international police force. It would set up a League of European

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

## Boston News Today:

$5,000,000 El Improvement Opposed by Sullivan
Trial Dates Set for School Case Indictments
State Accepts RFC Plan for Closed Banks
Steam Trawler "Mist" Takes Last Trip
Return to Partisan Elections Move Is Held Up
"First Shot" Was Fired in New Hampshire Is Claim

These and other stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

### New York Orchestra Calls Barbirolli

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 8—Appointment of John Barbirolli, English conductor, as leader of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York for the first 10 weeks of its 1936-37 season is announced. The other chief conductor will be Arthur Rodzinski, who heads the Cleveland Orchestra. To add to the list Igor Stravinsky, George Enesco, and Carlos Chavez will each direct a few concerts. The season will open on Nov. 5 and will be the ninety-fifth year of the society.

Mr. Barbirolli was born in London of an Italian father and French mother in 1899. He began his career as conductor in 1925.

**Presidential Possibilities**

**By Frank L. Perrin**

**Last of Five Articles**

Based on interviews by the Associate Editor of The Christian Science Monitor with the leading contenders for the Republican nomination, and a discussion of the Progressives in the campaign.

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# Big Sums Given By Rich Men To Fight New Deal

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 8—Evidence that The Crusaders, Inc., had on one occasion deleted an attack on the bonus from a radio broadcast following information that its inclusion would alienate support of a "nation-wide newspaper chain," together with a list of heavy contributions from prominent individuals also supporting the American Liberty League, was produced by the Black lobby committee today.

The Crusaders, originally formed to fight prohibition, was later reorganized to "clarify public opinion" on national issues, according to Fred G. Clark, its national commander, who testified today The Crusaders received about $120,000 a year, he explained, in addition to contributions to separate radio, "sound money committee" and similar funds, and to local contributions in various communities.

**No Orders From Hearst**

Mr. Clark said he took responsibility for deciding the policy of The Crusaders on all major issues. The Crusaders, he testified, had opposed the Wagner bill, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Wheeler Rayburn bill, the Securities Control Act and other New Deal legislation.

"Did The Crusaders at any time take orders or advice from William Randolph Hearst?" demanded Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama, at one point.

"No!" declared Mr. Clark.

The denial was reaffirmed by other executives of the organization to whom Senator Black put the same question.

"Will you read these telegrams?" continued Senator Black.

The first telegram was from F. W. Blaisdell, Chicago representative of The Crusaders, to George E. Dickie, Mr. Clark's assistant in New York, dated May 22, 1935:

**They Took the Hint**

"Please wire me the first thing in the morning whether bonus matter is being left out of broadcast so that we can get our news releases. Our disapproval of bonus bill lose us support of one nationwide newspaper chain."

"Now read this one," said Senator Black.

The second telegram was an answer to the first, dated the next day and sent by Mr. Dickie to Mr. Blaisdell.

"Clark (the national commander) advises bonus matter will be eliminated from tonight's broadcast."

Demands by committee members that witnesses identify the "nation-wide newspaper chain" brought a blank from Mr. Clark and his associates, all of whom professed to have hazy recollections of the affair. Mr. Clark said The Crusaders had later attacked the bonus bill.

**List of Heavy Contributors**

A committee investigator read into the record a list of contributors to The Crusaders after Mr. Clark had denied any connection with the American Liberty League. The information was compiled from questionnaires sent out by the committee checked against the books of the groups in question.

Irenee du Pont, Wilmington, Del., was shown to have given $10,000 to The Crusaders; $86,750 to the American Liberty League; $50 to the Southern Committee to uphold the Constitution, and $14,000 to the Minute Men and Women of Today, total of $98,300.

Lamont du Pont gave $1000 to the Crusaders, $10,000 to the American Liberty League and $15,750 to a list of nine other groups, a total of $26,750.

**The Money Poured In**

Edward F. Hutton, former chairman of the board of General Foods, Inc., who resigned after writing an article urging business to "gang up" against the New Deal, contributed $5000 to The Crusaders and $10,000 to the Liberty League.

George M. Moffett, president of the Corn Products Refining Company, also gave $5000 to The Crusaders and $10,000 to the Liberty League.

J. Howard Pew, president of the Sun Oil Company, gave $4600 to The Crusaders, $5000 each to the Sentinels of the Republic and National Economy League and $10,000 to the American Liberty League, a total of $24,600.

Alfred P. Sloan, president of General Motors Corporation, a large block of whose stock is owned by the du Pont Corporation, gave $10,000 to The Crusaders and $15,000 to the Liberty League, a total of $25,000.

**Steel Man Contributes**

E. T. Weir, chairman of the Weirton Steel Company, whose spectacular battle with the New Deal's labor policies made court history, gave $8250 to The Crusaders and $15,000 to the Liberty League.

William Woodward, chairman of the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company, gave $14,000 to the sound money committee of The Crusaders.

# The World's Day

*Its News in Focus*

Continued from Page 1

Nations, a sort of United States of Europe with police to enforce its decrees.

**Aims at Constructive Ends**

France's principal concern is to defend the existing political and territorial status quo. Secondarily, it desires to remove the causes of unrest. To this end it proposes:

That the projected commission should work for disarmament.

That it should set up a common reservoir of raw materials.

That the tariff system should be completely reorganized to facilitate international trade.

**Police Force Idea Not New**

For centuries an international police force has been something of a Utopian dream of peace advocates. Since the World War, France, the nation noted for its realistic thinking, has consistently turned to the police force as the logical means of fending off aggression from the restless, dissatisfied nations.

**The Record**

In 1919, Léon Bourgeois urged the conversion of the League into an international super-state, with police as well as court and legislature.

On Sept. 1, 1931, Joseph Paul Boncour, chairman for foreign affairs in the Chamber of Deputies, proposed that all nations put their military forces at the disposal of the League.

The next year the French delegation to the Disarmament Conference at Geneva proposed the placing of certain military forces at the disposal of the League.

**France Has Been Consistent**

Thus the French plan in this crisis, as in others, emerges as representative of the consistently held French view that moral suasion alone leaves the League weak and undependable.

Germany has been the consistent foe of an international police force or of any military alliance among the Allied Powers. Hitler prefers that the nations accept his word that he will keep the peace, rather than be preparing for the exigency that he might not keep his word.

**Hold to Basic Viewpoints**

France's unwillingness to take Hitler's word and Germany's determination that the powers shall take its word, represent the basic difference in the peace proposals of France and Germany.

Germany accompanied its Rhineland coup with the proposal that the Locarno powers take Hitler's word that he will keep the peace for 25 years.

On March 19 the Locarno powers rejected the offer and asked for a sign that Germany was sincere.

On March 30 Hitler rejected the Locarno proposal and again suggested peace agreements.

Today France rejects the German proposal and sticks to its insistence that the nations be skeptically prepared.

# Evidence of Mayan Type of Civilization Uncovered in Cuba

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 8—Two bits of pottery and an obsidian knife which are on display in Tulane University's Middle American Museum are the first bits of tangible evidence unearthed to show that the Mayan type of civilization spread to Cuba before Columbus came to America.

The baked clay bearing Mayan designs and the knife chipped from volcanic glass were brought to New Orleans recently by Maurice Ries of Tulane after the institution's 19th Middle American expedition. The Cuban Government aided the explorers by lending a gunboat which furnished transportation from Havana to the practically uninhabited western tip of the island.

One of the pieces of pottery bears the feather design used when Mayan civilization was at its height. It was found by Mr. Ries at Punta Cajon. Nine miles away Dr. Gaspar Eduardo Agramonte of Havana found the other fragment which bears conventionalized hieroglyphs.

There is no volcanic glass deposit in the area, Mr. Ries said, adding that the logical supposition is that the knife was carried to Cuba across the 120-mile stretch of water from the mainland, where obsidian was extensively used. He believes that the pottery proves definitely that there was contact between the seat of Mayan civilization and western Cuba.

There is adequate proof to be had that the Mayans, while not particularly fond of the sea, ventured some miles from the shore in their large, dugout canoes. Previous expeditions on the mainland by the Tulane group have revealed the fact that there was a series of lighthouses along a part of the Mayan coast.

However, repeated surveys have been made by several groups in the central and eastern parts of Cuba and they have been unable to find definite proof that the Mayan civilization was carried to the island, Mr. Ries asserted.

# Public Operation Urged For Pittsburgh Trolleys

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PITTSBURGH, April 8 — Public operation of Pittsburgh street cars by an Allegheny County transit commission is recommended by John J. Kane, chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, to break the deadlock between the City Council and the Pittsburgh Railways Company over provisions for a new traction agreement to replace the old one which expired on Feb. 1.

Mr. Kane favors a referendum on municipal operation of trolleys, which, if affirmative, would be followed by enabling legislation at the 1937 session of the General Assembly. The county government, through its transit commission, would then purchase the Pittsburgh Railways system and operate it as a public service.

# U. S. Taxpayers Warned To File Copy of Return

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—Collectors of internal revenue yesterday notified income tax payers who failed to file duplicate returns to do so immediately or be subjected to a small assessment.

The notice said 15 days would be permitted from its receipt for filing. Upon failure to do so, collectors will copy a duplicate from the original return, making an assessment for this service. Under legislation recently enacted, delinquent individuals will be assessed $5 for failure to file duplicates, while corporations will be charged $10 each.

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# Peru Nominates Leader of Youth For Presidency

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SAO PAULO, Brazil—The Peruvian Ambassador to Brazil, Jorje Prado, was recently selected as the sole candidate of many parties to the Presidency of Peru. It is quite possible that he may be the only candidate. The Diario da Noite of this city recently published biographical notes about the Peruvian presidential candidate.

Señor Prado was born in Lima in 1889 and is the son of a former President, Mariano Ignacio Prado. He studied in Lima, Paris and London. In the latter capitals he specialized in politico-economic subjects. Later he entered the Military School of Peru and graduated as under lieutenant of cavalry.

He began his public career as the editor of El Diario in Lima. In 1914 he was one of the chief promoters of a revolution against a government with dictatorial tendencies and himself led soldiers in the movement which resulted in the overthrow of the president.

On this occasion Senor Jorje was singled out as the "great leader" of Peru's youth. In 1917 and 1919 he was elected to Congress for the opposition where he worked for parliamentary immunity and for the independence of the judiciary. In 1921 he was exiled to Australia but he and his fellow deportees mutinied against the naval officers who were in command and turned the vessel bearing them toward Central America where they landed.

From Costa Rica Señor Prado went to the United States where he did graduate work at Columbia University. Later he went to Europe where he spent five years, finally locating in London, where he became the editor of two publications. In this period he also wrote several books on political themes. The period of Señor Prado's exile coincides with the presidency and dictatorship of Augusto B. Leguia who was overthrown in 1930 and against whom many of the students of Peru fought a long and bitter fight. And though it does not appear that Señor Prado has any affiliations with, nor sympathies for, the young radicals of today, he belongs to the generation just one step ahead of those who founded the radical and militant Aprista Party.

Señor Prado returned to Peru when the Leticia conflict broke out and soon became president of the Council of Ministers and later Minister of the Interior. It is said that he worked hard to restore the freedom of the press and that he permitted the return of exiles. In 1934 he was chosen Minister to Brazil and in this capacity he contributed to bringing about peace between his country and Colombia. When Brazil and Peru raised their legations to embassy status, he became Peru's first Ambassador to Brazil and has remained here ever since.

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# *Selling Becomes a Polite Art*

★ ★ ★

*Courtesy and Tact Are Taught In Denver Retail Sales School*

★ ★ ★

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DENVER, Colo. — Denver's salespeople are going to have to acquire the art of courtesy and tact if they want to keep their jobs.

Although the merchants of this city didn't say that in just so many words, that was the substance of a "silent" command issued recently.

For the past two years the Denver Retail Merchants Bureau, through co-operation with the University of Denver School of Commerce, has conducted the Denver Retail Sales Institute.

The school was built on the desire of local store executives to improve their personnel.

This year's requests centered about cultural education—etiquette, good form in correspondence, personal charm and correct and effective conversational English.

The institute, which lasts for six weeks, has as members of its faculty outstanding leaders in the field of business and education in the city. An executive committee of the school is composed of managers and superintendents of all the large department stores.

Over 600 employees enrolled in the 1936 school. The most popular course is that dealing with good manners, taught by Mrs. Woodford A. Matlock Jr., head of the Junior League dramatics department.

The salesmanship course has added the cultural side. The English class has dealt with correct and pleasing conversation. The correspondence class has learned how to write various types of letters, applications and requests for information and good form in social communication.

All classes in the institute deal with the practical problems which occur daily in local stores.

**Former Governor Honored**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A tribute is being paid to the late B. B. Comer, former Alabama Governor, by this city's public schools, according to Dr. C. B. Glenn, superintendent.

A picture of the former Governor and industrial leader has been put into each school, Dr. Glenn said, as an expression of appreciation for his interest in education and the stimulus given to education during his administration.

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# Filene Declares Business Caused 'Wreck' of the NRA

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, told a Senate committee today that American business, not the Supreme Court, "wrecked" the NRA by fixing prices instead of raising wages and maintaining free competition.

Appearing before the Interstate Commerce Committee on the Wheeler bill to prohibit the so-called "basing point" system of pricing steel and other products, Mr. Filene said he had not studied this system and therefore would not take a stand on the measure. But he added:

"Price-fixing, instead of being an advantage to our big capitalists, tends to choke the life out of capitalism. We don't need to go abroad for examples. American business recently reached a crisis in which, although we had everything necessary for the creation of unprecedented prosperity, the whole nation was sunk in poverty; and it was generally assumed at the time that nothing but higher price levels could save us from ruin.

"The fact was that nothing but the buying of consumer goods by our masses, on a scale never before known, could solve our problem; and with the same amount of money, surely, people can buy more consumer goods when prices are low than when they are high.

"When the Administration proposed the NRA, however, American business did not use it to enable the masses to buy in maximum volume, but used it instead to fix prices at a level which, in spite of some raising of wages, made much more buying impossible.

"That, not the Supreme Court decision, was what wrecked the NRA."

Mr. Filene said big business alone was not to blame for price fixing.

"Little business, too," he said, "often tries to fix prices by imposing a special tax, perhaps, on big competitors who may be underselling them on the contention that, if the little man has to compete with, say, the chain store systems, the little man will go out of business.

"If the inefficient, however, are permitted to remain in business, and are under no compulsion to find better ways of serving their public, our capitalist business system is already done for."

The Wheeler bill would prohibit the system by which transportation costs from a given base point are added to production costs.

## *Community Trust Fund Adds $395,054 in 1935*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 8—Resources of the New York Community Trust, administrator of 40 separate funds for as many charitable purposes, increased by $395,054 during 1935 and on Dec. 31 amounted to $8,419,742, according to the annual report of the trust, published yesterday. Appropriations amounting to $187,054 were paid out during the year.

Among the largest institutional beneficiaries reported by the trust were the Salvation Army, $51,588. Hebrew University in Palestine, $21,294; Charity Organization Society, $10,317; Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $10,317, and Girl Scouts, $5256.

# Progressive Stand Seems to Rest on G.O.P. Choice

## Wisconsin Is Evidently Willing to Support a Forward-Looking Man

**Presidential Possibilities**
**Last of Five Articles.**
Based on interviews with the leading contenders for the Republican nomination, and a discussion of the Progressives in the campaign.

*By* **Frank L. Perrin**
*Associate Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Wisconsin's Progressive Party, as an entity, is now more definitely established, as a potential political unit, than at any time in its interesting and somewhat tempestuous history. Its idealism, if so it can be termed, was conceived many years ago by the elder La Follette, Representative in Congress, Governor and Senator.

The record of those years in which Robert M. La Follette Sr. sought not only to declare but to establish his political independence has been so long written and so generally discussed that it need not be here reviewed. La Follette, the elder, was an idealist. There is no gainsaying this. Schooled under McKinley and Thomas B. Reed during his first term in Congress in the '80's, he was a subscriber to the articles of faith of the Republican Party.

But he was an individualist as well as an idealist. He possessed the daring of a crusader and the ingenuity of a field marshal.

**The Wisconsin Background**

In the early '90's, as for some years previous thereto, the machinery of the Republican Party in Wisconsin was controlled, absolutely, by a more or less benign dictatorship. Its inner council comprised such men as Philetus Sawyer, lumber baron and United States Senator; Isaac Stephenson, millionaire; John C. Spooner, railroad solicitor and Senator; Elisha W. (Boss) Keyes, Madison postmaster, and a few others.

The State, politically, was, except spasmodically, Republican. Its voters had not been kind to the Democrats since the temporary overturn in the '70's resulting from the desertion of former Grant Republicans to the ranks of Horace Greeley and the Reform Party in 1872.

**A David Tries His Sling**

It was against this intrenched and not altogether gracious coterie that "Fighting Bob," as he came to be known, leveled his untried lance. His onslaught, first against Senator Sawyer, was generally declared to be self-destructive. The machine was thought to be all-powerful in the State. But its weaknesses were exposed. La Follette persuaded the people to believe that he was not a deserter or a renegade. He convinced them that his battle was their battle, and that victory is not always to the strong. He expounded and glorified in the Republican faith. And he won, not as a servant of the régime which he discredited, but as a Republican Progressive.

This intrepid, fiery and tireless leader of the new school of politics in Wisconsin experienced the inevitable fate of those who regard themselves as dissenters or reformers, but who are branded by their former campmates as deserters.

**True to Fundamentals**

Analyzing, from this distance, the consistent tactics of the former Senator, it is difficult to conclude if at any time he deliberately or finally turned his guns in opposition to the declared fundamental tenets of the party to which he originally gave his unstinted allegiance.

Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

**Philip F. La Follette**
Progressive Governor of Wisconsin

It would be impossible to convince even the successors of the old-school Republican leaders in Wisconsin that as between Republican partisans and Progressive Party adherents, whether veterans or recruits, there are only easily reconcilable differences separating their two camps, regionally or nationally. I was not persuaded to believe this myself until quite recently. I had not, in the later years of his political activity, agreed in the more or less limited approval of the elder La Follette's political strategy, and not entirely of his political philosophy.

**Mellowed Reflection**

But it is interesting now to appraise, without prejudice and without recrimination, the political legacy which he left to his own state and to an independent, though not a separate majority of Wisconsin Republicans, regular and at least progressive in theory.

The direct inheritors of his self-established leadership are his two sons, Robert M. La Follette the younger, United States Senator, and Philip F. La Follette, serving a second, though not successive term as Governor.

In Madison, the state capital, I recently met and visited with Governor La Follette. We were at once on common and familiar ground, though this was our first meeting. I knew, through contact and experience, chapters of Wisconsin's political history which he has learned in the years since it was written. Make no mistake by assuming that he is not familiar with it, page by page and book by book.

**Wins Loyalty and Confidence**

With no intention of indulging in superficial or even incisive comparisons, I would judge that of the brothers—the legatees and successors—the Governor is the more astute and resourceful leader and tactician. He possesses those rare qualities of generalship and leadership which so quickly inspire confidence and so strongly command loyalty.

And so it was, both of us knowing the genesis, the origin, of the Progressive movement in Wisconsin, and both possessing perhaps a common knowledge of its aims and purposes, that it was not difficult to approach the subject which probably was uppermost, at the moment, in the thoughts of the Governor and his visitor. The question to which an answer was invited, though not expected, was this:

**The Progressive Position**

"In the national campaign now just ahead, assuming the nomination by the Republicans at Cleveland of a Middle Western or Far Western candidate reasonably progressive and acceptable generally, will the Progressive Party of Wisconsin, and its spokesmen and leaders, support such nominee?"

A direct answer was not expected in a word, either in the affirmative or the negative. But it was circumstantially answered by statements made either "on the record," or "off the record," in the uninterrupted exchange which followed. And yet it would be unfair to quote the Governor as saying "yes," directly or by plain indirection. It would be equally unfair, and farther from the truth to quote him as saying "no."

The Administration in Washington during the last three years and more has, with some reason, banked upon the friendly support of the Progressive Party in Wisconsin and its two chief spokesmen.

**Subversive Generosity**

I believe it is a fact that both the Senator and the Governor are embarrassed by the generosity shown them in the matter of federal loans. But it is even more certain that without this obligation neither would feel himself nor his party committed to the continuance of those experimental economic policies which they do not approve, and many of which have been adopted and put in practice against their judgment and advice.

Just as the original leader of progressive political thought in Wisconsin devised and made workable a plan of his own for building an efficient political machine, so his successors offer and seek to implement a plan, perhaps not entirely original, which, at least in the opinion of the Governor, will operate effectively in restoring, by practical means, the economic equilibrium, not only of the State, but of the country as a whole.

**No Radicalism Apparent**

This makes no slightest concession to any theory teaching the discredited economy of "production for use," or, so far as I am able to discover, any quasi or Simon-pure Socialistic doctrine.

Certainly it does not accord with any exploited or exploded teaching that the way of scarcity is the way of prosperity.

Governor La Follette believes, and I am confident he expresses the viewpoint of his brother, the Senator, that our present economic and financial embarrassments, reflected, for instance, in an awkwardly unbalanced national budget, are largely the result of taking people out of employment and lowering the national income.

"We do not want to share poverty," he says. "We want increased wealth. From where is it to come? Not from money, but from an application of human power and initiative. We cannot create it by printing money or waving a wand. The only way is by putting people back into productive enterprise."

**Up to G. O. P. Itself**

And so we come back to our initial question:

Will the Wisconsin Progressive Party support a fairly progressive Republican, if such a candidate is nominated at Cleveland?

There is, in legal terminology, what is called a negative pregnant. It is authoritatively defined as a negation which may or does imply an affirmation.

If I can set down here the substance of the answer circumstantially given it is that this support will go to President Roosevelt and the Democratic ticket only should the Republicans fail or refuse to nominate a candidate acquitted of reactionary tendencies—in other words, one of known progressive convictions and possessing the courage to defend them.

## No Tie to Democrats Is Apparent That Republicans Can't Loosen New Deal Embarrasses

**No Tie to Democrats**

There is, strictly speaking, no continuing or binding alliance between the Progressive Party and the Democratic Party in Wisconsin. There has existed such an offensive coalition. Wisconsin Democrats, somewhat to their regret it must be, pulled the chestnuts out of the fire in 1932 and again in 1934. They elected a Governor who served one term, and a United States Senator who is still in office.

But with the exception of one federal judgeship, they have fared like proverbial stepchildren in the dispensing of patronage and its emoluments.

Their further support, locally or nationally, is not necessary, apparently, to the success, in the State, of the Progressives. As between the ancient and somewhat more modern enemies of the old Republican Party leaders in the Badger State, there remains no sentimental bond of political brotherhood.

# Trade Recovery In Victoria Shown By Job Figures

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Encouraging signs that the depression is lifting are given by figures showing that unemployment in Victoria has declined almost to the predepression level. Added to this is the expressed belief by members of the State Employment Council, a body set up during the trade slump to handle relief measures, that their effective work as an organization is over, and that the council could easily be abolished.

Industry and commerce in Victoria certainly show signs of a steady return to prosperity. There is a mild building boom in the metropolis, and men are being absorbed in the heavy industries at a faster rate than for many months.

**£7,000,000 for Relief**

Special relief taxation imposed by the State Government is expected to yield £1,800,000 this year, a fairly large total considering that the population of the State is only about 2,000,000.

By the end of this year £7,000,000 will have been spent in relief, and the immediate outcome of the improvement in conditions has been a demand for a reduction in taxation.

**Review of Situation**

So far the Government is not prepared to make any promises, being anxious to watch the position and see what occurs before the winter. However, the opinion is widely held that public works should again be financed out of ordinary revenue, now that there is less demand for relief expenditure.

# Lithuania Puts Social Service And Unionization on Must List

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

KAUNAS, Lithuania — Improvement in the social services and in the organization of labor is one of the major tasks Lithuania has set herself for the next few years.

At present, although there is little or no unemployment in this country, one of the only social service schemes in operation is a health insurance project. Labor is almost totally unorganized. There is as yet no jobless insurance service.

The first step to be taken recently which is held as a herald of a general improvement in conditions, has been the drafting by employers of a workmen's compensation project.

**Currency Maintained**

These facts are discussed by the British consul here in his report to the British Government made at the close of 1935.

The report stresses that, despite considerable difficulties, Lithuania has managed to weather the economic storm well.

"Notwithstanding all her difficulties," the report states, "Lithuania has succeeded in maintaining the parity value of her currency—an achievement which, in her case at any rate, is of real economic value.

"Budgetary equilibrium has been, on the whole, maintained, in spite of the heavy cost of national defense and the burden of export bounties necessary to assure to the agricultural population a tolerable minimum standard of life."

**Better Farm Prospects**

The report declares that the peasantry have been passing through difficult times, but that it is felt that the heavy decline in prices have been arrested and some rises made, the standard of living of the small farmers will rise during 1936.

"The plight of the peasantry," it is said, "is not so much the result of their indebtedness as of the fact that today their debts represent, in terms of the produce by which they must eventually repay, three or four times their produce-value when they were incurred."

"In spite of the all the relief afforded directly and indirectly by the Government, farmers are thrown back on their own resources, even to the wearing of homespun cloth and straw shoes."

**Civic Improvements**

Municipal development is another task that remains for the years to come, it is pointed out. Early attempts at development in towns were cut short by depression. Municipalities spent their every penny in fighting difficulties.

The British report points out that in Kaunas, however, many improvements have been made. Financial considerations still impede rapid progress, the town remaining inadequately lighted. Nevertheless, paving, lighting and sanitation are extending slowly but surely into the outlying parts of the scattered town.


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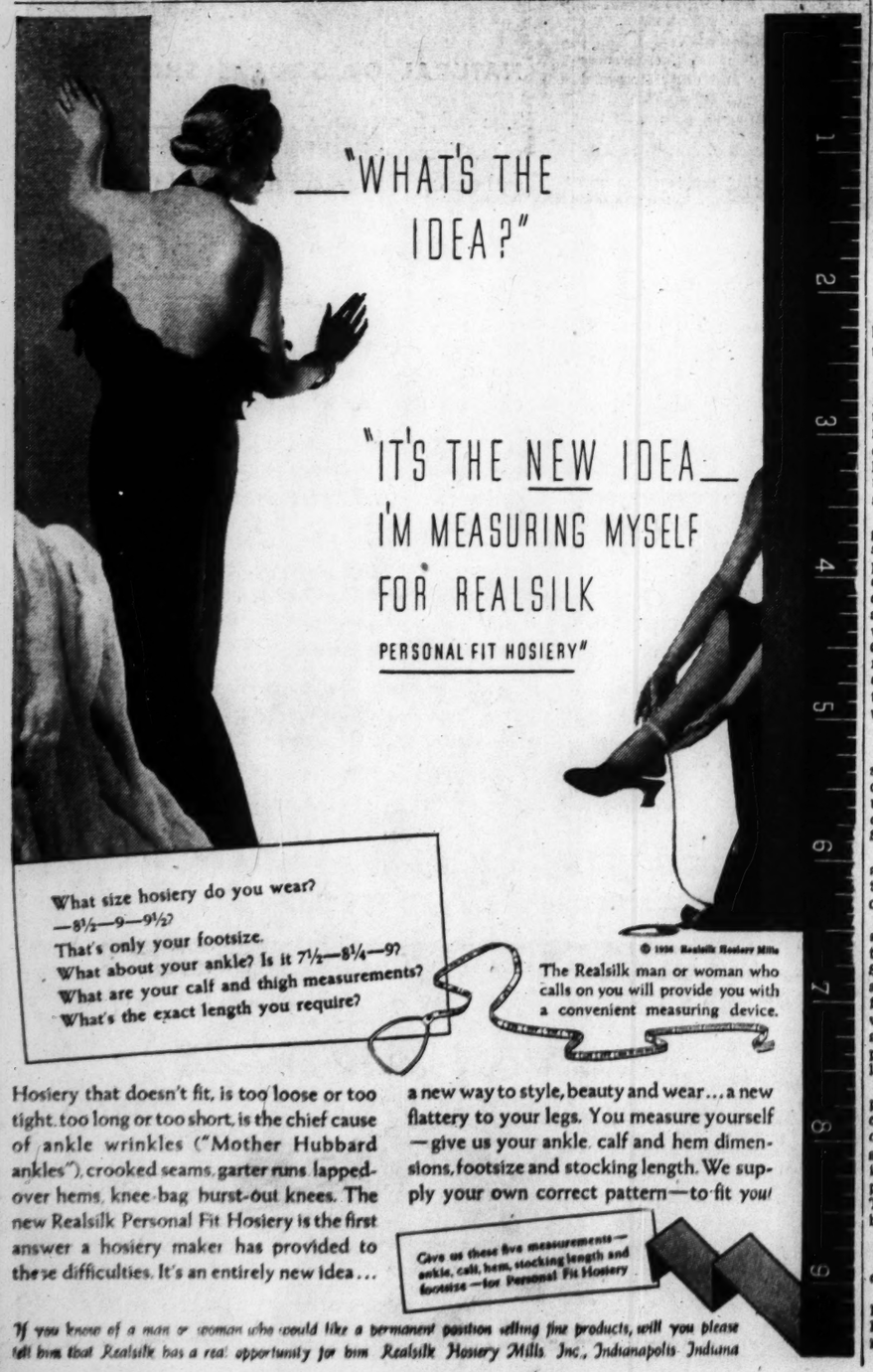
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# Zamora Kept Power in Spain By Steering Middle Course

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MADRID, April 8—Spain's first Republic had four Presidents in less than 11 months before a military coup snuffed it out in 1874, but Niceto Alcala Zamora served five years as provisional and elected President of the Second Republic.

His term had a year and eight months to run when Cortes voted, 238 to 5, that he had exceeded his powers and so was automatically dismissed under Article 81 of the Constitution.

**A Stormy Regime**

A stormier five years would be hard to find in contemporary politics of any country. President Zamora survived until his sudden ousting by skillfully sailing the mid-seas between Left and Right. A chief agitator for the Republic, he stopped short of Socialist and radical extremes.

A Roman Catholic, he refused to turn the Republic over to Rome. In the end it was the Left that voted him out of office, while the Right defended him verbally but abstained from the deciding ballot.

**Weakness in Coalition**

The republic's politics under President Zamora became increasingly complex after the main issue of Monarchy versus Republic had been settled by the flight of Alfonso XIII on April 14, 1931.

Opposition to the Bourbon Monarchy and its Roman Catholic leanings had united Republicans, Anarchists, anti-Clericals, Socialists and Communists. Victorious at the polls on April 12, 1931, this unnatural coalition at once began to break up from within.

Señor Zamora himself had fought for little more than constitutional democracy. His Socialist allies had dreams of transforming Spain into an economic Utopia. Anarchists who had resisted the central authority of the monarchy turned their separatist and individualistic tactics against the federated Republic.

**Church and State Separated**

Weakened by division, champions of the Republic faced a relatively solid front of the Right parties. In spite of this handicap, the Republic in its early enthusiasm framed a progressive modern Constitution, reorganized the army, separated church and state, nationalized church and some aristocratic lands, in addition to enacting advanced social legislation.

Land reforms were basic to the Republic's program, since about 75 per cent of the people still depend on agriculture. Due to the system of feudal estates, some 60 per cent of the land, including the best of it, was left uncultivated under the old regime. Only about 27 per cent was cropped.

**Land Laws Pushed**

Socialist elements in the Government pushed through the Agrarian Reform Law in September, 1932. Vested interests delayed its full application, however, while landholders joined the Roman Catholics in common cause against other radical acts of the Republic.

Meanwhile labor and peasants were dissatisfied with the slow pace of reform, and outbreaks were frequent.

By the elections of November and December, 1933, the Right and Right Center parties swept the polls. Women voted for the first time, and helped swell the Roman Catholic total. A period of short-lived Cabinets followed. José Maria Gil Robles, Roman Catholic leader, became one of the most powerful men in public life, but never headed a government.

**Outbreaks Increased**

Rightist influence further delayed reforms so that peasant outbreaks increased. The Left partially submerged its differences in face of the reactionary threat. In February, 1936, control of the Government was again vested in the Left wing by elections.

Meanwhile President Zamora had antagonized both Right and Left. He refused to entrust the formation of the Government to Roman Catholics when they appeared to be in a position to demand it. And he dissolved the Cortes in a way to arouse Leftist antagonism. It was this step that his former allies cite most prominently in turning against him and bringing about his fall.

## British Local Costs Rise 650 Per Cent

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

London

IN 50 years, revenues of local authorities in Britain have increased by 6½ times. This was revealed at a Royal Statistical Society's meeting here recently, when progress of local authorities was scanned.

The largest item in present local budgets is education. In 1933 it amounted to more than £88,500,000. This was 14 times as great as expenditure on education in 1884.

Housing expenditure in 1933 was £39,000,000, or 19s. 5d. per capita of the population. In 1884 housing expenditure per capita was 3d. In 1914 it was 6d.

## Montreal Parley Fixes Overseas Rates on Flour

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTREAL—Canadian flour millers and members of the Transatlantic Conference have reached an amicable solution to the question of freight rates on flour shipped to overseas ports. Discussions lasted for a week. It was indicated that the millers who had opposed a contract said to have been offered them by the steamship lines forming the conference had left the meeting satisfied with the rates and other clauses of the agreement which will be in effect this season.

The millers protested against a contract which they said would be laid before them for signature by the member lines of the Canadian Transatlantic Conference. The contract it was reported called for increases in rates to Liverpool, London, and Glasgow of from 2 to 3 cents per 100 pounds and included a clause stipulating that shipments be made in vessels of the member lines and that penalties would be involved against companies refusing to sign the agreement. The millers indicated that they would not put their signature to this contract, holding that it would be discriminatory and that it would wipe out the chances of competition against the British millers.

## Hawaiian Clipper Starts Flight to California

MIAMIA, Fla., April 8 (AP)—The Hawaiian Clipper, world's largest airliner and newest addition to the transpacific fleet, roared up from Biscayne Bay here at 7:06 a. m. (eastern standard time) today, bound for Acapulco, on the west coast of Mexico.

Commanding the 26-ton flying boat was Capt. Edwin C. Musick, who last November piloted the 1000-pounds-lighter China Clipper on the epochal flight from San Francisco to Manila. From Acapulco, the Hawaiian Clipper will wing northward to San Diego and San Francisco.

## Retiring Head of School To Write Book on Lincoln

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, April 8—Dr. Cheesman A. Herrick, retiring president of Girard College, is planning to write a book—"Life Lessons of Abraham Lincoln." In 1901 he spoke for the first time in Girard College, giving a Lincoln's birthday address.

After 53 years of educational work, Dr. Herrick says: "My work here is done. For years I have been preparing a book on Lincoln. I need time. I need freedom." He became president of Girard College in 1910.

# Drys in Kentucky Acclaim Victory On Local Option

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Kentucky General Assembly has enacted a local option law which is practically what the dry forces asked and which in several respects promises to be more effective than the local option law of preprohibition days. It is expected that upwards of 50 counties will hold dry elections after June 1, when the act takes effect. The mandate to enact a local option law was included in the repeal amendment voted in November.

While local option, plus certain desirable regulation features in a liquor control act to be enacted at a future special session of the Legislature, is all the drys can hope for now, since state prohibition has been repealed, many of those lined up against the liquor interests are far from satisfied. Even if 100 of Kentucky's 120 counties were dry, as before 1918, liquor still will be comparatively easy to get. Whereas a 30-mile buggy ride in preprohibition days was an all-day trip, today a motorist can drive from one side to the other of the State in a very few hours, and the very advent of automobiles, prohibitionists point out, practically nullifies local option laws, while making motoring more dangerous.

**Beer Sales Permitted**

Beer of 1 per cent alcoholic content is permitted to be sold in dry territory by the new law's terms. The drys asked for one half of 1 per cent, but yielded to a compromise. Wets brought in a bill defining intoxicating liquor as that which is "intoxicating in fact," thus permitting each individual case to be determined on its merits in court. A movement to substitute the wet's bill with its lesser penalties for violations was defeated in the House, and the bill as it stands then passed, 79 to 6. It passed with only one negative vote in the Senate.

Under the new act, elections may be held at any time other than a regular election day in any county, city, town, district or precinct, upon application of 25 per cent of the voters. This will permit many city precincts to bar the sale of liquor. Citizens' committees may nominate election officers, challengers and witnesses to the count of the ballots. Liquor may not be sold on election days.

**Dry Law Provisions**

After a territory goes dry, soliciting or receiving orders for or delivering liquor within the territory is illegal, nor may liquor be advertised. C. O. D. shipments are specifically barred and carriers and their agents are in such cases held liable. Renting property or hiring vehicles used in the sale or transportation of liquor is forbidden and any property so used may be forfeited to the Commonwealth. A citizen complaining of such a violation is entitled to 10 per cent of the net proceeds of the sale of property so seized.

The law specifically states that no property rights shall exist in liquor unlawfully obtained, possessed, or seized, and that it shall be destroyed. The first violation of the law is punishable by a fine of from $20 to $100 and imprisonment from 30 to 60 days. The fine and imprisonment is doubled for the second offense, and upon a third or subsequent conviction individuals shall be sent to the penitentiary for from one to two years and corporations fined from $1000 to $2000.

One paragraph of the law makes possession of a United States special tax stamp, commonly called a federal license, for carrying on the business of a retail liquor dealer, prima facie evidence of guilt under the act. Otherwise the law follows the lines of the Volstead Act under which national prohibition was enforced.

The new law was sponsored by the Anti-Saloon League and drawn by M. B. Hollifield, assistant state attorney general. It was introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative W. T. Baker of Shelbyville, a Democrat, and in the Senate by Senator E. T. Wesley of Somerset, a Republican. Even though local option may not be wholly effective, it is supported by the drys as a measure of blocking the sale of liquor as much as possible and of keeping the drys organized for another statewide prohibition election.

## Low-Cost Housing Under Wagner Act Favored by Ickes

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 7—Harold I. Ickes, Public Works Administrator, today put his support behind the Wagner bill for a large-scale low-cost housing program.

There were indications that the PWA Administrator is not keen about the provision setting up a new independent agency to administer the act, but there was also intimation that he would not allow his objection to stand in the way of his solicitation of presidential support for the bill.

"The principles in the Wagner bill are those that we have been advocating for some time," Mr. Ickes said.

It was recalled that as far back as January he declared he was convinced that slum clearance and low-cost housing in the future would have to be accomplished through federal subsidies to local housing authorities.

The Wagner measure already has gained the support of the American Federation of Labor. William Green, A. F. of L. president, has announced his intention of bringing pressure to bear on Congress for its early passage.

"Organized labor is the only effective spokesman for the many millions of low-income families who will never be supplied with adequate housing by ordinary private enterprise," he declared.

"Passage of the Wagner-Ellenbogen bill will be a crowning achievement for this Administration."

## Hostess Heroine In Airliner Crash

(Continued from Page 1)

California-bound Sun Racer, was the heroine of the disaster. Although injured herself, she stumbled through the underbrush to a forest warden's home.

There she telephoned the news and insisted in going back to remain with the two injured until help came. Hours later she told the story of the tragedy.

The survivors were the hostess, Nellie Granger, Dravosburg, Penna.; Mrs. Meyer C. Ellenstein, wife of the Mayor of Newark, N. J., and C. C. Challinor, Cleveland and New York.

**Timed at 10:20 A. M.**

Stopped watches convinced Lieut. George Bickering of the highway patrol and Coroner S. A. Balta that the tragedy occurred at 10:20 a. m. Ten minutes earlier Pilot Ferguson, en route from Newark, N. J., radioed he was flying through thick weather by his instruments and would not land at Pittsburgh.

Jack Frye, president of Transcontinental Airways, said in New York the Sun Racer was flying on a special radio beam but was 50 miles off its course.

Mr. Frye said that about the time of the crash another TWA plane, eastbound, was delayed in landing because of interruption of a radio course beam for interpersions of weather reports. He said without further information he could not say whether a beam interruption could have contributed to the wreck.

**Beacons Functioning**

The Commerce Department in Washington said, however, a check on beacons by an air commerce bureau pilot showed them to be "accurate and functioning." The report added two commercial pilots also reported the beams all right.

Lieutenant Pickering and other investigators who reached the desolate mountainside seven miles from Uniontown soon after Miss Granger's report said the big transport crashed with terrific force.

One wing apparently was ripped off by the limb of a tree while the ship skimmed the hilltop. It hurtled on to tear through 100 yards of underbrush and scattered pieces of wreckage for hundreds of feet.

The hostess and two survivors were in the rear of the Sun Racer and to that fact they owed their lives. That part of the ship did not catch fire.

**Tells Her Story**

She told Frye in a telephone conversation that the impact made her unconscious, and added:

"When I came to I could see the sky above me. There was a gaping hole in the top of the fuselage and the wreckage was strewn in every direction.

"I got up and walked—only a few paces, I think. Then I heard a man call. He was outside the plane. I grabbed a blanket automatically and went over and spread it over him.

"I heard a woman cough, she was Mrs. Ellenstein. I pulled her away from the plane at just about the time it started to blaze."

Miss Granger then began her hunt through the forests for a telephone. She went to two cabins without success.

Finally she reached the home of Mrs. R. E. Addis and telephoned to C. A. Williams of the TWA in Pittsburgh—four hours after the Sun Racer was due there.

Rescuers hurried to the spot of the air disaster from all around the countryside.

# British Academy In Rome Closed After 114 Years

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ROME — Financial difficulties which could not be overcome and the disturbing change in Italo-British relations have led to a complete suspension of the activities of the British Academy of Arts in Rome.

The premises of the institution, situated in the heart of the artists' quarter of the Italian capital, the celebrated Via Margutta, have been evacuated. All the equipment of the famous school, furniture, studio gear, casts and archives have been dispersed in storage.

Thus this historic and representative center of art which has been identified with the greatest traditions of British art has been allowed to close down after 114 years of uninterrupted activity.

**Fund Given in 1797**

The academy traced its origin to the second half of the eighteenth century when a group of young British artists banded themselves together as a school of art. The founder of the academy may be said to be Sir William Hamilton, British Ambassador at Naples, who gave a donation of 100 guineas in 1797 toward its first development.

In its early years the names of Raeburn, Romney and Lawrence were associated with the enterprise. In 1822 King George IV of England gave his sanction to the foundation scheme of the institution and approved its title of "British Academy of Arts in Rome." Some years later Queen Victoria sent £300 "as a mark of the interest which Her Majesty took in the welfare of the institution."

**Many Famous Artists**

Throughout the years the names of many great artists have been added to the rolls and annals of the academy. Lawrence, Turner, Sargent, Eastlake, Alma Tadema, Leighton, Gibson, Poynter and many other famous artists were associated with the British art center in Rome.

One of the special features of the academy was that the most prominent of Italian artists have also graced the place—men like Mancini, Tito, Sartori, and Michetti. As a traditional gesture 10 Italian students were admitted free each year. Unfortunately, however, the number of British students greatly declined in recent times.

**Defaced Sign Repainted**

During the anti-British demonstrations of some weeks ago a deplorable incident occurred which greatly hurt the feelings of British and Italian artists. A small group of Italians came with ladders near the academy when nobody was about and defaced its signboard, blackening out the name of the academy with tar.

This affair, however, had an interesting sequel. A number of former Italian artists who had frequented the academy, probably recalling that art knows neither boundaries nor policies, called upon the director and offered to clean and repaint the signboard at their own expense. The offer was accepted with appreciation. The work was done. The semicircular board, gleaming with new paint, was restored, above the doorway. It was, however, to remain in its place only a few days more.

**Exhibition at Venice**

On the other hand, differences between Italy and other European nations are not being allowed to interfere with arrangements for the twentieth international biennial art exhibition which is to open in Venice, June 1.

Realizing that art is above and apart from politics, the organizers are issuing invitations as usual to the artists of all nations to participate in this display of modern art. There will be, as in recent years, many collateral events in other fields of art during the period of the exhibition.

These will include a musical festival with, among other items, some special folklore concerts; and performance of Wolf-Ferrari's new Venetian opera "Il Campiello." The annual cinematographic festival will also be held, affording an opportunity of seeing the latest works in this field from many lands.

# Long Loans for Homes Backed By Younger British Economists

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—New monetary reform proposals, backed by a number of Britain's younger economists, have been put forward here by a recently founded association, the National Reform Movement.

This movement has been inspired by Mr. J. Taylor Peddie, monetary expert well known among bankers and economists for his several books upon economic and financial problems.

The basic proposals of the National Reform Movement include the reform of banking, the abolition of house rents, the setting up of a central reserve bank to watch over the ratio of credit expansion to currency and the start of large-scale town planning and public works schemes.

**Specialized Research**

Mr. Peddie claims to have been doing specialized research, preparatory to founding the movement, for 21 years and to have spent five years studying ancient history to see whether the difficulties of old civilizations could be traced to specific monetary troubles.

"I found they could," Mr. Peddie told the Monitor in an interview. "And I also found that the greatest economic law is to be found in the Bible. It is the law of equity. All monetary transactions and all currency and finanicial systems must be equitable to stand.

"I believe that my system of reform would make the money system conform to the law of equity.

"At present," he continued, "the monetary system does not conform to that law. The basis of the inequality of the modern world is bad distribution of credit. The rich are credit-worthy, for they can pay interest and provide security for loans. But the poorer persons are not credit-worthy and the banking system is closed to them.

"I maintain," Mr. Peddie explained, "that all should have equal advantage and opportunity in the production and distribution of wealth produced. This can only be done by making all people credit-worthy. That is, for example, at present if I have some land I can put it up as security to get a loan to build a house. If I have no security, then I get no loan and I must rent a house. Under my system the Government provides the credit and instead of paying rent for his house to a landlord the poor man buys it over a period of years, say 50, from the Government. In this way rent would be abolished.

**Elastic Currency**

"The nation is rich in real wealth but is strangled by restrictions of the monetary system. Now, I believe, my proposales will make the currency system allow of no restriction on wealth. The heart of my plan is to keep the curreny system elastic, so as to prevent money from actually dominating the price level or the standard of living.

"In modern civilization prices tend to fall. Expansions of credit do not, other things being equal, affect prices. But by increasing wages and expending money on public works we can offset the tendency of prices to fall and keep the system stable in terms of wealth.

"I hope to promote the idea in the United States, as I feel that Britain and America must act together to keep the world at peace."

## Kiwanis Aid For Hadley

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 8—The local Kiwanis Club has received a donation of $125 from Kiwanis clubs of Boston, Allston, Brookline and Brighton to aid children in the Hadley section affected by the flood. A special committee has been appointed by the local club to distribute the money to the best advantage.


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This summer make your vacation different by joining one of the thrilling expeditions of the Trail Riders of the Wilderness. The American Forestry Association announces five expeditions for 1936.

1. Expedition No.1 will go to the Flathead-Sun River Wilderness of the Flathead and the Lewis and Clark National Forests, Montana. 13 days, $100.

2. Expedition No. 2 will go to the Bridger Wilderness in the scenic Wind River mountains of the Wyoming National Forest, Wyoming. 12 days, $145.

3-4. Expeditions No. 3 and No. 4 will explore the picturesque wilderness of the Gila country in the Gila National Forest, New Mexico. 13 days, $110, and 10 days, $95, respectively.

5. Expedition No. 5 will visit the Olympic mountains of the Olympic National Forest and Monument in the State of Washington. 14 days, $150.

Trips are spread out during an ideal vacation season—July 8 to August 26. Parties open to both men and women are now forming. Trips are on a non-profit basis and riders go at actual cost. All groups are met by U. S. Forest Rangers. Since each party is limited in number, you are urged to write at once for further details and to make reservations as soon as possible.

(Fill in, tear out and mail)

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The American Forestry Association invites lovers of the out-of-doors to ride beyond the outposts of civilization during July and August into the wild, untamed back country of the West.

These excursions into the primitive woodlands are sponsored by the Association as a service to those who seek vacations in forest country that typifies the western wilderness of one hundred years ago.

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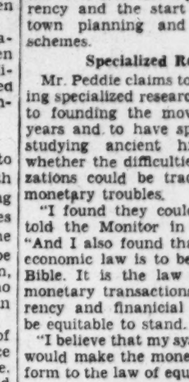

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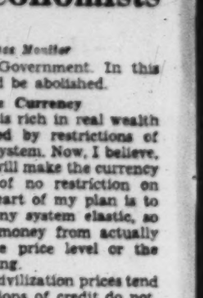


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# Florida Women Hear Speakers On Crime and Taxes

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TAMPA, Fla.—The Florida Federation of Women's Clubs holding the annual two-day meeting here heard L. C. Schilder, chief of the identification division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, describe crime causes and conditions and listened to Miss Catherine Curtis, national director of Women Investors of America, tell of the trend of national taxation and government and the problem this creates for the women of the country.

Mr. Schilder prefaced his remarks by stating "that there is no such thing as local crime any more." "Crime," he said, "must be combated on a national scale. Police departments should be manned by professional men, well trained and well equipped. Local police departments should be taken out of politics and considered an independent orderly working arm of the government. This will not come about until public sentiment against crime has reached the point where it is demanded that police departments become as 'armies massed against crime.'"

**Fingerprinting**

"If crime does not cease and is not seriously handicapped by proper law enforcement in every branch, it may be that some time in the future fingerprinting of every citizen will be necessary. The department does not advocate such a measure at the present time and many citizens would be against such a move. But it may be necessary unless full-fledged co-operation is received from every source. The department now has on hand 3,500,000 fingerprints of persons charged with some kind of crime and we can find and identify one among this number in one short minute. The system of fingerprinting persons brought in by police and sent to the department has done much to curb crime because of the certainty of identification of the fingerprint."

Mr. Schilder pointed out the importance and necessity of proper training and surroundings for the children, as he commended organizations such as the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, the "Y" groups and boys' clubs, especially those in the cities.

**Taxes and Government**

Miss Curtis, in her talk on taxes and government, said, in part: "Taxes are paid to government for protection and general welfare, not to promote communistic propaganda or government WPA theater projects, which attack American traditions, the American government and ridicule our Supreme Court, while Russia is elevated and deified."

"American women are enjoying greater economic freedom and independence than those of any country, but they must be alarmed when they see the rapid rate at which government costs are rising. Women are the biggest taxpayers of the nation. They spend 85 per cent of the consumer money; purchase 80 per cent of the life insurance policies; own 65 per cent of the savings in the country; 48 per cent of the railroad corporation stock; 44 per cent of the public utility stock, and 40 per cent of all real estate. Each one of these items is heavily taxed. Their income is going down as a consequence. The desire to own is taken away by the demand of taxation. Each time she buys, whether for necessity, luxury or investment, she pays an exorbitant tax."

"Women must exert their voices and their influences towards the strengthening of business that their investments may be protected."

"And," she concluded, "they must do all they can to see that the United States never joins another war or becomes enmeshed with any entangling alliances with Europe."

## Ophir Hall to House Children's Art Benefit

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 8—Ophir Hall, home of Whitelaw Reid, at Purchase, N. Y., has been turned over to the Westchester County Children's Association for a benefit fine arts exposition to be held May 16 to 31, it was announced yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Reid, publishers of the New York Herald Tribune, donated the famous house.

The Westchester County Children's Association was established in 1914 and has about 3000 members. It was largely instrumental in the establishment of a children's court here in 1923.

# Model Indian State Marks Jubilee

His Highness, the Maharaja

Her Highness, the Maharani

## Maharaja of Baroda Is Noted as Pioneer in Social Reforms

## Caste Lines Broken

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BOMBAY — Sir Sayajirao Gaekwar Sena Khas Khel Shamsher Bahadur Maharaja of Baroda, one of the most progressive of the semi-independent princes of India, has been celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of his accession.

An adopted child, he was placed by the British Government upon the throne of a semi-independent Hindu state the size of Wales with 2,400,000 inhabitants. He grew up there under the tutelage of highly efficient British and Indian guardians and soon showed extraordinary capacity and conscientiousness.

**Compulsory Education**

The Maharaja has been well served and his own enlightened outlook has enabled him to choose from time to time able men to preside over his Council to which he has delegated considerable power. The system has worked so well that Baroda has became under his rule one of the best governed states in India.

Among other measures of which he has been a pioneer in India has been that of at least nominal compulsory education for the entire population. This was a great advance upon anything attempted so early in any other state. Although necessarily imperfect, it has undoubtedly helped greatly to increase literacy.

**Transport Improved**

Another striking measure he has adopted has aimed at the abolition of caste restrictions. Here he has had great difficulties to contend against in the prejudices of his people. But at least in the city of Baroda which is his capital, the outward distinctions between castes have been largely removed. The Brahmin, for example, sits down at table with the outcast.

Much has also been done in improving agriculture and making roads and railways.

**Supports Toleration**

The Maharaja is of an independent nature and has not always seen eye to eye with the British rulers of India. He is nevertheless one of the most respected leaders of Indian society, and his great influence has been used consistently to further self-help and toleration everywhere.

An ardent supporter of federation for Government of India, he has taken an active share in shaping the reforms that are about to be introduced at Delhi. Of simple personal tastes he nevertheless maintains regal state in his own principality. Few Indians are more popular.

## Zamora Out in Spain By Vote of Cortes

(Continued from Page 1)

as dangerous to internal peace at the present critical moment. Spain has not yet recovered, they declare, from the recent electoral contest, and will now be involved in another election, so that a new President may be appointed within the 40 days stipulated by the Constitution.

**Tilt With Gil Robles**

José Maria Gil Robles, leader of the C. E. D. A. (Confederation of Autonomous Right Parties) and the Catholic Popular Action, declared for submission of the President's action in dissolving the last Cortes to the tribunal of constitutional guarantees.

Señor Prieto rejected this suggestion and a wordy battle took place. Señor Gil Robles contended that his party had been deprived of nearly 40 seats by the sectarianism of the parliamentary committee of deputies on credentials. He warned Señor Prieto and his Leftist supporters that what they were doing could lead only to the downfall of the Republic.

The Rights, with the exception of Señor Portela and his followers, refused to vote on the motion.

**Refused Notification**

The dismissed President declined to receive Jimenez Asua, head of the commission intrusted with the duty of notifying him of the Cortes's decision. One of the President's sons informed the commission that his father had retired for the night. The commission then delivered the notification to his Secretary General.

The solemn announcement of the step taken was then made to the Cortes after midnight and Diego Martinez Barrios, Speaker of the Cortes, was proclaimed Acting President.

## Bombings at Barcelona Wreck Two Buildings

BARCELONA, April 8 (AP)—Two business establishments were bombed today and an attempt made to assassinate the former director of prisons, José Rojas.

The disturbances were results of labor troubles in the capital, while other political disorders were reported in the provinces.

Rojas, fired upon from a passing automobile in front of his home, flung himself to the ground and escaped injury.

Bombs wrecked one American business office (United Shoe Machinery Company) and the establishment of an Italian motorcar company.

## Miami Views Rare Tropical Blooms At Dade County Show

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MIAMI, Fla., April 8—Tropical flowers of all the shades of the rainbow delighted the thousands of visitors who attended the Dade County Centennial Flower Show at Miami Civic Center. This was the opening event in a three-week celebration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of Dade County, which will continue with pageants and patriotic ceremonies until April 19.

Of particular interest were orchids grown in the coolhouse on the estate of Mrs. E. H. Maytag, Miami Beach. These blossoms are natives of the Andes Mountains, growing only at an altitude of 10,000 feet. This is said to be the first successful attempt to cultivate them in a warm climate at sea level, which feat Mrs. Maytag has accomplished by having constructed special electrically refrigerated coolhouses. They won four first prize ribbons and a second.

The Miami Beach Club won the blue ribbon for their artistic view—a painted back drop representing the ocean, with beach sand, dunes in the foreground, containing natural seaside growths and flowers. Coral Gables' "succulenti garden" of cactus specimens, was another of the outstanding garden club displays.

Near the entrance was a native wood exhibit of H. B. Vivian, containing 150 specimens of odd growths found in Dade County. At one side was a collection of Florida shells and butterflies, and many small aquariums filled with brilliantly colored tropical fish added to the unusual effects.

## Youth Program Helps Thousands

(Continued from Page 1)

dustry for unemployed young people between the ages of 16 and 25. This service is being rendered in co-operation with state employment services which furnish office space for counselors paid by the NYA.

For the unemployed girls in its age group, the NYA has conducted 50 girls' camps and seven more soon will be opened. More than 3100 young women, attending these camps in from six to eight-week periods, have studied health education, household management, creative arts, social sciences, English and other subjects. About 350 more are expected to attend the seven additional camps.

Of the total funds allotted the NYA less than 5 per cent is being spent in administering the program.

## Bribery Attempt Charged

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—Racket Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey charged that a bribe of $50,000 had been offered to Attorney General Carl E. Bailey of Arkansas today to help free Charles Luciano, described by Mr. Dewey as "Public Enemy No. 1 in racketeering," and that Mr. Bailey refused it.

## Wild Game on Pedestals

The pedestals supporting the columns of the Theodore Roosevelt memorial in New York City are decorated in bas-relief with figures of animals native to America and Africa.

## Commercial Fleet Built by Hungary

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BUDAPEST—To develop Hungarian foreign trade a new shipping concern, the Hungarian Danube and Sea Navigation Company, has been formed here by the Ministry of Commerce.

The fleet of the new company consists of two vessels constructed specially for direct communication with Egypt and Palestine over the Black Sea.

Several new boats are being built to add to the fleet. Owing to their special construction these boats can be used on rivers as well as on the sea and, it is claimed, open a new horizon to Hungarian shipping which, after the World War, lost Fiume, its only seaport.

# *Has Search for 'Grail' Ended?*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, April 8 — The Great Chalice of Antioch, which encloses a smaller silver cup thought by many to be the "Holy Grail" used at the Last Supper, now stands majestically on a softly illuminated Grecian pillar in the center of the impressive rotunda in the Franklin Institute. It will remain until May 3.

This vessel, symbol of the quests of Sir Galahad and other knights of the Round Table of Arthurian Legend, was unearthed in 1912 by Arab workmen digging in the ruins of Antioch, in Syria. It was taken to Paris, but on the eve of the Battle of the Marne was removed to New York for safe keeping. It has since become the property of Fahim Kouchakji, through whose courtesy it is exhibited.

Experts date the chalice, constructed around the earlier small silver cup, as First Century. It resembles, they say, various known vessels of the period in the Roman Empire. The figures worked upon it are said to be the earliest known portraits of Jesus and his followers.

Gustavus Augustus Eisen, archaeologist, and curator of the California Academy of Sciences, has written a monograph on the subject. In it he says:

"That chalice, as we have abundantly proved, cannot be later than the First Century, at a time when many who had known Jesus in the flesh were still living, the inner cup was enshrined as the noblest Christian relic."

The only cup which explains such reverence, he continued, would be the one used at the Last Supper.

## College Association Elects

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MACON, Ga.—At the twentieth session of the Association of Georgia Colleges, Dr. Dice R. Anderson, president of Wesleyan College, became president of the organization. Dr. Anderson succeeds Dr. John E. Clark, dean of Mercer University. The elections follow a two-day session of representative leading Georgia academic institutions.


# How Three Companies Secured Amazing Sales Increases

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167 E. 125th ST.....Near Third Ave.
101 W. 125th ST.....Near Lenox Ave.
2021 THIRD AVE.....Near 149th St.
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17 CORTLANDT ST...Bet. B'way and Church
100 DELANCEY ST...N. E. Cor. Ludlow St.

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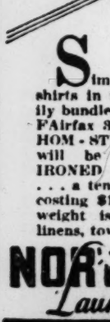
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# Factions Split Japan's Army, Long Powerful in Politics; Warnings of Recent Crisis

**Prelude to Storm**

**Last of Two Articles**

Summary of conditions precedent to the recent politico-military crisis in Japan as told by the Monitor's Chief Far Eastern Correspondent.

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

TOKYO—One of the obvious danger signals, pointing to an explosion like that of Feb. 26, is the prolonged existence of bitter factionalism in the higher and middle ranks of the Japanese Army. Many generals are known to be identified with one or the other group, which is definitely opposed to some other group. Not a few of the junior officers, captains and lieutenants, are partisans of one of these groups of generals. Moreover, among the younger officers, who are tremendously hardworked and are given scanty pay, there is a good deal of jealousy among the majority, who must undergo the hard conditions of service in Manchoukuo or in rural posts of the favored graduates of the Military College, who virtually monopolize the "plums" of the service in the shape of the appointments to the higher commands. Add to this the friction between senior and junior officers that has been marked on more than one occasion since the occupation of Manchoukuo and one has a considerable part of the background that made the "February Twenty-sixth Incident" possible.

The Army as a corporate unit in Japan has always been to a certain extent "in politics." It has always felt that it possessed the right, when it considered that the requirements of national defense were being neglected, to bring pressure on the Government of the day to rectify the situation. And the Army and the Navy have always been in a strong position to exert pressure, because it is prescribed that every War and Navy Minister must be a General and Admiral in active service. So the fighting services were always able to wreck a Cabinet by refusing to authorize any of their representatives to participate in it.

Since 1931, however, there has been a significant and ominous extension of this practice of pressure from the Army. Not only generals, but captains and lieutenants feel themselves authorized to "participate in politics" in the most forceful may, by taking part in homicidal conspiracies against the highest state officials.

If this ferment should ever spread from the junior officers to the sergeants and the privates it is difficult to foresee the chaos that might ensue. When the privates of the Russian Army in 1917 threw off all reins of discipline, murdered and flouted their officers and organized soldiers' Soviets the way was laid open for the ultimate triumph of Bolshevism.

**Privates Well Disciplined**

So far the private soldiers of the Japanese Army have maintained exemplary discipline. This cannot be said of the officers, from generals to lieutenants. Captains and lieutenants have been the active spirits in the two great conspiracies of May 15, 1932, and of Feb. 26, 1936; and it is safe to conjecture that for each of these volcanic outoursts there have been at least a dozen minor "incidents" and unsuccessful plots, which were discovered and nipped in the bud.

Among the senior officers, the generals who are directing the Japanese war machine, factional lines, in many cases, are sharply drawn. Cliques have existed among generals ever since Japan's modern army came into existence, but they seem to have increased in number and in bitterness during recent years.

For half a century after the restoration of the power of the Emperor in 1868, the powerful Choshu clan almost monopolized the high posts in the army, while the Satsuma clan, the other main factor in the Restoration, maintained a similar predominance in the navy. Since the war the significance of the clans has greatly diminished; and under the administration of Gen. Kazushige Ugaki (now Governor-General of Korea) as War Minister, the Choshu domination was broken.

General Ugaki, however, became unpopular with some of the more extremist officers because he was regarded as too much of a politician and was supposed to be coquetting with the Minseito Party, with a view to becoming Premier.

The chief spokesman of this extremist group, which stood for the absolute authority of the Emperor, for Japanese nationalism of the strongest brand, for measures of state control over the capitalists and financiers, and was contemptuous of Western parliamentarism was Gen. Sadao Araki, who held the post of War Minister from 1932 until 1934. A stronger personality than General Araki, according to general opinion was Gen. Jinzaburo Mazaki, who was as silent as Araki was loquacious.

A more moderate atmosphere began to prevail at the War Office when General Araki resigned early in 1934, ostensibly because of ill health, and was succeeded by Gen. Senjuro Hayashi, who displayed more willingness to work in harmony with the pacifist group of senior statesmen, whose most prominent representatives were Prince Kimmochi Saionji, the late Viscount Saito and Count Nobuaki Makino.

**Factionalism Rampant**

But factionalism was not suppressed in the army. In July, 1935, General Hayashi took the bold step of dismissing Mazaki, the idol of the impetuous younger officers, from his post as Director General of Military Education. A reprisal was not slow in coming. In the following month Lieut. Col. Saburo Aizawa, a nationalist fanatic and expert swordsman, cut down General Hayashi's chief assistant Maj. Gen. Tetsuzan Nagata, in his office. A few weeks after this General Hayashi felt obliged to resign. His place was taken by the weak and colorless Gen. Yoshiyuki Kawashima, who owed his appointment to the fact that he was not definitely identified with any faction. General Kawashima's career was summarily ended by his failure to avert the formidable mutiny of Feb. 26.

The Japanese Army is expert in the use of modern weapons: airplanes, tanks, armored cars. But its mentality is in many ways medieval: those of its officers who become involved in factional struggle often display the blind loyalty and merciless will to revenge any insult or injury to their leader that characterized the clan feuds of Japan in the Middle Ages. While it is generally believed that factional differences would vanish overnight if Japan were challenged by a serious foreign enemy, the widespread and varied factional cleavages represent a chronic source of potential domestic unrest.

**Lhasa Almost Impenetrable**

The explorer who tries to visit Lhasa, Forbidden City of Tibet, is faced by a political and religious bulwark well-nigh impossible to penetrate, a recent observer wrote.

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**Harper Sibley**
President, United States Chamber of Commerce

# *Business Cites the Record To Prove Its Job Well Done*

*By* **Harper Sibley**
President, Chamber of Commerce of the United States

Business is not something which stands apart by itself. It is not a particular group or class which can be segregated or isolated as a detached segment of society. On the contrary, it is the sum total of all those activities involved in the production and distribution of goods and leadership. We know that there are abuses in business, that incompetence and selfishness exist, but they are not condoned by the business community, and the fight against them is being waged by business leaders. The challenge of existing unemployment and of periodical recurrence of unemployment is still in the minds of all of us, as are other broad problems of economics and management. But refusing to accept these challenges is not the history of business management in this country.

**Highest Wage Levels**

Through the initiative and enterprise of the owners and managers of private business, acting without compulsion from any source, American wage earners have attained wage levels and living standards superior to those prevailing in any other country or at any other period in history. Wise business men have long realized the mutuality of interest between management and employees. They have recognized the importance of the worker as a consumer. They have found that high wages, based upon correspondingly high productivity, are not incompatible with reasonable profits, and that through ever broader distribution advancing wage levels may be attained at the same time that prices are diminished.

**No Place for Tired Business Men**

Our American history on this score has certainly not been one of static, sluggish, inconsiderate management, indifferent to the needs and aspirations of workers, as such, or to the needs and aspirations of consumers generally. And no American business management worthy of the same can ignore the further challenge of the present or the future in any important sector of this field. Business management in this country is no place for the "tired business man." It is no place for the ill-informed, incompetent executive. And business leadership must outlaw the man who is antagonistic to the welfare and happiness of his workers, inconsiderate of the rights of his associates and his competitors, or lacking in a sense of responsibility to the public.

**Must Know Responsibilities**

In our business organizations, as with business men individually, we must be ever conscious of our responsibilities under the economic system which we have developed, and which, whatever its present defects and shortcomings, we believe offers the most promise for general well-being.

Now what is the very recent record of private business enterprise in restoring business activity and employment? The answer is that business has been making great strides forward.

We have cause for gratification over the accomplishments of business since the summer of 1935. Unquestionably the NRA decision last May was received with relief.

**Dispelled Many Doubts**

It dispelled many clouds of doubt as to the limits of governmental restraint and regulation. It was followed by dire threats against all business, of new and unheard of regulation to be devised, and proposals for punitive taxation, partly realized by enactment in August. There were other disturbing enactments of wide scope, such as the public utility act and the federal security legislation. But despite the disturbing factors, including threats that were aimed at the courts, the fact is that there was progessive improvement in business, which toward the end of 1935 brought the country economically to a better level than it has enjoyed in five years.

**Some New High Records**

It is a pleasure to be able to point to some new high records in business, for such records were made in 1935. More shoes were turned out than in any earlier year; here is an industry in which St. Louis has become perhaps the leading center of the entire world. More wool went into manufacture than in any other peacetime year. We can conclude that the 128,000,000 people now in the United States were better shod and better clothed than for many a year.

There was not only this activity in providing for everyday needs. There were renewed activities in planning and providing for future needs. No other interpretation can be placed upon the orders that were given for machine tools—more than any time since 1929.

**Steel Had Good Year**

Our steel industry, which is at the heart of our durable goods industries, had more product than in any year since 19300. Employment and pay rolls in the durable goods industries as a whole—and these are the industries which suffered most severely from the effects of the depression—were better than in any year since 1930. Employment and itself had returned to employment at predepression volume, with wage rates as high as were ever paid in peace times.

There are two industries which exist for special service to all the rest,—the designing and building of machine tools and the chemical industry. It was characteristic of these industries that depression in demand for their products was utilized by them for intensification of attention upon devising new and better products and processes against the day when they would be needed. Confidence in the future never flagged in these industries.

**Exhibit Helped Business**

One consequence was the exhibition last fall, at Cleveland, of machine tools that amazed all who examined them, and the worth of which is now being attested by the high rate of activity necessary to meet orders.

Another consequence is the return of employment in our chemical industries to pre-depression levels—again, an industry in which St. Louis has a great stake, and ranks very high. This has followed a period of new achievements in products and processes that emphasize how largely our future depends upon our chemists and upon our chemical industries. It would seem to be significant that a distinguished physicist speaking recently of the question of what is next in science, appeared to have in mind new chemical advances in each one of the fields he mentioned, —utilization of agricultural products to give a positive solution to the agricultural problem, based on scientific developments that would create new demands, thus stimulating instead of depressing agricultural activity; quickening of branches of industry which on their technical side have not kept pace with their fellows, and medicine.

**Earnings Are Up**

In our examination of the record of 1935, the basis upon which we can expect to build, we come to the wage payments in manufacturing of all kinds. By July the monthly earnings of employes in manufacturing establishments had almost overtaken the figure for the corresponding month in 1931; in August these earnings topped the earnings in August, 1931, and in subsequent months they kept steadily above the level of that year; in December they rose above December, 1930. Last December almost $700,000,000 were disbursed in wages by manufacturing establishments alone. Such a figure indicates that wage payments by all enterprises in all fields were at least $3,000,000,000 in December. There was nothing illusory about these wage payments, either. When the real worth of wages in December is looked at,—i. e., the real wages, the wages in terms of purchasing power averaged as well as in 1926.

**Big Start in 1936**

Business activity entered the year 1936 at a higher level than it had had in any recent year, and according to all the reports and statistics that are available, this encouraging level is being maintained, in relation to the earlier years. January and February, of course, have the disadvantages of being mid-winter months. But January activites and February activities this year have been as high over activities in those months in recent years as December activities in 1935 were above the business activities in December in recent years. And the evidence at hand indicates that March is improving upon the record of the two preceding months.

**Economic Forces Mixed**

Looking backward in perspective, we see a gathering together of economic forces that had been thrown into disorder by influences not wholly of their own making, and not entirely internal. There is as yet nothing like the degree of order we need for confident progress, nor the balances which bring increased possibilities of economic justice and give us all a chance of going forward in directions which we can foresee with enough reliability to permit intelligent preparation. But there is definite resurgence in activities.

It was time, too, if the judgment of foreign observers is to be accepted. In the four years of 1925-29 the United States was credited abroad with 31.1 per cent of the world's primary production, and Europe with 30.1 per cent; in 1934 Europe had risen to 32.2 per cent, and the United States had fallen to 23.9 per cent. How far we have repaired our position in 1935 we shall not know until all the figures have been collected, collated, and added up.

**Prepare for Work Ahead**

There need be no waiting on our part for these mathematical processes. Our accomplishments have made us conscious of our renewed strength for hard work. We are now gathering our forces for the efforts ahead, and we have more substantial forces to marshall than for a number of long years. The energies which have been awakened practically assure us that we shall not in the sping and early summer lose any of the progress we have attained. We shall hold our own. The real question occupying our minds is, shall we have conditions and events that will stir new enterprise and give new courage that will be transmitted into added accomplishments in improving balance among our industries and among all sections of the country, with all going forward together to new objectives?

The rise in employment after the NRA decision of last May should be sufficient augury of what may be expected from any new release from hampering influences. Employment existing last May was maintained, and before the end of the year 1,000,000 persons had been taken out of the ranks of the unemployed for regular jobs, and 500,000 more had received temporary employment for varying periods of time. There are at least 45,000,000 persons at work in the United States. With a further new impetus to release business energies, we should soon reach a shortage of labor in many fields.

## Income Tax Clarity Called a 'Vain Hope'

*By the Associated Press*

London, April 8

AFTER more than eight years' work, a committee appointed by Mr. Winston Churchill, when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared in a report published yesterday that it is "a vain hope to codify the income tax law so the layman can easily understand it."

One of the discoveries of the committee is that the word "assessment" is used in eight different senses in existing legislation.

"The actual language in which many provisions are framed," said the committee, "is so intricate and obscure as to be frankly unintelligible."

## Lawyer's Conviction In Kidnaping Upheld

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DENVER, Colo., April 8—In upholding the conviction of Ben B. Laska, Denver criminal attorney, for conspiracy in connection with the kidnaping of Charles F. Urschel, wealthy Oklahoma oil man, the tenth United States Circuit Court of Appeals recently gave a new interpretation to the Lindbergh anti-kidnaping law.

Laska, as attorney for Albert L. Bates, one of the Urschel kidnapers, is alleged to have received $10,000 of the ransom money for legal services. He was originally convicted on this charge in the United States district court in Oklahoma.

Circuit Court Judge George T. McDermott, in the opinion, said "The conspiracy begins with the plan to abduct and ends when the ransom money is changed into unmarked money."

When Laska entered the kidnaping case efforts were in progress to change the money. The court charged him with aiding the change.

Laska's counsel expects to take the case before the United States Supreme Court.

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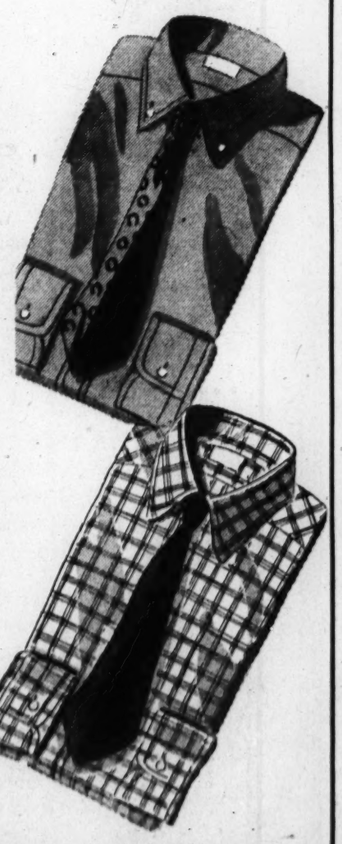
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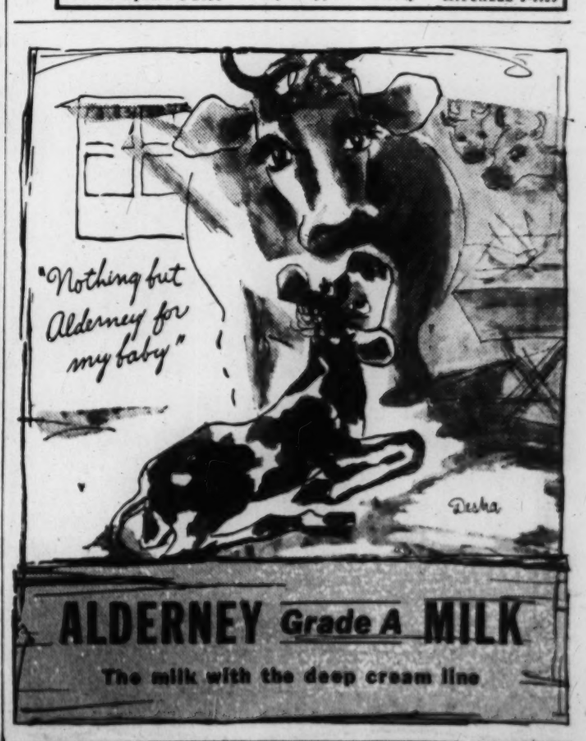

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# Help for Northern Territory Urged in Australian Plans

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The Northern Territory Pastoral Lessees' Association has appealed to the Prime Minister, Joseph A. Lyons, to keep the development of the Northern Territory—Australia's so-called "white elephant"—in the forefront of national politics until a solution has been found of the main problems of settlement and development of that large area of tropical and subtropical Australia.

It is urged that the Territory can produce high class cattle, but improved outlets are needed to enable production to be marketed without delay and without incurring exorbitant costs. It is requested that the Commonwealth Government should co-operate with the Western Australian Government to provide a railway 200 miles from Wyndham to the interior, and that the Commonwealth Government should endeavor to assist the reopening of Vesteys' huge meat works at Darwin and to provide an outlet from the rich cattle areas of the Barkly Tableland.

In a statement explaining the case of the lessees' association for presentation to the Prime Minister, the secretary of the association, James W. Allen, said that the bulk of the country under occupation in the area was capable of producing, and did actually produce, high class cattle fit to compare with the average produced anywhere in Australia. The country and the climate, he explained, were suitable for people of British stock to live and work in.

The principal and most reliable industry for many years must be that of cattle-raising, it is contended. The factors preventing the successful establishment of this industry are economic, and incidental to any new country. They could be overcome by close study and perseverance in the application of a practical policy calculated to remove difficulties from private enterprise.

The Commonwealth Government, it is pointed out, has been in control of the territory for 25 years, but has failed to inaugurate such a policy. The policy might mean spending £1,000,000 or more on roads and railroads and other modern facilities, but such a sum judiciously spent would be well invested if it led to further occupation and development.

Mr. Allen said that at present there was no outlet in the Northern Territory itself to markets overseas. Some cattle were traveled chiefly by road 1500 to 2000 miles to meat works in Queensland and New South Wales, others to local markets in those and other states, and thousands were treated annually by the Wyndham meat works, for which the Western Australian Government provided a large sum annually for interest on the capital expended.

It was urged that the Commonwealth Government should co-operate with the Western Australian Government to provide a railway 200 miles from Wyndham to the interior to enable cattle to be trucked from their fattening areas in a few hours instead of having to be walked for many weeks over stony and grassless stock routes. It had been proved that chilled beef from Wyndham was very acceptable on the London market. The problem was not to increase the proportion of chilled beef. This could be done by means of a railway.

Mr. Allen said that the pastoralists emphasized that there were many small holders in the central part of Northern Australia from Darwin 300 miles inland, all of which country was capable of growing and fattening large numbers of cattle if suitable transportation was available.

## Open Revolt Flares Against Townsend

LOS ANGELES, April 8 (AP)—Open revolt flared in the Townsend old-age pension organization yesterday when George H. Highley, president of Townsend Club 93, largest in the nation, led approximately 1800 members from the parent organization.

Mr. Highley predicted the entire membership of 26,000 would follow in the revolution against Dr. Francis E. Townsend, founder of the movement. Support of original clubs throughout the country will be sought, Mr. Highley declared in a speech to a cheering crowd.

"Dime a month dues are abolished!" he shouted. "They're not going to get us before a committee in Washington. We'll take up collections! We'll get along!"

The club met in protest to the demand by the directors of the Townsend movement, meeting in Baltimore, Md., that Mr. Highley resign or be removed.

Amid applause and some scattered booing and heckling, Mr. Highley obtained a majority vote for himself as president, and declared the organization would espouse the McGroarty pension bill. He said there would be no connection between his organization and that of Dr. Townsend in the future. A telegram from Representative McGroarty (D) of California, author of the pension bill, called upon club members to support Mr. Highley, saying his resignation would be "in the nature of a disaster."

## Ghent Sells Radio Service

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

GHENT, Belgium—A radio service run on the lines of the municipal telephone service has been instituted here. Radios can be rented from the municipal authorities for a small quarterly sum. These always remain the property of the city. Land lines are used and programs are taken from a central station. The aim is to give the opportunity of having radio in the home to those unable to afford to buy sets.

## The Shy Little Humming Bird Takes His Meals Out

Scenes at California Sanctuary

At Left and Right—Equipment Used by B. F. Tucker to Feed the Little Birds, and, in Center, a Humming Bird Perched on Its Swinging Nest

# *California Ravine Provides Humming Birds Sanctuary*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SANTA ANA, Calif. — Unique among wild-life preserves is the humming bird sanctuary established by Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Tucker of Long Beach at their mountain retreat in a canyon about 20 miles west of here.

The Tuckers began their interesting experiment nine years ago, when they found three pairs of the hummers in their canyon. Now they claim that approximately 1000 pairs of the birds, 80 per cent of which have been reared there, inhabit the canyon.

Of an early morning or late evening, when the spicy odors of desert plants fill the air, these friendly little creatures take possession, vibrating down around the Tucker cabin for the food the have come to know will be waiting for them.

**Friendly Overtures**

When Mr. Tucker began his friendly overtures to these tiny denizens of his canyon retreat he tied a red ribbon around a honey-filled test tube. The gay color lured the birds and their sense of smell soon taught them that it always was meal time at the Tucker cabin.

The test tube idea was not entirely satisfactory and Mr. Tucker set about experimenting for something better. He now has perfected a device which the birds seem to approve. He used a long-necked thistle tube with a generous bulge at the bottom. Filled with half sugar and half water, these tubes are inverted in a glass beeker, which is kept filled as the sweet liquid runs from the tube.

**More Ingenuity**

The bird lover soon found that bees and wild insects were carrying off the food placed for the birds. This required more ingenuity. He devised a shield of tin which he perforated with holes large enough for birds' beaks and placed over the liquid. This stopped the work of the pirates. Even then Mr. Tucker one year used a half ton of sugar in making light sirup.

No colors are needed now to attract the birds, and they come in such numbers as to appear to be flocks, although this is not the case. The birds move in mated pairs, but not in flocks as do geese, for instance.

Within the sanctuary the humming bird moves in security. They are not easily frightened by the presence of humans, and do not take flight from the sound of a voice. However, a sudden motion will send them scurrying for safety.

**Six Varieties**

All six kinds of hummers which frequent southern California find refuge in the sanctuary, though only the tiny Annas remains for the winter. All the others spend their winters in Mexico or even farther South, returning early in the spring to build the swinging baskets in which they cradle their young.

Strangely enough, most of the species which find the sanctuary so alluring also nest far into the arctic, the Rufous having been found as far northward as 61 degrees. The black chinned, Calliope, Allen and the Costa, all contest with earnest rivalry for the best nesting places, and for the first "serving" at breakfast time.

Mr. Tucker declares a humming bird has as many feathers as has a turkey gobbler, though many of the hummer's feathers are so tiny as to be visible only under a microscope.

Mrs. Tucker, an ardent bird lover, reports witnessing an event probably viewed by few human beings. She describes it as the courting dance. A difference in the whir of wings notifies her when such a dance is about to take place.

The demure young lady hummer watches from a tree while her admirer zooms through intricate figures possible only to a humming bird since they only of all aerial stunters can fly backward. Sometimes the young "swain" puts on a power dive and roars from the dizzy heights of a sycamore tree top, swinging gracefully through a neat figure eight such as an ice skater might cut on the lake.

Water, one of the prime necessities in a bird sanctuary, is provided from fountains, not only for the gaily-colored hummers, but for the representatives of 45 other varieties of birds which find a haven there. A representative of the Audubon Society recently counted 38 varieties of birds in the sanctuary in one hour of observation.

**Insects Disappear**

Since the sanctuary was established worms and insects have almost disappeared from the canyon. The humming birds, of course, were not responsible for this. Their principal diet consists of the thin sirup and of nectar sipped from the native wild flowers.

Mr. Tucker has made an interesting collection of used humming bird nests. These he finds knitted to branches of canyon sycamores and oaks where they will swing in the breezes. Usually the birds select a well-shaded twig to which to fasten their delicate bits of architecture.

The nests are constructed of horsehairs and shreds of string woven into a basket and lined with cotton, small feathers or white lint from cottonwood blossoms. In these nests each pair of hummers hatches two of the homeliest offspring imaginable. When first broken from their shells they are blind and appear more like naked insects of some strange order than birds. But they grow rapidly and soon take their places at the colony's "feed trough." They always return to their birthplace after their winter migration, Mr. Tucker declares.

# Oslo's Park of Statuary Growing Under the Hand of Gustav Vigeland

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OSLO, Norway—Work on the Vigeland Park of statuary here in Oslo has now progressed so far that the public can begin to visualize the general contours of this gigantic undertaking.

In another two years the bas-relief designs on the monolith, forming the focal point in the grounds, will probably be completed.

Within the Vigeland studio, adjoining the park, a populace of the statues has already been cast in bronze or the artist himself has put the finishing touches on the figures in granite, but it may still take a few years before this life-work of the great Norwegian sculptor is ready.

It is now some 30 years since he first planned the fountain which still forms a basic unit in the great design. In his own vision the project kept growing and expanding beyond the early limitations, and in 1919 the city of Oslo built a studio for the artist and made a contract with him to take all his work.

In another five years the present site had been selected (earlier ones proving too limited in space), and throughout all these years Vigeland has given all his creative energy toward this one unified endeavor that will symbolize mankind striving upward for light.

The first support for the Vigeland plan came from the labor groups in Oslo. Already the project has consumed more than $1,000,000 and at least $1,000,000 more will be needed before it is completed.

The artist himself lives very modestly and has never used any part of these appropriations, voted from time to time, for his personal needs. When he wants to reimburse his own account, he makes a statue—perhaps a head or bust—of someone and sells one copy, the original going automatically to the Oslo collection.

## Pershing Visits Forest On War Anniversary

ASH MOUNTAIN, Calif., April 8 (AP)—On April 6, anniversary of the entrance into the World War of troops he commanded, Gen. John J. Pershing stood in a peaceful redwood forest and saw for the first time the towering sequoia which bears his name.

Making a leisurely tour with his sister, Miss Ann Pershing, he came here to visit his former staff officer, Lieut.-Col. John H. White, now superintendent of the park. General Pershing signed the giant key, an honor reserved for distinguished visitors, and spoke briefly to the veterans of the Visalia-Tulare area.


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## Oldest N. Y. Library To Get New Home

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 8—The New York Society Library, oldest library in New York and one of the oldest in America, will move from the building at 109 University Place it has occupied since before the Civil War, the trustees announced yesterday. New quarters have been purchased at 53 East Seventy-ninth Street. Actual removal has been set for next winter.

Founded in 1754 and recipient of a royal charter in 1772, the library began its present career in 1788, after its book collection, scattered during the Revolutionary War, had been re-collected. It occupied a portion of the City Hall until 1795, when it erected the first library building in New York, near what is now the financial district. The present building was opened in 1856.

The Society Library has pioneered in several fields, and was said to be the only library here which has a free delivery system. Book deliveries by express and parcel post are arranged throughout the United States.

Reading rooms of the library are free, but book circulation is restricted to 734 members, who hold perpetual, transferable shares, and 1000 subscribers who obtain such a privilege through paying an annual fee. Bequests amounting to $890,000 have enabled the library to pursue a noncommercial policy, the announcement said.

Loft Easter CANDIES
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Enjoy Them Yourself at Easter Time
This year Loft master Confectioners have surpassed themselves in creating Easter sweets—Chocolate Eggs, Bunnies, Chicks, filled Baskets and Novelties—all fitting gifts for a joyous Easter. A few are described here, but you have to visit a Loft store to appreciate the many exquisite Easter creations . . . and mark this, you get QUALITY WITHOUT EXTRAVAGANCE!
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Fancy Decorated Sweet Chocolate Cross with Assorted Chocolates. 79¢
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Milk Chocolate Cross with Assorted Milk Chocolates. 39¢ 59¢
SILVER DOLLAR Chocolate Fruits & Nuts
Pineapple, Cherries, Figs—Dates, and many other conserved Fruits. Also Almonds, Brazil Nuts, Filberts and Roasted Cashew Nuts.
Especially packed for Easter.
1-lb. 49¢
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Assorted Chocolates
An assortment of Loft Choicest Chocolates — nougats — caramels — cocoanut centers—cream centers, and others—all covered with Loft Delicious Chocolate.
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An Ideal Gift Package
PURE MILK CHOCOLATE BUNNIES
Twelve cute, little sitting bunnies, made of Loft Famous Briarcliff Milk Chocolate—packed in an attractive Easter Box.
Package of 12 21¢
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Delicious, fluffy Marshmallow Eggs, covered with Loft Rich Chocolate.
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Twelve little Easter Eggs, made from the Famous Loft Briarcliff Milk Chocolate in an individual Easter Package.
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Real old-fashioned midget eggs in assorted flavors, made of all Pure Cane Sugar—good for the Kiddies.
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MILK CHOCOLATE EGGS
Small Eggs, large Eggs and "giant" eggs, all made of Loft Famous Briarcliff Milk Chocolate—plain and decorated.
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Bunnies of every size and description—the cutest you ever saw—all made from Loft Briarcliff Milk Chocolate.
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# *Radio Advertiser Compared To Gasoline Torch Salesman*

**Radio Comment**

If the consuming public took particular note when business talks for its own benefit, it might learn illuminatingly exactly how certain sections of business feel with regard to their responsibility toward the consumer.

In order to find these frank discussions of business where the public cannot scan them too readily, one must go to trade journals to find business's "angle" toward the consumer situation. In a recent issue of such a publication, Fortune magazine, we found one of the frankest statements of radio policy and methods ever made perhaps upon the radio advertising situation. Radio listeners, who are the ultimate "benefactors" of this philosophy can well afford to know more about this technique so that they can be better on their guard.

The statement was made by one of the larger advertising agencies which has quite a few network programs. It is as follows:

"Radio is only the old torchlight salesman with a bigger opportunity. To make it pay, you have to put on a show that will draw the crowd and you have to know how to sell your snake oil before your listeners turn the dial.

"We know how to do this job superlatively well and we have a lot of convincing sales figures to prove it, in case you're interested."

Now the radiocasters themselves and some of the advertising agencies have done and are doing fine things on the radio that are definitely to the listener's benefit. Unfortunately there is a certain fringe which still thinks that the listening public is like the gullible, wide-mouthed throng that used to gather before the "snake oil" salesman and his flaming gasoline torch.

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### British Radio Census

The saturation point in wireless licenses in the British Isles would seem to have been reached in the little county of Selkirk in Scotland. Allowing an average of four persons to a radio receiver, Selkirk has 6156 licenses for its population of 22,608 at the last census.

The increase in radio listeners in Great Britain goes steadily on, having gained in 1935 by over 500,000 holders, bringing the total to nearly 7,500,000, according to latest figures in the annual of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

In the section of the annual devoted to television, some searching questions for the future are propounded. For instance, will the listener of the future watch an orchestra playing an entire concert, or will he view it from time to time?

What will be the effect on speakers if they have to consider the appearance which they are presenting to unseen audiences, as well as the effect of their voices on them? Will listeners find difficulty in reconciling the discrepancy between the sound of a normal voice and the sight of a miniature portrait as viewed on the television screen?

It is recognized by the British Broadcasting Corporation that, though progress in television will be continuous, its high cost makes complete programs, as at present understood, unlikely for many years. The difficulty most apparent in the way of widespread television facilities is the limited geographical range of the ultra-short waves. To overcome this, a network of the wide-path coaxial cable would have to be installed at a cost of about £1000 a mile.

★ ★ ★

### Shortwave Programs

The following programs shortwave are selected from the worldwide schedules of foreign and domestic transmitters. All time is eastern standard:

**Sunday, April 12**

**Boston**—11:15 a. m.—Easter service from Trinity Church. W1XAL, 49.67m, 6 04meg.
**Paris**—3:30 p. m.—Play at National Theatre, of the Opera Comique. FYA, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
**Boston**—3:30 p. m.—Rebroadcasts for European listeners. W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
**Moscow**—4 p. m.—Review of the Week; listeners' questions and answers; news. RNE, 50m, 6meg.
**Boston**—4:15 p. m.—Radiocast on Christian Science. W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
**Boston**—5:00 p. m.—Wellesley Hills Women's Club Chorus. W1XAL, 49m, 6.04meg.
**Boston**—5:15 p. m.—Cultivation of Taste Series. W1XAL, 49m, 6.04meg.
**Boston**—5:45 p. m.—The World's Week: sketch. W1XAL, 49m, 6.04meg.
**London**—6 p. m.—Bells, and religious service, from St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg, or GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.
**Boston**—6:30 p. m.—Let Us Keep Faith: talk. W1XAL, 49m, 6.04meg.
**London**—7:15 p. m.—Wakefield Miracle Play of the Crucifixion, with Cornish Mystery Play of the Three Maries. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg, or GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.
**Berlin**—8:30 p. m.—Easter Tunes. DJC, 49.8m, 6.02meg.
**Schenectady**—10 p. m.—Lily Pons, soprano; chorus; symphony orchestra. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.53meg.

**Monday, April 13**

**Washington**—11 a. m.—United States Navy Band. W8XK, Pittsburgh, 19.7m, 15.21meg, W3XAL, New York, 16.8m, 17.78meg; W1XK, Boston, 31.4m, 9.57meg.
**Paris**—3:30 p. m.—Play at National Theatre l'Odeon. FYA, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
**Moscow**—4 p. m.—"Today's Anniversary: The Completion of the Rescue of the Cheiyuskin Expedition, 1934"; Literary Evening: The Life and Work of Ostrovski; news, weather, RNE, 50m, 6 meg.
**Boston**—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
**Rome**—6 p. m.—News in English; program to shortwave listeners of Jamaica, L. I.; band of the Royal Metropolitan Police Force, Rome; talk, Prof. A. De Masi; old Italian arias, Vera Olmastroni, soprano. 2RO, 31.3m, 9.63meg.
**London**—6:50 p. m.—"Better Hang Wrong Feller . . ." short story. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg, or GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.
**Boston**—8:15 p. m.—"Radio: Past, Present and Future," Zeb Bouck. W1XAL, 49.67m, 6.04meg.
**Schenectady**—10:30 p. m.—Address, President Roosevelt. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.53meg.

**Tuesday, April 14**

**Washington**—11 a. m.—United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, leader. W8XK, Pittsburgh, 19.7m, 15.21 meg; W1XK, Boston, 31.4m, 9.57 meg; W3XAL, New York, 16.8m, 17.78 meg.
**Boston**—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79 meg.
**London**—6 p. m.—Lifeboatmen on and off duty in the British Isles, GSD, 25.5m, 11.75 meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58 meg, or GSA, 49.5m, 6.05 meg.
**London**—7 p. m.—English folk songs, Muriel Wilson, Australian soprano; Gordon Tenny Brand, Canadian baritone. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75 meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58 meg, or GSA, 49.5m, 6.05 meg.
**Boston**—7:15 p. m.—"Basic English." W1XAL, 49m, 6.04 meg.
**Berlin**—7:30 p. m.—Concert of light music; "Experiences from Overseas—by our listeners." DJC, 49.8m, 6.02 meg.
**Boston**—7:45 p. m.—"Steinmetz": dramatic sketch. W1XAL, 49.67m, 6.04meg.
**Caracas**—8:30 p. m.—Charity Talks. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8 meg.
**Berlin**—8:30 p. m.—Brass Band. The Band of the 29th Brigade. DJC, 49.8m, 6.02 meg.
**Boston**—8:30 p. m.—"Echoes of London." W1XAL, 49m, 6.04 meg.
**London**—10 p. m.—Studio Concert by Empire Artists. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75 meg, or GSC, 31.3m, 9.58 meg.

**Wednesday, April 15**

**Washington**—11:30 a. m.—U. S. Army Band. W8XK, Pittsburgh, 19.7m, 15.21 meg, W3XAL, New York, 16.8m, 17.78meg. Also W1XK, Boston, 31.4m, 9.57meg.
**Moscow**—4 p. m.—Russian History as told in Russian literature. Subject: When Lenin arrived in Petrograd in April, 1917. News, weather, music. Soviet opinion and World Affairs. RNE, 50m, 6meg.
**Boston**—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
**Rome**—6 p. m.—News in English; Royal Opera House, Rome: opera, "Pelleas et Melisande" (Debussy); "Rome's Midnight Voice"; light music. 2RO, 31.3m, 9.63meg.
**London**—7 p. m.—Two plays: "Un Desespere," and "Le Billet de Faveur." GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg, or GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.
**Berlin**—8:30 p. m.—"Dornröschen"; melodrama from Grimm, done in music. DJC, 49.8m, 6.02meg.
**London**—10 p. m.—"Mixed Pickles," variety. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, or GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

**Saturday, April 18**

**Paris**—3:30 p. m.—Theatrical audition, with troupe from Comedie Française. FYA, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
**Berlin**—5:15 p. m.—Choruses from the Lake of Constance to Masuria. DJC, 49.8m, 6.02meg.
**London**—7 p. m.—Callender's Second Band. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg, or GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.
**Berlin**—8 p. m.—"The Dead Knight": sketch. DJC, 49.8m, 6.02meg.
**Boston**—8:15 p. m.—Boston Symphony Orchestra. W8XK, Pittsburgh, 25.2m, 11.87meg; W1XK, Boston, 31.4m, 9.57meg.
**London**—10 p. m.—"Eight Bells": nautical revue. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, or GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
**Pittsburgh**—12 a. m.—Messages to the Far North. W8XK, 48.8m, 6.14meg.

**Sunday, April 19**
Station W1XAL, Boston

3:30 p. m.—Patriots' Day program, from Old North Church, Boston, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
3:45 p. m.—Recordings of past week's lectures, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
4:15 p. m.—Radiocast on Christian Science. 25.5m, 11.79meg.
5:00 p. m.—Perkins Institute and Massachusetts School for the Blind choruses. 49m, 6.04meg.
5:15 p. m.—Cultivation of Taste series. 49m, 6.04meg.
5:45 p. m.—"The World's Week"; news sketches. 49m, 6.04meg.
6:15 p. m.—Polish folk music. 49m, 6.04meg.
6:30 p. m.—"Pallaciea from Facts." 49m, 6.04meg.

**Monday, April 20**

5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
6 p. m.—News in English; Royal Opera House, Rome, opera. "Il Dottor Oss" (Doctor Oss); talk by Guido Sagramoso, designer of the new Italian high-speed trains; classical arias, Ida Planeta. 2RO, Rome, 31.3m, 9.63meg.

**Tuesday, April 21**
Station W1XAL, Boston

5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." 25.5m, 11.79meg.
7:00 p. m.—Mixed quartet. 49m, 6.04meg.
7:15 p. m.—"Basic English." 49m, 6.04meg.
7:45 p. m.—"Government Problems." 49m, 6.04meg.
8:00 p. m.—Tufts College (Medford, Mass.) birthday party. 49m, 6.04meg.

**Wednesday, April 22**

5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
6:00 p. m.—News in English; symphonic concert from Rome; talk, Prof. A. De Masi; American songs, Enzo Aita. 2RO, Rome, 31.3m, 9.63meg.

**Thursday, April 23**
Station W1XAL, Boston

5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." 25.5m, 11.79meg.
7:15 p. m.—"Sciencecast." 49m, 6.04meg.
7:45 p. m.—"The Littletons"; history sketch. 49m, 6.04meg.
8:15 p. m.—"The Life Around Us." 49m, 6.04meg.
8:30 p. m.—"The Modern Poets—Audrey Wurdemann." 49m, 6.04meg.

**Friday, April 24**

5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
6 p. m.—News in English; Scala Theater, Milan, opera "Otello." "Rome's Midnight Voice." Miss Amy Bernardy; folk songs. 2RO, Rome, 31.3m, 9.63meg.

# Quotes From Congress

## Triple A Applauded—Defense for Sharecroppers Price of Adventure—Available Wheat Seed—Arbor Day Benefits—Spending and Recovery

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON—Some of the revealing observations made in the daily grist of congressional speeches are set apart in the following paragraphs:

★ ★ ★

**Representative Walter M. Pierce** (D), Oregon:

I earnestly hope that the currently published statement about the largest payments will not divert attention from the real benefits of the Triple A program to the average farmer, especially the wheat and hog-control programs. I believe it is urgently important that the future program for the noncommercial farmer should not be jeopardized by feeling engendered by these reports.

★ ★ ★

**Representative Braswell Deen** (D), Georgia:

For the thousands of share croppers and their families who are not in the nation's capital to defend themselves against this infamous, vile, and wicked web into which they have been woven by those who would commercialize upon them, I am calling upon the bar of public opinion and public justice to render its decision against the appearance of Tobacco Road in the nation's capital.

★ ★ ★

**Representative Ernest Lundeen** (F-L), Minnesota:

In the train of war we have today 15,000,000 unemployed; 20,000,000 in relief lines; billions of unpaid European war debts; a national debt which neither we nor our children nor our children's children will ever see paid. That is the price of adventure into foreign lands and into quarrels and intrigues we do not understand and never will understand.

★ ★ ★

**Representative Usher L. Burdick** (R), North Dakota:

If wheat is not planted in North Dakota within the next two weeks, there is no use planting it, because the hot winds will take it as they did last year. I think the members of this House who are in the majority ought to use their influence to have an executive order issued to make this seed wheat available to the farmers of this country now when they need it.

★ ★ ★

**Representative Karl Stefan** (R), Nebraska:

J. Sterling Morton was the founder of Arbor Day—a day which I feel should be declared a national holiday. . . . It has led up to the study of planting trees as a practical economic necessity, and for the higher work of educating the people in the love of the beautiful in nature on a scale and to an extent that could never have been achieved without it.

★ ★ ★

**Representative James A. Shanley** (D), Kentucky:

With recovery in motion it would be the height of folly for us to hope to continue this unnatural and extraordinary spending and lending by the Federal Government. . . . If we grant that our tremendous loans and expenditures did stimulate private business in an artificial way, we must face the possibility that it might overplay its part and result in an unnatural inflation or boom bonanza that would be utterly inconsistent with the forces of economy and present growth.

# U. S. Destroyer Hunts For Gun Smugglers

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—A Navy destroyer steamed under forced draft through the Caribbean April 6 on a State Department mission to prevent, if possible, the suspected smuggling of arms and ammunition to supposed revolutionists in Honduras.

Two vessels were its quarry. They were believed to be carrying the contraband to the Central American republic under American registry. Their names were given here as the Adventuress and the Tormalong.

Somewhere near the Gulf of Honduras, the destroyer—the U. S. S. Manley—expected to sight the two ships. It was under orders not to capture them but to keep them under surveillance until their exact identity and the precise nature of their cargoes could be ascertained.

### Eyston Sails For U. S.

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., April 8 (AP)—Capt. George Eyston, holder of the world's 24-hour automobile speed record, sailed from here today in the Aquitania bound for Salt Lake City, Utah, where he hopes to set automobile speed records on Bonneville salt beds. Captain Eyston took two automobiles with him, one propelled by a Diesel engine. He was accompanied by a co-driver, A. Denly. Captain Eyston's record, set last September, is 140.550 miles an hour.

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# Republican Strategy Seems Based on the Farm Problem

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, April 8—The Republican Party will fight the "economics of scarcity" credited to the farm program of the New Deal. In fact the Republicans have already started campaigning among the farmers on this issue.

The Democratic policy of paying farmers to hold 30,000,000 acres or more a year out of the production of basic crops in order to enhance their price is what the Republicans will challenge, as is quite evident.

The G. O. P. does not question soil conservation, a measure recently added to the New Deal program, but stands so solidly for soil improvement that it is claimed as originally a Republican idea, which the Democrats appropriated in the emergency of finding a substitute for the AAA.

**Conclusions Seem Evident**

National planning of agriculture, as it has been carried on from Washington by the New Deal, also is expected to be attacked by the Republican Party, and the policy of national control of farming criticized because of the difficulties alleged to arise from lack of local conditions. "Regimentation" of the farmers, attributed to the New Deal, will be objected to.

The foregoing conclusions as to the Republican attitude toward agriculture in this year's presidential campaign have now become more or less self-evident. Since the opening of their western headquarters here five months ago, the Republicans have been working out their farm doctrine.

**Convention Will Decide**

Much has been arrived at spontaneously by common agreement. All will await ratification by the Republican national convention which makes the supreme decision on policy. Yet Republican thinking on some fundamentals is, for the most part, so uniform that the G. O. P. farm program as it has thus far taken shape is expected to win endorsement.

Among other pre-convention developments on the farm issue are the following:

It is certain the Republicans will have a farm plan of their own. This plan will not be left to the discovery of a resolutions committee sitting up all night in a scramble to get out something during the several days of the convention.

**Permanent Plan Expected**

The Republican farm plank expected to be presented at the convention by party chiefs will offer what it considers a permanent agricultural policy for solution of the farm problem; not merely criticism of the AAA.

In going against national planning and so called regimentation, the Republicans are expected to propose that the administration of agricultural policy be taken out of political associations. Republican farm philosophy points toward the decentralization of farm control and leans toward placing it in such non-political institutions as the land grant universities with their state colleges of agriculture and experiment stations.

No announcement of the proposed plan is likely while Congress is in session, lest it suffer through democratic legislation.

**Difference on Farm Subsidy**

The farm bonus apparently remains the most controversial angle of the farm plank, with Republicans seeming likely to favor subsidizing the farmers until they get on their feet, but on a temporary rather than permanent basis, as the Democrats purpose.

Also, payments would be awarded for a different objective than that of the present legislation, which seeks to control production through soil conservation. Protest is not made against paying for soil improvement but for decreasing the crop output.

Some leading Republican students of the farm situation favor payments for the explicit and sole aim of soil betterment.

**Outside of Politics**

Indeed, certain of the most influential Republicans of the farm belt are said to regard damages by soil erosion so serious that conservation of the soil deserves to be agreed on by both parties and taken out of politics.

Eastern industrialists will make no resistance to a thorough-going farm solution, it is reported. The East is posted on the need of meeting the requirements of agriculture, and no battle based on sectional viewpoints is anticipated.

From some such summary it is possible to glimpse how Republican farm thinking is shaping in the pre-convention campaign. None of the Republican Party leaders concerned obviously has any wish to commit the party in advance to tactics eventually to be found distasteful to the majority of delegates at the convention.

**Begin to Plan Early**

The G. O. P. has long realized, however, that it is caught in both an emergency and a dilemma this year. The pivotal states of the election are largely concentrated in the Middle West where farmers abound. If the routine of politics was followed, the Republicans would do little or naught on the farm issue until after their June gathering.

Believing that such delay meant frustration, corn belt spokesmen last year insisted on opening campaign headquarters in the West at an unprecedentedly early period.

Western headquarters was set up here last September, more than 10 months ahead of the usual time. Along with effort on organization, labor on the farm plank began.

**Wanted Ample Time**

The quick start on policy was made because party experts felt it would be impossible to produce anything adequate during the few excited hours of a national convention.

Building a farm program furnishes a task for technicians, for authorities. By spending months on their plan, party chiefs hoped to recommend a policy satisfactory to the convention and subsequently to the farmers.

A farm research department has been working at the party headquarters here for some time. The staff has studied the operation of the Democratic farm program, prepared material, and laid much of it aside for the most effective time of release.

**Crest Seen Early in June**

The crest of the pre-convention campaign will probably be reached round the first of June.

Part of the task the Republicans have taken on consists of persuading the farmers that the AAA and its substitute, the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, have not brought all the benefits to agriculture claimed for them.

Early doubts as to whether the Republican Party would venture to attack the AAA because of its popularity in some sections of the agricultural world have no further standing. Whatever the merits of the Republican arguments may be, it is evident that the AAA is now scheduled for a terrific onslaught.

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# Horse Is Still Far From Being a Museum Piece

*On Jan. 1 of this year there were 11,637,000 of them in the United States to say nothing of 4685 mules and prices are soaring — Farmers find tractors not all inclusive and people still like to ride.*

Courtesy of Universal Films — If Rosa Bonheur Could Have Seen This

From time to time in recent years people have prophesied that the machine age could, surely and soon, bring the day when it would be necessary to go to a waxworks or a museum if one wanted to find out what a horse was.

Such people will be surprised to know that on Jan. 1, 1936, there were 11,637,000 horses, and 4685 mules in these United States. A decrease of 2 per cent in horses, and 3 per cent in mules, over January, 1935, but an increase in the value a head from $77.05, to $96.79 for horses, and an increase in the value per head of mules from $99.34 to $120.42.

The horse business in the United States is an important one. Its effects are felt in a variety of ways one would never even dream. Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Horse and Mule Association of America—formerly the Horse Association of America—will tell you that every man, woman and child in the United States has been effected by the decrease in horses and mules—a decrease of 10,000,000 between 1921 and 1932. That seems strange.

**Explanation Is Simple**

But Mr. Dinsmore is not a man to make such a statement carelessly And the explanation is simple, and it is interesting too.

The connection between the average individual, his income, and horses and mules is this. Farmers and those dependent directly upon them for sales or employment, constitute nearly one half the population of the United States. When farmers produce more than can be consumed within a reasonable time, the desire of many farmers to convert their products into cash, exceeds the desire of those who are buyers of farm products to purchase.

There are two ultimate consumers. Man and the horse, including mules. When either of the ultimate consumers decreases surplus begins to accumulate. Horses and mules, having been decerasing in numbers since 1920, and as acreage in harvested crops has increased enough since then to care for the increase in human population, it follows that the decrease in horses and mules has meant an increase in suprplus farm products.

**One Astounding Result**

The concrete effect of this was that a decrease in 10,000,000 head of horses and mules between 1921 and 1932 threw 40,000,000 acres of land into the production of surplus farm commodities, and that—if any graphic picture is needed—is more than the acreage required to produce our exports of wheat, corn, rye, barley and oats—even in the years of their greatest exports since 1920. It would have produced all the cotton harvested in 1932, with 4,000,000 acres left over; it would have produced more than 70 per cent of all the wheat raised in the United States in 1932.

It is more than the total acreage of all the harvested crops in 1929, in the 11 most western states of the United States; and it is more than the total acreage of all crops harvested in 1929 in Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

Why was there such a decrease? Well, farmers were "sold" on the idea that they could produce farm crops more easily and more cheaply, by using tractors and trucks, than by sticking to horses and mules.

**Here's What Happened**

What happened? Well, a farmer who used to work a 240-acre farm with eight horses or mules, sold one pair of work animals, bought a tractor and truck and took to operating the whole place with no help save his family. He also quit raising young horses or mules.

All the other points aside, the thing that interests the Horse and Mule Association of America is that the farmer has found out he was wrong when he thought there would be no future use or demand for young horses and mules.

In 1935, for the first time in 15 years, leading farmers have found it hard to buy horses and mules, found the available animals cost more, measured in bushels of grain or pounds of meat animals or dairy products, than at any time since the World War.

**Wise Ones Profited**

Men who had what the Horse Association authorities call the good sense to keep on using horses and mules during the past 10 years and raised enough colts for replacement had a good year in 1935, and will have a still better one in 1936. Prices have moved up quietly but steadily for almost three years, and are now high enough for the good of the business.

Good grade mares, 3000 lbs. per pair, if sound, well shaped and of quality, are bringing from $400 to $500 a pair.

Naturally, the present situation—strong demand and good prices—is extremely pleasant to Mr. Dinsmore's association because, for one thing, it is a vindication of its forecasts, predictions and hopes.

So much for the, so to speak, bulk business concerning horses and mules.

**A Man and His Horse**

There is a side to the subject—though it does not have any reference to mules—which is of tremendous pictorial value and can conjure up more realistic interest than the other, for those of us whose lives don't touch farms, and to whom the problems of farmers are somewhat remote.

And that is the extent to which the horse is coming on in the the world of relaxation and pleasure.

We are told there is no such thing as coincidence. However that may be, it cannot be just chance that lately all of the news reels have been showing pictures of fine horses and that at least one company has contributed a short subject based on the daily happenings around a celebrated stock farm in Pomona, Calif. It is as if a Rosa Bonheur had come to life again and the responsiveness of audiences shows that reports of doubled and trebled attendances at horse shows have their background in a sound public interest.

**Road Back Is Easy**

One thing is certain. There are a lot of ways for people to become reacquainted with horses if they wish to. More children are riding in the American horse shows than ever before in this history. More adults, chained to offices and books all the week, are hiring horses at neighborhood riding academies and going for a canter in the park Sunday mornings.

Farmers are beginning to think again that it would be sort of nice to have a couple of good animals around again. The Horse Association has thought of that ahead of them and any county agent, vocational agricultural teacher, local harness merchant or Mr. Dinsmore's offices in Chicago can tell him how he can get a film, for showing in the local grange hall or theater. It is partly an entertaining film, partly informative and educational. But the great thing about it is that it wouldn't have been made unless the horse were, definitely, on the way back.

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# Borah Trails The President In Wisconsin

(Continued from Page 1)

much enthusiasm remains to be seen.

Yet if as a result of the uncombined but similarly purposed drives of Mr. Hoover and Senator Borah, Governor Landon is defeated for the nomination, it is felt that considerable disgruntlement will be left behind as a party legacy for the campaign. Wide sections of Republican opinion have come to like the Kansas Governor, and to consider him an excellent candidate. If he is blocked by diverse forces, a sense of frustration is likely to spread in these circles, and indeed is already being expressed.

**Serious in California**

The effects in California are more directly serious. There a Hearst-directed fight for a Landon delegation runs straight and bitterly into a Hoover-directed fight for an uninstructed delegation.

Today correspondence from the California Republican Assembly—a youthful but vigorous party organization—is published, urging Governor Landon to decline the Hearst support and pull out of the California primary. The advice was rejected by Governor Landon, but the Californians telegraphed the Governor as follows:

"If you elect to permit this fight it will surely wipe out the last vestige of hope to hold California in the Republican column in November."

**Mr. Hoover's Friends**

While it is not seriously denied that Mr. Hoover has been anti-Landon for many months, and is now actively so, yet some of his closest advisers are beginning to smile on Topeka. Thus, his major newspaper confidant, Mark Sullivan, today writes of the week-end Republican meeting here that "one gathered that if the national convention were held this week, the delegates would devote the first ballot to the perfunctory registering of so-to-speak honorary votes for minor candidates and favorite sons, and on the second ballot would nominate Governor Landon."

**Repudiates Oil Story**

He also sharply repudiates stories that "Landon is smeared with oil"—tales which in one version, at least, were said to have troubled Mr. Hoover. And he minimizes the Hearst support of Governor Landon by saying:

"No one says that the Kansas Governor solicited the support, or that there is any relation of give and take between the two."

All of which is part of the general picture of Governor Landon's strength—a position which, despite, and partly because of, the opposition of Mr. Hoover and Senator Borah, seems to grow steadily firmer.

**Topeka Topics**

All the same, Governor Landon had better watch out. The steady stream of newspapermen which visits Topeka now brings back to Washington strangely disquieting tales.

The last reporter to make the pilgrimage—over the last week end—reports that he was given a full and substantial lunch by the Governor, that he was not taken to the kitchen to carve the ham, that Mrs. Landon did not appear and he did not see the harp, and that no state employees came into the Governor's office with expense account figures which the Governor could audit and slash. If they don't look out, some of the best Landon legends will fade away.

**It Was Good Soup**

For not many months ago, a reporter calling at Topeka was given a bowl of excellent soup for lunch, and asked: "Wouldn't you like another bowl?" "No, thank you," the reporter answered politely, "it was delicious."

"But wouldn't you take another bowl if I told you it was all you were going to get?" pursued Governor Landon.

"Ha, ha," laughed the reporter, who had worked many years in Europe and was used to continental lunches, "That's very good! Ha, ha."

"All right then," said Governor Landon, rising and putting his napkin down, "shall we go into the living room?"

And they went.

Thus was the legend of the Kansas Coolidge spun. . . . But not any more, latest witness sayeth. What now?

## Borah Wins 22 Of Wisconsin's 24 G. O. P. Delegates

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 8 (AP)—Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, in the first midwestern test of his presidential strength, had gained control today of all but two of the 24 Wisconsin delegates to the Republican National Convention on the basis of incomplete returns.

While several contests were so close that the Borah margin might be reduced in the final count, his candidates generally prevailed over the state party organization's uninstructed slate.

From the standpoint of presidential preference, however, Wisconsin voters in yesterday's elections showed that President Roosevelt was a 2-to-1 choice over Senator Borah on the basis of available returns.

The presidential primary was purely advisory, having no effect on the delegate contests.

The Democratic state organization, faced with opposition from only a few unendorsed candidates, made a clean sweep of the delegate contest for Roosevelt and apparently will control 24 delegates at the national convention.

One outstanding factor in yesterday's elections, with a great army of new Progressive Party voters sitting on the sidelines, was the predominance of the Democratic over the Republican vote.

President Roosevelt received 173,374 votes in 1574 of the State's 2918 precincts, compared to 90,477 votes cast for Borah in the same number of precincts.

In the congressional districts Borah sentiment showed up strong but was spotty in two Milwaukee and Lakeshore districts.

Incomplete returns from the Second District, home of the La Follettes, and in the Fifth District of Milwaukee, gave one Borah and one uninstructed candidate the advantage.

Returns from more than three fourths of Milwaukee's 397 precincts indicated Mayor Daniel W. Hoan, Socialist, was re-elected in a close race with Sheriff Joseph J. Shinners, non-partisan.

The vote in 311 precincts gave: Hoan, 82,796; Shinners, 74,560.

The Socialists' proposal for city purchase of the Milwaukee Electric Company's power distribution system apparently was defeated.

## Roosevelt Tackles Relief Problem As Holiday Nears End

MIAMI, Fla., April 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt headed toward port today from his fishing cruise with immediate attention centered on relief work in the tornado area in the southeastern states. In an order last night, he allocated $2,500,000 to the Works Progress Administration for immediate work in the disaster zone.

As the U. S. S. Potomac turned for a scheduled arrival on the Florida coast shortly after noon today, the President sent the following message last night:

"I have been in close direct touch with the Red Cross, various relief administrators, emergency conservation officials and army officers in Washington.

"They report that all federal agencies are co-operating in prompt measures. I have allocated $2,500,000 to the Works Progress Administration for immediate emergency work in the affected areas."

With busy days ahead as Congress draws to a close and the national campaign opens, Mr. Roosevelt plans to return to the White House on Friday.

## Lehman Makes Changes In Motor Vehicle Laws

ALBANY, N. Y., April 8 (AP)—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman yesterday signed a bill recommended by the state motor vehicle department providing that no person shall be deprived for more than three years of the right to drive a car solely on account of failure to satisfy a judgment. Heretofore, no license could be restored until a judgment had been paid in full.

The Governor also approved a proposal stipulating that in event the holder of an operator's license forfeits bail given on a charge of homicide or assault the license must be suspended until he submits to the jurisdiction of the court.

## Birmingham Plans Homelike Hostel For Elderly Women

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—A hostel for aged women where they can live in comfort and contentment, paying a small sum so that they shall not feel they have lost independence, is planned by Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Grey, Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of this city.

In a foreword to the city's 1936 handbook, the Lord Mayor states that he hopes the hostel may be added to Birmingham's list of charities during this year.

"There is a definite need," he writes, "for the establishment of something in the nature of a hostel for aged women whose strength of means may not be equal to the maintenance of a small cottage, but who could pay a small figure for a room of their own.

"A number of such aged women, housed in one establishment, looking after their own rooms, with a common dining room and a capable middle-aged person as 'mother' to deal with cooking and general supervision, could spend a happy evening of their days in comfort and without feeling that they lost their independence."

## *Popular Songs of Day Advised for Schools*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—Dr. Harold G. Campbell, New York schools superintendent, recommends that popular songs such as "Let Me Call You Sweetheart" and "The Last Roundup" be introduced in classroom music.

Talking on the subject, he said he regarded popular music as part of the day's folklore and thought that it expressed "very wholesome sentiments."

Criticizing "the so-called intelligentsia who sniff at popular music," Dr. Campbell named "Old Man River," "Alexander's Ragtime Band," "Love Is the Sweetest Thing," and "We Join the Navy and See the World" as appropriate school numbers.

# *Model Home Is Constructed And Furnished From Scraps*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless*

CHICAGO, April 8—It doesn't always take money to make a home. This was demonstrated here recently when men and women from Chicago's backyard district set up a little four-room cottage which they had made and furnished themselves out of "odds and ends." The little home indicated how much settlement houses in the neglected areas are doing to influence what goes on in the homes in their neighborhoods.

The cottage was made of beaver board and displayed in a down-town hotel as part of the homemaking exhibit of the Chicago Federation of Settlements. Keeping up with the latest styles, the men and women had built their furniture in some of the newest styles, though their only material was old lumber from boxes. The bed, for instance, in the pale peach bedroom had two drawers built in its side to take care of extra linens and bedding according to the mode of up-to-date double-duty furniture. The little dressing table was skirted with chintz of bright-colored scraps.

**Brightening the Home**

"Furniture like this has been made in settlement houses, especially these last depression years," said Miss Harriet E. Vittum of Northwestern University Settlement, who has in charge of the exhibit. "Men with time on their hands have made chairs, benches, tables and stools out of scraps of lumber in our craftshops. Some of them they have taken home. Others they have made for their friends. Settlements have furnished the inspiration for many a family to brighten up the home."

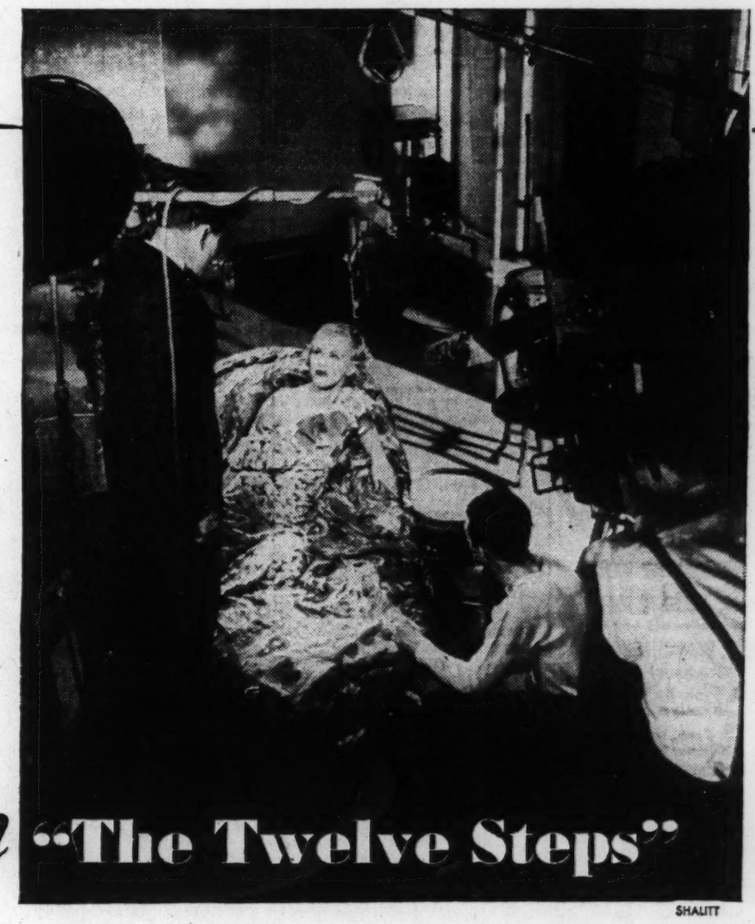
From the living room to the dining room one must step up to a little higher floor level in the tiny cottage. There the home-made dining table was spread with bright colored pottery, all made in the craftshop at Hull House. Other parts of the exhibit indicated what is going on in back rooms and basements of settlement houses. In sewing classes mothers learn not only how to make dresses out of new material, but how to make over the old garment to give it a current season's styling. Many such dresses were hung in rows on racks at the exhibit. In the style show, Mexican, Italian, Polish and other nationals stepped out proudly in the dresses they had made themselves out of remnants of cloth. One Mexican woman from the Hull House district came forward with her five little girls who stood like steps and smiled graciously in their new dresses, all made by the mother in the sewing room of the settlement house.

**Foreign Cook Books**

Sensing the fact that many Americans have become very much interested in foreign foods and are eager to try out all kinds of recipes for various national dishes, the women of the settlements put on sale a cook book of their own making. It contained directions for making a special Greek date cake, and Polish krysczikis which are called in English "Polish ladies' ears." It gave recipes for Italian bread, Bulgarian paste candy, and scores of other foods which are the special pride of many a home in the settlement neighborhoods.

Better international understanding is encouraged at the settlements, according to Miss Vittum, and for this reason programs were given daily through the three-day exhibit, depicting national customs, costumes, and folk dances. "More respect for other nationals is being urged in the settlement neighborhoods where many families have come to settle after their journey from the old country," she said.

"It was 11 years ago that we started our first exhibit in a small way in a little back room in one of the smaller settlement houses," Miss Vittum explained. "The idea grew and each year we have added more educational exhibits until now we have a cross-section of all of the projects taking place in the settlement houses, including home-made games, products of the craft and pottery classes, foods, besides the programs which give some idea of the many activities going on, day in and day out, in these neighborhood centers."

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DELINEATOR

# War Without Quarter Urged By Italy's Propaganda Press

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ROME—For some time past the Fascist press has been advocating the adoption of the strongest reprisals and a general policy of "frightfulness" in the war waged against Ethiopia.

Since military operations were begun in East Africa the Italians have complained that the Ethiopian troops were employing barbarous methods during and after engagements. The Italian Government has already lodged a formal protest at Geneva concerning the use of explosive bullets by the Ethiopians. Since the protests and denunciations have not led to an improvement in the situation, the Italians now state that they will henceforth use the harshest means of destruction, nothing excluded.

An editorial published in the Corriere della Sera of Milan, one of the most authoritative Fascist newspapers, explains the motives for the changed Italian war policy.

The article deserves to be quoted at some length since it is a typical illustration of Fascist propaganda.

**Italian Soldiers Know**

The editorial opens by pointing out that the Italian soldiers in East Africa have had occasion before now to note the barbarous methods used by the enemy both during and after a battle. The use of explosive bullets was only one of the indications from which it was clear that the Ethiopians ignored those elementary rules of loyalty and humanity which should govern even the hardest of wars, just as the abuse of Red Cross emblems constituted one of the numerous tricks devised by the Ethiopians, "on the suggestion of their European advisers," in order to hamper Italy's liberty of action.

Italy, the article continues, might have denounced these facts and these methods from the first days of the conflict. Not only had she refrained from doing so, but she had till now replied to the deceptions and acts of cruelty of the Ethiopians by systems of warfare that were not only free from all cruelty but tended to attain their objective without inflicting on the enemy more harm than was indispensable. The enemy, in his turn, has shown no regard, no comprehension, no scruple.

**Treatment of Pilot**

The writer goes on to say that the treatment meted out to the Italian pilot, who had fallen into the hands of "ferocious assassins, unworthy of the name of soldiers," proves that to count upon the chivalry of these peoples, upon whom respect for international law can be imposed only by the use of force and by the harsh demonstration of Italy's superiority in war, is absolutely out of the question.

"A modification of our systems of war thus becomes necessary, not only with a view to facilitating the task of our soldiers and to sparing their precious lives, but also in order to frustrate the shameful maneuvers and deceptions to which the white and black enemies of Italy's sacrosanct enterprise have recourse," says the Milan Corriere's editorial. "We have witnessed in the last few days an unheard-of falsification through the medium of important news agencies and newspapers of civilized countries, in connection with the alleged destruction of the members of a Swedish ambulance. It seems that under the impression of this fantastic report flags had been flown at half-mast at Stockholm.

**Don't Blame Italy**

"It should be pointed out, first of all, that, even if this unhappy incident actually took place, no blame could be thrown upon Italy because these Swedes might have avoided all harm by staying at home; or, in the event of their having been driven to Somaliland by an irresistible need to assist the Ethiopian slave dealers, they should have seen that, in accord with international law, their tents were placed at a certain distance from the troops and military buildings. This observation, however, is also superfluous, because the bloody episode has apparently been reduced to two wounded.

"We do not think that flags should have been flown at half-mast in Swedish towns for this at a time when a much more serious act of atrocity dishonored the Ethiopians: the useless and inhuman murder of Pilot Minniti. We esteem the Swedish people too highly to think that the spectacle of the noble head of a young man being carried triumphantly through the streets of Harar would not have produced at Stockholm a far deeper indignation than the casual wounding of a few medical officers due to an ordinary incident of war. But, naturally, the truth is kept from the Swedish people.

**War Without Quarter**

"In the long run, the best way of reacting against these falsifications lies in immediately giving a sterner character to our methods of war. Against savages war must be waged without quarter. Fortunately both science and technique offer the necessary means to the civilized peoples, without which the triumph of barbarities would be too certain in this world.

"The Italian nation expected this just and terrible reply to Ethiopian cowardice—a reply that would also strike at the Anglo-Bolshevist and slave-dealing press of Europe, which had denounced imaginary acts of cruelty by the Italians before the latter had employed harsh methods of war. We must reply with the most studied contempt to the criticisms, denunciations, and protests of the papers of international social-freemasonry, but we must at the same time reply with the most effective and the harshest means of destruction, none excluded, to the brutal systems of our African enemies. Excluding none, because there is no longer any reason for any such exclusion or limitations either on military, diplomatic or humanitarian grounds.

"We must win the war as soon as possible. Only our victory will in reality bring to the heart of Ethiopia hospitals and comfort, liberty and law, hygiene and order, and a whole new way of conceiving peace and war, burying forever that hateful and dishonorable remnant of bloody African medievalism."

## A Man in the News

Irving Chidnoff Photo

**Burton Holmes**
**Travelogulst**

When Burton Holmes was 22 he went to Japan, and he's been going somewhere ever since.

When he pauses for a few weeks in New York, it is really only for the purpose of getting off his chest, as you might say, what he's lately seen. Then he's free again to pack his boxes, and the beautiful Japanese kimonos he wears for house clothes, and his cameras and plates and film, and start off again. From a studio apartment on West 67th Street, which looks down on Central Park, he contemplates what he says, paradoxically, is "the most beautiful scene in the world. Central Park, with Fifth Avenue on the skyline. Just as the Taj Mahal is the most beautiful building in the world, and the Pyramids and the Sphinx the most beautiful of all mysteries."

And he smiles a little as he strokes his Vandyke beard, and there is a kind of peace, and a whole philosophy in his restlessness as he says, "But I can't stay here. I can't stay anywhere very long." And the philosophy might be put this way: That what a man does best, that is what he is at his best doing.

**First Lecture at 20**

Elias Burton Holmes was born in Chicago in 1870. He gave his first public lecture when he was 20 years old. The World's Fair had closed, but it had not satisfied all the public hunger for knowledge of what lies over the hill; so young Holmes hired a hall and gave a lecture on Japan. He hadn't been to Japan, but he could envision the things about a foreign country that people wanted to know.

His audience showed a degree of cordiality which made him think that if he could get that sort of response by talking about something he hadn't seen, he could get a much better one by going out, and seeing, and coming back to tell what he had seen.

So, two years later, he made his first trip to Japan.

**Crisp Viewpoint**

Forty-six years of constant burrowing about far places of the world have kept him wiry and crisp, in viewpoint and in manner alike. He has a good sense of humor and sometimes when he has been at grips with the prejudices reserved for sight-seers it has amused him to reflect that he could easily spare himself all the bother because, ten to one, his audiences would much rather hear about Paris, and let the Angkor Vat, or the Cataracts of Ignassu, or the Shrines of Nikko, or whatever, go.

As times change, so does photography. Especially travelogue photography. Once upon a time Mr. Holmes just used stereopticon slides. Movies came in, and naturally he learnt to take them. In many ways movies are an improvement on the old stereopticon, but for certain details of architecture and particular vista, he still likes to show colored stills so people can have a chance really to fix and store away an impression.

How does he work? While he is traveling he makes brief notes. In his luggage there is a portable typewriter. At the end of the day he transcribes his notes.

Having seen everything, so to speak, it is perhaps natural that he should have a few "bests."

There are nine, in fact. Holmes's Nine Wonders of the World.

**Grand Canyon First**

It may be patriotism, or it may just happen to be so; but the first on the list is the Grand Canyon.

Then come the Cataracts of Ignassu, in South America, on the border between Brazil and Argentina.

Venice, Queen of the Adriatic. The loveliest of Italian cities, yet one strangely and definitely Oriental in so many ways.

The Palace of the Alhambra, that most precious memorial of the Moorish age of glory.

The Acropolis of Athens, still a perfect and unrivaled architectural creation after 23 centuries.

The Pyramids and the Sphinx, unrivaled by anything else in the world for their impressiveness and timeless mystery.

The Taj Mahal, more beautiful now, even, than when it was built, 300 years gone.

**The Angkor Vat**

The Angkor Vat; clothed with mystery, the grandest work of the ancient Khmers, hidden in the jungles of Cambodia.

The Shrines of Nikko; perishable wooden sanctuaries that have not perished, but have survived the centuries amid the calm of the mountain forests.

These are Burton Holmes' own personal wonders of the world.

"I like to talk about Angkor, and the buried city where a million people built a civilization. But do you know what the audiences like best?

"Paris! And the boulevards! Isn't it strange? Why is it? Oh, because then they can say, 'Look, John, I do believe that's the very table we sat at. There, that one at the left. Right on the boulevard!'"

# 'Prayer and Work' Is Credited For College's Growth

PARKVIILLE, Mo., April 8 (AP) — Park College—"the school that prayer and hard work built"—is losing its president.

Dr. Frederick W. Hawley will shift the administrative burden "to younger shoulders" next year, but he will continue as honorary president of the school.

"Faith and labor," brought success to the small religious school, he declares. "The two go hand in hand."

Park is a self-help co-educational school. It has no intercollegiate football. It solicits no students, is forced to select carefully to hold its enrollment to the limit, 512. Its campus is closed to tobacco, intoxicants, cards.

**Steady Growth Recorded**

Dr. Hawley's "prayer and hard work" administration of two decades has seen more than $1,000,000 added to the college endowment and a dozen buildings erected.

Practically, all students do 15 hours of manual labor a week.

"This reduces the cash costs of their education," Dr. Hawley explained, besides giving them practical experience on the college farm, in the greenhouses, its libraries, laboratories and other departments.

**Rigid Standards Set**

"That's why we have no time for intercollegiate sports," he said. "We do have a little basketball, but generally speaking our students get all the exercise they need in their labors and intramural sports."

High school records, photographs of student applicants and references are required. Those admitted, Dr. Hawley said, stand in the higher brackets of high school graduates. Many do not pay the $300 annual fee until after graduation.

The college is nonsectarian, although its board is required to have a Presbyterian majority.

Dr. Hawley will be succeeded Sept. 1, 1937, by Dr. William Lindsay of Philadelphia. The retiring president will devote his time to public relations work for the school.

## Hoover Finds Radio Keeps Speeches New

*By the Associated Press*

Ogden, Utah, April 8

HERBERT HOOVER lounged in his Pullman compartment yesterday and complained that speech-making isn't what it used to be.

"Time was," said the former President, "that you could go around the country making the same speech at each town. This way you could polish up the speech as you went along.

"But now, with the radio, speech-making is hard work. A speech is only good once—because the public is quick to detect repetition. I do a lot of research and spend two or three weeks on each of my speeches."

## Fox Terrier 'Best Dog'

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 8 (AP)—Champion Flornell Standout of Knollton, snappy wirehaired fox terrier of Knollton Kennels, Stamford, Conn., was judged best dog in the show at the second annual Savannah Dog Show last night.

# *Cincinnati Girls' Hobby Fair Shows Geometrical Noah's Ark*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Geometrical circles, arcs, triangles, and parallelograms served to portray the embarking of Noah's Ark in one of hundreds of unique exhibits in the Sixth annual Girls Hobby Fair here. It was entitled "The Arc on the Sea of Geometry."

In the past few years this has become the city's most colorful and interesting exposition, bringing new surprises each fair and proving the great abundance of ingenuity that 3000 girls can express.

One wall, a half block long, carried hundreds of dresses, blouses, and every variety of girls' garments, all made by girls in their teens or under, that could well have been a corner in one of the nation's leading dress shops. Another wall carried an art exhibit that, according to Public Recreation officials and club leaders who sponsor this Fair, was the finest in the history of these shows.

Soap carvings, cakes, pies, cookies, butterfly quilts, reed baskets, scrapbooks, rag rugs, preserves, dolls, and collections of such unusual items as salt and pepper shakers and perfume bottles served to show the hobby trends of the girl of today.

One collection by a missionary's daughter included slippers from Egypt, a carved gourd from Cuba, chopsticks from China, half-inch character dolls from Japan, a peasant's cap from Russia and so many other rich souvenirs from other lands that two showcases were needed to display them and opportunity to see them was at a premium while visitors were at the fair.

Ten cents was all that it cost another nine-year-old exhibitor to make her "Economy Cake," and she proved it with a copy of the cake and the recipe.

Interior decorating came in for an excellent representation with completely equipped miniature houses carrying out new ideas in home arrangements and decorations.

Soap carvings traced transportation from 1776 to 1936 with a model of George Washington's stagecoach, a locomotive, a horsecar, a trolley car, an automobile, the China clipper and a blimp. A schoolroom scene was enacted by dolls with no detail missing down to the dunce cap set upon the head of a mischievous-looking boy perched upon a two-inch stool. The desks, the ink bottle, the blackboard, the roll book, all were there in a very realistic setup. And vying with it for realism was an old-fashioned kitchen filled with treasures in miniature for the lover of antiques.


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$2.50 SINGLE $3.50 DOUBLE
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Fares in Cabin Class from $172 ($181 with private shower). Tourist Class from $116. Third Class from $84.50. On popular President ships, Cabin Class from $129. Third Class, $82.

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S. S. WASHINGTON
May 6, June 3, July 1

S. S. Pres. Roosevelt
April 15, May 13, June 10

S. S. Pres. Harding
April 29, May 27, June 24

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Hydrangeas
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gorgeous deep pink blossoms

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$2 and $2.50
—Roses, Violets or Gardenias
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# A SHORT SHORT STORY

for people who want to pick the right low-priced car!

(READING TIME, 31 SECONDS)

What is the only low-priced car with NEW PERFECTED HYDRAULIC BRAKES?
*CHEVROLET—the only complete low-priced car!*

What is the only low-priced car with SOLID STEEL ONE-PIECE TURRET TOP?
*CHEVROLET—the only complete low-priced car!*

What is the only low-priced car with IMPROVED GLIDING KNEE-ACTION RIDE*?
*CHEVROLET—the only complete low-priced car!*

What is the only low-priced car with GENUINE FISHER NO DRAFT VENTILATION?
*CHEVROLET—the only complete low-priced car!*

What is the only low-priced car with HIGH-COMPRESSION VALVE-IN-HEAD ENGINE?
*CHEVROLET—the only complete low-priced car!*

What is the only low-priced car with SHOCKPROOF STEERING*?
*CHEVROLET—the only complete low-priced car!*

THEREFORE, THE BEST CAR TO BUY IN 1936 IS

ALL THESE FEATURES AT CHEVROLET'S LOW PRICES

$495 AND UP. *List price of New Standard Coupe at Flint, Michigan. With bumpers, spare tire and tire lock, the list price is $20 additional. *Knee-Action on Master Models only, $20 additional. Prices quoted in this advertisement are list at Flint, Michigan, and subject to change without notice. Chevrolet Motor Co., Detroit, Mich.*

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FOR ECONOMICAL TRANSPORTATION
CHEVROLET
A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

GENERAL MOTORS INSTALLMENT PLAN—MONTHLY PAYMENTS TO SUIT YOUR PURSE

*The only complete low-priced car*

# Jury to Hear Impure Milk Charges; Narrow Gauge—El Link Opposed

**Boston Today**

## Impure Milk Sales Charged

Charges that 60,000 quarts of milk concocted from rancid Argentine butter and powdered milk compound was sold by a major Boston milk distributors during the flood will be taken to the Suffolk County Grand Jury tomorrow, Assistant Attorney General Raymond H. Favreau disclosed today. Violations of the state pure food law is involved in the information which will be given the grand jury, Mr. Favreau said.

This compounded milk, it is alleged, was sold during the flood period when transportation in the Boston milk shed was disrupted and the city was receiving only 40 per cent of its normal milk supply. Several consumers experienced ill effects, it was reported, and these were called to the attention of the Attorney General's office.

Decision to lay the matter before the Grand Jury followed an investigation.

## Bill to Connect Railways Heard

A bill to join the two East Boston terminals of the Boston Elevated and the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railways was heard today before the Committee on Transportation at the State House. The latter road is a narrow-gauge line running north of Boston. Passengers from Revere and other cities along the narrow-gauge road now pay a double fare when traveling to Boston.

The proposed alteration would require the building of a lengthy tunnel underneath part of East Boston and the widening of the B. R. B. & L. tracks to standard gauge. Estimated cost of the change is in the neighborhood of $5,000,000, an amount which Philip G. Carlton declared exceeded the value of the road.

Under the provision of the bill, which was sponsored by Representative Daniel J. Honan of Winthrop, public and private land could be seized by right of eminent domain wherever needed. Which called forth the following attack by Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, chairman of the Boston Transit Board:

"It would appear that the boys got together with those who owned the land along the line and made some sort of an agreement. It looks as though the cards were stacked against the city of Boston."

Col. Sullivan said that he was attending the hearing at the request of Mayor Mansfield.

George H. Fernald, attorney for the Boston & Albany Railroad, said that if the eminent domain clause were retained in the bill, it was quite possible that his company's East Boston line could be cut off.

It was intimated that the measure would be reported "next annual session," which virtually means that it will be relegated to the limbo of lost legislation.

## Schools Case To Open Monday

Trial of John F. Devlin and James W. Hawkes, indicted early in January on charges growing out of a grand jury investigation of Boston School Committee affairs, was scheduled by Judge John M. Gibbs today to begin next Monday. The men have been at liberty on bail since their indictment.

Two others, Frederick T. Carroll and Robert T. Brown, also indicted during the investigation, are scheduled for trial in Suffolk Superior Court April 21.

Devlin, who is a Charlestown tavern keeper, and Hawkes, a vice-president of the Boston Musicians Union, are charged with conspiracy to steal from Joseph Wagner. During the investigation, it was alleged that Wagner, who is an assistant director of music in the Boston schools, sought to become head of the music department. He claimed that Hawkes approached Devlin, who had been a friend of Wagner's for 15 years, and asked him if he thought Wagner would be interested in the position. It was alleged that the sum of $2000 was first mentioned. Later, it was charged, the amount was reduced to $1400. The money, it was alleged, was solicited on the ground that Hawkes was acting as agent for Dr. Charles E. Mackey, school committee member.

Carroll and Brown were alleged to have attempted to get a number of young women substitute teachers to raise a fund to be used in gaining them permanent positions.

## Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Fair, slightly colder, lowest temperature near or slightly below 30 degrees tonight; Thursday fair, with slowly rising temperature; moderate westerly winds.

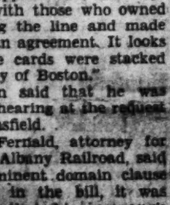
**Massachusetts:** Fair, slightly colder in the east portion tonight; Thursday fair, slowly rising temperature.

**Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont:** Fair, colder tonight; Thursday fair, slowly rising temperature.

**Rhode Island:** Fair, slightly colder tonight; Thursday fair, slowly rising temperature.

**Connecticut:** Fair, continued cold tonight; Thursday fair, slowly rising temperature.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Strong northwest winds, diminishing tonight over the south portion, and diminishing Thursday over the north portion; weather fair tonight and Thursday.




**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 38 | 42 | Minneapolis | 32 | 32 |
| Bermuda | 66 | 74 | New Orleans | 52 | 56 |
| Chicago | 34 | 32 | New York | 32 | 44 |
| Denver | 42 | 64 | Norfolk | 38 | 66 |
| Helena | 40 | 52 | Philadelphia | 32 | 46 |
| Jacksonville | 56 | 86 | St. Louis | 32 | 36 |
| Kansas City | 46 | 46 | San Francisco | 48 | 66 |
| Los Angeles | 58 | 82 | Washington | 32 | 53 |
| Miami | 78 | 82 | | | |

A—4 a. m. E. S. T. April 8.
B—Maximum April 7.

**High Tides at Boston**

Wednesday, 12:10 p. m.; height 9 feet. Thursday, 12:18 a. m.; height 9.7 feet, and 12:47 p. m.; height 8.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:47 p. m.

**New England Album**

### Postponed to June

"A NEW ENGLAND ALBUM," announced earlier in the week as a regular Monday and Thursday feature, has been postponed temporarily and will begin its bi-weekly appearance on Monday, June 1. This series of pen sketches by Dwight C. Sturges, staff artist of The Christian Science Monitor, with accompanying brief notes of information, will comprise a pictorial review of New England's historical landmarks.

## Drop to Below Freezing Forecast

Temperatures of 30 or slightly below were forecast for tonight by the United States Weather Bureau in Boston today. This means a drop of at least 12 degrees from the high of 42 reached this afternoon.

Last night the lowest temperature recorded was 34 degress above zero. Weather-bureau forecasters said the temperature was in accord with seasonal averages. Last year on this date it was 33.

Fair weather with slowly rising temperatures is forecast for tomorrow.

## Dog Racing Opponents Lose

A potential blow was struck today at anti-dog racing interests when the legislative Committee on Legal Affairs reported favorably a bill to repeal last year's measure calling for a referendum on dog racing in 1936. A provision in the original racing bill passed two years ago calls for a referendum on both dog and horse racing in 1938. This measure still holds.

Efforts to support the separate dog referendum have been pushed as actively by horse interests as by opponents of gambling. The former group is strenuously opposed to dog racing and has claimed that the dog tracks are the parasites which depend on horse interests to boost them over legislative barriers.

## State Accepts Closed Bank Plan

Joseph P. Carney, local RFC head, today announced that Henry Pierce, state banking commissioner, had indicated his intention of applying for termination of the receiverships in 18 state banks under terms of the new plan made public by Mr. Carney yesterday. This plan contemplates taking over of remaining bank assets by the RFC. The agency will advance cash with which to pay final dividends to depositors and thus wind up affairs of the closed institutions immediately.

Some 50 banks are involved in New England. They have 500,000 depositors. Banks in the other five New England states immediately signified their intention of taking advantage of the new plan yesterday. Mr. Pierce conferred with Mr. Carney yesterday on various aspects of the termination plan and today said he would take advantage of the provisions offered. This will mean ending 18 receiverships that are now under the direct supervision of the banking department and will probably mean an end to several positions created to care for the extra burden. Mr. Pierce thought the termination and payment of final dividend might be effected within two months.

This, in the opinion of Mr. Carney, would require speedy action on the part of Mr. Pierce, but he expressed high appreciation of the efficiency of Mr. Pierce's department.

## Old Trawler Sent to Bottom

Completing an active career as a mine sweeper, a pilot's boat, and a fishing vessel, the old steam trawler, Mist, of the Bay State Fishing Company fleet, was towed down the harbor today and sunk six miles off Boston Lightship.

Built in 1916 at Levis, Que., the Mist was among the first of the wartime fishing type of mine sweepers to get into service during the World War. After the armistice was signed the vessel was sold to American interests. It was used at Galveston, Texas, as a pilot boat. Ten years ago the Mist was purchased by the Bay State Fishing Company, converted into a trawler, and operated regularly on offshore fishing grounds. Four years ago, having outlived its usefulness, the Mist was laid up at the Baker Yacht Basin in Quincy, remaining idle there until today.

After being towed to sea, the Mist's seacocks were opened. It settled slowly to the bottom, 228 feet below the surface, far removed from the regular lanes of shipping.

It is the fourth trawler of the Bay State fleet to be disposed of recently. Three others were sold for scrap. Their places will be taken by three trawlers now building at Bath, Maine, at a cost of $500,000. They will be ready for service in August.

**Boston Today**

## Pier Congestion Relief Reported

Congestion on Boston docks long has presented a serious problem. However, 10,000,000 pounds of wool were landed on the Boston piers recently, and were distributed with no additional confusion.

So today the newly-appointed Port Advisory Committee was able to inform Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs, that pier congestion in Boston is fast disappearing. The advisory committee represents every branch of port activity.

Co-operation among steamship companies, terminal operators, warehousemen, truckers, importers, brokers, longshoremen and federal officials, resulting from the plan to coordinate these interests as proposed by Collector Maynard, was given as the reason for the marked improvement in conditions on the dock.

Recent efforts to increase the customs staff because of growing commerce were renewed at the meeting today, but Collector Maynard said business of the port could be handled without building up the staff to the 1928 level.

## Bagatelle Tax Bill Is Approved

Approval of the machine game of bagatelle was recommended by the legislative committee on taxation today. This game uses marbles and a plunger. Players pull the plunger back, release it suddenly and it shoots a marble out on a board.

The marble runs back and falls through one of a number of holes in the board. Each hole has a number above it and players are credited with a corresponding number of points if their marble enters. It has sometimes been the practice of stores to offer prizes of money or merchandise for high scores. In other cases players bet between themselves on the number of points obtained.

The committee approved a bill which would place a state tax of $150 on all taking out licenses to operate such machines and a fee of $10 on each machine used. In addition, a local tax of $25 is provided.

## Party Election Measures Fail

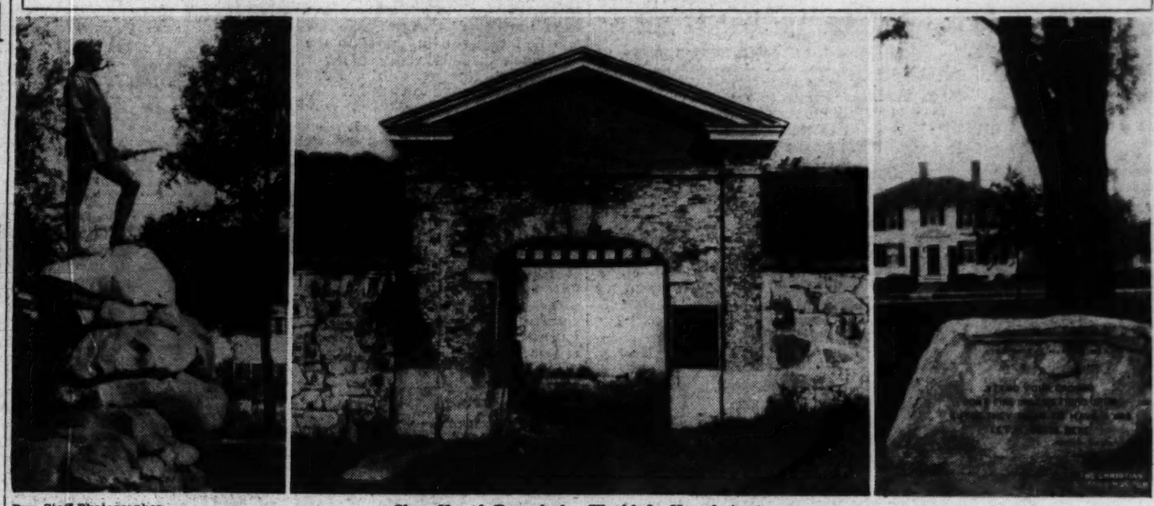
The Democrats have suffered two set-backs in as many weeks in their efforts to have partisan elections reestablished in several Massachusetts towns where the nonpartisan system now prevails. Yesterday the House of Representatives by the vote of 104 to 104, with Speaker of the House Leverett Saltonstall casting the tying vote, rejected the motion of Representative Brady of Somerville, providing for a return to the party system of elections in Somerville.

Republican objections to the proposed changes were marked. It was held that the sole Democratic interest was to regain control of the city. Republicans claimed that this control was lost through the superior campaign methods of their party. They further said that their opponents realized that their only chance to seize control again depended upon the restoration of voting along purely party lines—for in Somerville the Democratic registration exceeds the Republican.

* * *

A similar proposal was heard by the Legislative Committee on Cities and Towns regarding the elections in the City of Newton. A representative of the Democratic Party appeared to urge the change on the grounds that the candidates of that party had no chance of election in Newton. He asserted that the Republican leaders of the city were rich and influential and could thus spend sums of money on campaigns, which were impossible to Democrats. He did agree, however, that in general both the Republicans and Democrats of the city were satisfied with the present set-up. The bill was reported out of the committee unfavorably, as was the Somerville bill.

## Rivals for Revolutionary Fame



By a Staff Photographer

**Shot Heard Round the World Is Heard Again**

Left—Memorial Fountain to the Minute Men on Lexington Common. Center—Gateway to Fort William and Mary in Portsmouth Harbor. Right—Boulder on Lexington Common, Marking the Line of the Minute Men on April 19, 1775

## New Haven Road Sets Flood Loss At Rising $1,000,000

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 8 (AP)—The losses suffered by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad during the recent floods were fixed today by Howard S. Palmer, president of the road, at between $750,000 and $1,000,000.

Mr. Palmer said the flood damages were responsible for a substantial part of the increase in the road's deficit for March as compared to that of March, 1935. He estimated the March deficit probably would be about $1,500,000, an increase of $1,200,000 over the deficit for the same month a year ago.

Mr. Palmer is one of three trustees named after the road filed a petition to reorganize under the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

Today, the trustee asked the United States District Court for permission to install cast steel integral side frames on trucks of 1954 box cars and 546 coal cars at a cost of approximately $750,000. The frames would replace the fabricated arch bar type frames.

Under a ruling of the Association of American Railroads, effective Jan. 1, 1938, railroads will not be permitted to accept from their connections freight cars equipped with the arch bar type trucks.

Approximately 2600 of its freight cars have been equipped by the New Haven road with the required cast steel side frames. The trustees told the court it will require "not less than 7000 additional freight cars so equipped by Jan. 1, 1938, in order to have an adequate supply of cars to interchange with connecting railroads."

## Victim Seeks to Drop Charges of Assault Against Guardsman

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 8 (AP)—Dr. Benjamin Alport sought today to have civil authorities drop criminal action against National Guardsman Mario J. Cassenelli who struck him with his rifle during the recent flood.

Dr. Alport said "It is my urgent wish that no action be brought against Private Mario J. Cassenelli of Pittsfield by civil authorities when he is released from military arrest. The boy has already been exonerated by a superior officer, and I hope the court-martial which he is about to face, will likewise exonerate him."

Private Cassenelli is under military custody in Springfield awaiting court-martial in Boston. The guardsman claimed the doctor ignored his command to halt.

While pleading for Private Cassenelli, Dr. Alport criticized military authorities here during the flood for being "so slipshod in its functioning that such an affair should have occurred."

## Floods Tied to Sun Spots

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 8—Floods that swept New England and the eastern part of the United States in recent weeks are "definitely correlated with sun spots, and we may expect rainy, damp weather for the next four or five years, because these spots fast are reaching their maximum intensity," Dr. Clyde Fisher, director of the Hayden Planetarium in New York and Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, declared in an address here last night.

Dr. Fisher admitted that it is too much to predict what the weather will be, say, on the Fourth of July, but he does feel that natural scientists can reasonably forecast weather far in advance by studying the sun spots.

## Long Future for Relief Seen By New Hampshire Director

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., April 8—New Hampshire will be faced with a serious relief problem for a long time to come, Harry O. Page, state director, declared today.

As he revealed that 37,785 persons received aid from the State in February—a decrease of 1789 from January, due to an increase in Hillsboro County WPA projects—Mr. Page touched briefly upon relief as a problem of the future.

The relief question cannot be settled in a short period, as some have timorously hoped, Mr. Page said. For the past three years New Hampshire has borne a heavy relief bill. In February it was $370,595 and "it looks as if this situation will continue for some time."

Mr. Page's statement today is considered as further evidence that both State and the Federal Governments cannot escape the long range problem of supporting thousands of idle who may never again punch a factory timeclock. Only yesterday Paul Edwards, state WPA administrator in Massachusetts, expressed beliefs similar to those emphasized by Mr. Page today.

## Skirt Makers Told To Answer Charge Of Fixing Prices

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—Eight eastern Massachusetts sportswear manufacturers were accused today by the Federal Trade Commission of entering into an agreement to eliminate competition in the sale of flannel skirts. They were given until May 8 to show cause why a "cease and desist" order should not be issued against them.

Those accused were:

Boston Sportswear Company, 72 Kneeland Street; Robert Hamilt, 75 Kneeland Street, trading as Bobby Sportswear Company; Gordon Maid Skirt Company, Inc., 75 Kneeland Street; Louis Wadman Company, 75 Kneeland Street, trading as Oxford Sportswear Company; Louis Maltzman, 75 Kneeland Street, trading as Simmons Sportswear Company; Schwartz Sportswear Company, Inc., 75 Kneeland Street, all of Boston. Weatherproof Clothing Manufacturing Company, 146 Court Street, Brockton, Mass., and David A. Sallop, trading as Peerless Sportswear Company, 1394 Dorchester Avenue, Dorchester, Mass.

The complaint charged that last October the companies entered into "an agreement, combination or conspiracy" to suppress and eliminate competition in the sale of flannel skirts in interstate commerce, by agreeing to quote and sell them at a uniform price of $16.50 a dozen.

## Vermont Power Holds Lead Over Rails in Earning

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 8—A marked difference between the earning abilities of railroads and power companies in Vermont is shown today by financial reports filed with the Public Service Commission.

The Central Vermont Railroad lost $700,000 in 1935; the Rutland Railroad lost $500,000. These figures are a slight decrease from the previous year.

The St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain Railroad loss was sharply reduced by $44,490. But the Montpelier and Wells River Railroad reported a profit of $24,000.

In direct contrast are the reported earnings of the Public Electric Light Company, which showed a $10,000 increase in income and a profit for 1935 of nearly $74,000; and the Green Mountain Power Corporation, with an income increased by $40,000, and a profit for the year of $277,650.

## B. & M. Revenue Jump Forecast

Recent flood disasters in northern New England will not have a disastrous effect on the finances of the Boston & Maine Railroad, it was stated today by E. S. French, president of the road. Speaking at the annual meeting of the railroad's stockholders today, Mr. French said that the road's revenue would be larger this year than in 1935, though he could not say by what amount.

Five uncertainties which have to be considered, according to Mr. French, include emergency freight rates which expire on June 30, the pension which, if upheld by the courts, will add $400,000 to the B. & M.'s pay roll, the Guffey Coal Bill and federal taxes.

The present board of directors was unanimously re-elected, $4,000,000 was voted for the purchase of additional rolling stock and the issuance of $11,680,000 of bonds under mortgage was decided upon at today's meeting.

## Senator Lewis Coming to Boston

The colorful "gentleman from Illinois," Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, will be the principle speaker at the annual New England Jackson Day dinner in Boston Monday night, it was announced today. Leaders of the Democratic Party in this region have signified their intention of attending. James Roosevelt, son of the President, is a member of the committee on arrangements.

## Brann's Decision Awaited as Maine Democrats Meet

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 8 (AP)—Gov. Louis J. Brann's politically important decision of what part, if any, he will play in the 1936 Democratic campaign impended today.

Members of the Democratic State Committee, meeting in special session, expected that Governor Brann would tell them of his plans at Hallowell this afternoon.

Committee Chairman Fred H. Lancaster, himself mentioned as a possible gubernatorial candidate should Governor Brann decline to seek a third term, gave no indication of the busines to be transacted at the meeting.

**Republicans to Meet**

While Democrats gathered at Hallowell, the new Republican state committee, elected at the party's convention in Bangor, April 2, was called to convene here by A. Eugene Sewall, chairman.

Beyond election of officers and organization routine little business was anticipated. Unconfirmed reports were current that Mr. Sewall might be opposed for the chairmanship by J. Fred O'Connell of Bangor. Mr. Sewall defeated Mr. O'Connell for the post four years ago.

Only 12 days remained today for filing of primary election nomination papers and the Democratic rank and file awaited anxiously for definite word on the party's standard bearer this year.

**Wanted to Retire**

Governor Brann issued a statement in January that it was his desire to step off the political stage and retire to private law practice in Lewiston, his home.

Under his leadership in 1932 and 1934 the party grew into a dominant organization in normally Republican Maine. State and national leaders made it plain they would like his name on the 1936 ticket, despite Maine tradition frowning upon a third term.

Representative of the party, the Democratic state convention March 31 exerted the pressure of a tremendous ovation on the popular Governor to change his mind. He told delegates he would give the matter "careful consideration."

Possibility that Governor Brann might seek the U. S. senatorial seat against his old friend Senator Wallace H. White Jr. (R) loomed with the announcement of F. Harold Dubord, Democratic national committeeman, that he would withdraw in Governor Brann's favor if the latter would run.

## *Running to Fires For 20 Years But Still Unqualified*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

EXETER, R. I., April 8—When Reuben Brown used to work on the Grinnel Farm, some 20 years ago, he enjoyed fighting forest fires. Before the first alarm had finished ringing, Reuben Brown was on the job. He hasn't missed a fire yet, he says.

Mr. Brown therefore was somewhat mystified yesterday to be turned down as an applicant for the State Fire Wardenship of Exeter because he is "a man not well qualified for the position . . . in the best interest of the State of Rhode Island. . . ."

Mr. Brown, who is a Republican, was recently appointed to that position by the Exeter Town Council. The State Division of Forests, Parks and Parkways, however, refused to approve the appointment. Representative Edwin C. Whitford was named as warden for a month. A hearing will be held on the matter.

## Prohibitionists Plan Convention

The Massachusetts Prohibition State Committee has announced that the convention of the Prohibition Party will be held on April 14 at the Fritz Carlton Hotel at 2:30 p. m. Business of the convention will include election of a new state committee and state chairman, election of delegates to the party's national convention in Niagara Falls next month, nomination of a state ticket and planning for the coming presidential campaign.

The Prohibition Party announces as its belief that "the liquor traffic is public enemy number 1, and that it should be destroyed." Invited to the April 14 meeting are "all sincere opponents of the legalized liquor traffic . . ." The announcement was issued by William R. Ferry, acting chairman of the State Prohibition Party.

## N.H. Lays Claim To 'First Shot' Of Revolution

### Curley Cites Seizure of Portsmouth Fort on Dec. 14, 1774

### Others Stand Fast

### Lexington and Concord Still Insist on Rights to Fame

Gov. James M. Curley entered the Representative Sol Bloom controversy on who was first to fire the shot "heard round the world" by conducting a history class for the press today. He went the Democratic Representative from New York one better in pushing the date up a year earlier than listed by most authorities and frankly passed credit along—not to Lexington or Concord—but to the valiant colonists who stormed and captured Fort William and Mary at Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 14, 1774.

Representative Bloom's offer in Congress this week to take upon himself research work on where the first shot was fired and on history as written at Lexington and Concord, roused "Professor" Curley to advise the press that Captain Sullivan rated historic mention as having fired the first shot by the attack on the Portsmouth fort and the capture of 42 barrels of powder, later used in engagements at Boston.

**Some Differences**

Except for a slight difference in Sullivan's rank and the number of barrels of powder—and the fact that it might have been a man named John Langdon—the Governor's account tallied with material assembled today by the Monitor, following Bloom's tagging the stories about Paul Revere and Betsy Ross as "phoney" and suggesting someone find out where the first shot of the Revolution really was fired.

The Governor assured the press that Sullivan's prompt action and capture of the powder served well at Breed's Hill and Bunker Hill and made possible the evacuation of Boston by the British. When the British withdrew, the Governor said, Sullivan was made a general.

"The password that day was St. Patrick," said the Governor, ending his lecture. "That's all for today, gentlemen."

By the date, Dec. 14, 1774, Portsmouth certainly takes precedence over Lexington's Green or Concord's rude bridge. This was the first armed action by the colonists on land against Great Britain.

**Another "First Shot"**

Paul Revere had a hand in events at Portsmouth. An order had been passed by the King in Council prohibiting the importation of powder, military stores and supplies to America.

The news of this order—so history books say—was brought to the Committee of Safety at Portsmouth by Revere on Dec. 13, 1774, as messenger of the Committee of Safety at Boston. This caused alarm, particularly since it was also rumored that ships of war would bring reinforcements to Fort William and Mary.

**Situation Grave**

The situation was grave. The committee met and it was decided to attack the fort the following day and seize the powder known to be stored there. Drums were beaten, fifes played and men marched in the streets openly, proclaiming their purpose.

Governor Wentworth, the Royal Governor, was powerless. He ordered the Chief Justice of the Province to proclaim to the people that an attack on Fort William and Mary would be an act of rebellon against the King.

**Fort Is Stormed**

The proclamation had little effect for soon after it was posted 400 men led by John Langdon made a sortie on the fort at daylight and were fired on by the garrison. Langdon's men stormed the fort, made prisoners of its defenders and hauled down the British colors. They took 103 barrels of powder back to Portsmouth and that evening sent them to Major Sullivan in Durham for safe keeping.

On the next day, Dec. 15, as soon as news of the assault on the fort reached them, men from adjoining towns hastened into Portamouth. Among the first to arrive was Major Sullivan with two score men.

A meeting was held and a committee chosen, of which Major Sullivan was one, to visit the Governor and ask if he had sent for reinforcement or whether he expected any help or ships to arrive at Portsmouth. He said he could not promise pardon to any persons who took part in the assault on the fort but added that if the powder were returned that act would be regarded as "an alleviation of the offense." He ended by asserting that he knew of neither ships nor troops coming to the province.

**Fort Captured Again**

The people appeared to be satisfied and many returned to their homes, but Sullivan with a number of men remained and that night again captured the fort and took away 15 four-pounders and all the small arms and a quantity of shot. The next day the Governor ordered the commanding officer of the militia to enlist 30 men.

They reported that they had paraded the streets and beaten drums but that no person appeared to enlist. On Friday, Dec. 16, the captured shot and arms were removed to a place of safety.

The two New Hampshire delegates to the Continental Congress, Sullivan and Langdon, were connected in the capture of the military stores from Fort William and Mary and hence were the first of the delegates to actually bear arms against the King. The assault and capture of Fort William and Mary, hauling down of the British flag and the re-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3)

# *What—When—Where*

### In and Around Boston Tonight

**Theaters**

"ON YOUR TOES" (Shubert). New musical comedy, presented by Dwight Deere Wiman, settings by Jo Mielziner, costumes by Irene Sharaff. Featuring Ray Bolger, assisted by Tamara Geva and Luella Gear. 8:30.

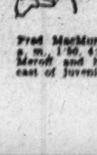
**Movies**

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Sylvia Sidney, Fred MacMurray and Henry Fonda in "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine." Fenway: 1, 3:57, 6:54, 9:31. Paramount: 9, 11:58 a. m., 3:03, 6:08, 9:12. Also "Pay Day," with Jack Haley, Grace Bradley and William Frawley. Fenway: 2:50, 5:47, 8:44. Paramount: 10:50 a. m., 1:56, 4, 5:00. Tomorrow: "Rhodes, the Diamond Master," with Walter Huston and Peggy Ashcroft. Also "Snowed Under," featuring George Brent, Genevieve Tobin, and Glenda Farrell.

EXETER—Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Rose Marie." 1:30, 5:30, 9:40. "Freshman Love," with Patricia Ellis and Warren Hull. 4:10, 7:20. Tomorrow: Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi in "The Invisible Ray." Also "Next Time We Love," featuring Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart.

UPTOWN—"Prisoner of Shark Island." 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10:00. Also, "Music Goes Round." 2:20, 5:30, 8:35.

FINE ARTS—"The Land of Promise," a dramatic story of the Jews recreating their national life in Palestine. Film directed by Judah Leman. 2:20, 4:15, 6:10, 8, 9:50. Daily preceding the 8 o'clock screening, the Temple Choirs, assisted by Harry Ellis Dickson, violinist; Henry Gideon, director.



COOLIDGE CORNER — "It Had to Happen" with George Raft and Rosalind Russell. 2:30, 6:30, 9:40. Also Alison Skipworth in "Hitch Hike Lady." 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

METROPOLITAN — "13 Hours by Air," with Fred MacMurray and Joan Bennett. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:35, 10:25. Stage: Benny Meroff and his orchestra, assisted by a cast of juvenile stars.

MEMORIAL—"Captain January," starring Shirley Temple. 10 a. m., 12, 2:02, 4:03, 6:04, 8:05, 10:06.

UNIVERSITY — Grace Moore in "One Night of Love." 2:10, 6:35, 10. Also Claudette Colbert and Clark Gable in "It Happened One Night." 1:30, 4:55, 8:15.

SOUTH STATION THEATRE — Travelogue, "Brittany - France," "Billboard Follies," "Piner Point," "Moscow Moods," "Oberammergau," latest newsreels and other shorts.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"The Bohemian Girl," with Laurel and Hardy. Orpheum: 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 4:35, 7:20, 10. State: 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:20, 10. Second feature at the Orpheum: Ruth Chatterton in "The Lady of Secrets." 9:50 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6, 8:50. Second feature at the State: "You May Be Next," with Ann Sothern and Lloyd Nolan. 12:55, 3:30, 6:10, 8:50.

BOSTON—"Here Comes Trouble," with Paul Kelly and Arline Judge. 10:55 a. m., 1:54, 4:53, 7:52, 10:51. Stage: Bebe Daniels, Ben Lyon and Lillian Roth, in musical revue, "Hollywood Revels." Tomorrow: "The Leathernecks Have Landed," with Lew Ayres, Isabel Jewell and Jimmy Ellison. Stage: Charles "Buddy" Rogers and his California Cavaliers in revue, "Studio Scandals."

MODERN—"The Country Doctor." 9 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:45, 10. Also Marlene Dietrich, Gary Cooper and John Halliday in "Desire." 10:34 a. m., 1:49, 5:04, 8:19.

TREMONT—"Rendezvous," with William Powell and Rosalind Russell. Also Jan Kiepura in "My Song for You."

**Music**

SANDERS THEATER (Cambridge)—Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra, Ernst Hoffmann, conductor. Soloist: Philip Frank, violinist. Free to the public. 8.

**Radio Programs**
On Page 12

**Other Events**

FOGG ART MUSEUM—Fifth in the series of Charles Eliot Norton lectures on "The Renewal of Words" by Robert Frost, entitled "Before the Beginning of a Poem." New Lecture Hall, Kirkland Street. 8.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Illustrated lecture on "A Pack Train Trip in the Wind River Mountains of Wyoming," by Eugene Kingman and Wallace Atwood Jr. 3 Joy Street. 7:30.

UNITARIAN CLUB—Address on "Government and Its Relation to Business," by Hon. Sinclair Weeks. Hotel Somerset. 7:45.

BOSTON ARCHITECTURAL CLUB—Illustrated lecture on "Williamsburg," by William G. Perry, 16 Somerset Street. 9.

BOSTON ART CLUB—Meeting of the Public School Art League. Dartmouth Street. 8.

HARVARD INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHICAL EXPLORATION—Free illustrated lecture on "Aerial Photography," by Capt. H. K. Halsey, U. S. A. Divinity Avenue, Cambridge. 8.

SOUTH COVE WPA LECTURE—Illustrated talk on "The Passion Play at Oberammergau," by Miss Frances Killilea. Municipal Building, Tyler Street. 8.

**Tomorrow**

TUFTS COLLEGE WOMEN'S CLUB—Luncheon and annual meeting. Address on "The Lost Peace," by Miss Sarah Wambaught of Cambridge. Hartwell Farm. 1.

"MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Colonial Portraits" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Address on "Business Security," by Hon. Sinclair Weeks. 40 Beacon Street. 11.

PIERCE HALL—Lecture on "The Heat Transfer Between a Boiling Liquid and Vapor Bubbles," by Dr. Max Jakob of Germany. Harvard Graduate School of Engineering. 4.

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# New Hampshire Lays Claim To 'First Shot' of Revolution

(Continued from Page 11)

moval of powder, cannon, shot and arms was the first deliberate act of hostility to the King in the Revolution.

Unlike Lexington and Concord, this was not an act in defense of an attack, but was itself an attack by men who did not shrink from the consequences of their act.

**Lexington's Claim**

Bringing Mr. Bloom's historic uncertainty closer home, Miss Helen E. Muzzey, Lexington librarian, whose ancestors include several of the participants in the battle on April 19, 1775, unearthed old manuscripts today to support the fact that the first shot was fired in Lexington.

"Merely poetic license on that stone in Concord," said Miss Muzzey, referring to Emerson's flowing lines:

By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flag to the April's breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattl'd farmers stood
And fired the shot heard round the world.

"There is really no controversy," continued Miss Muzzey. "It was settled long ago that the first shot was fired in Lexington. It was merely poetic license on that stone in Concord, the same that is present in Longfellow's account of Paul Revere's ride. Revere never reached Concord."

**Did Provincials Fire**

Elias Phinney's "History of the Battle of Lexington," published in 1825 when several of the Minutemen, or spectators, were still alive, was cited. Phinney's account: "On receiving the fire of the first platoon, the Provincials imagined the regulars had fired nothing but powder, and did not offer to return it; but on the second discharge, seeing some of their number fall, and others wounded, they no longer hesitated as to their right to resist, and some of them returned the fire."

Pendleton's picturization of the Lexington affair, painted a few years after it occurred, presented several Minute-men, guns to their shoulders, returning the fire of the British.

As conclusive proof of intent on the part of the colonial revolutionaries are cited the words of Capt. John Parker, leader of the Minutemen, now engraved on a stone on Lexington Common, "If they want war let it begin here."

"Phoney" or not, in the event Mr. Bloom hasn't settled the question, the annual re-enactment of the historic rides of Revere and William Dawes was arranged last night at a meeting of the chairmen of the Patriot's Day committees of eight cities and towns. The rides will take place on April 20 this year, because April 19 falls on Sunday, and Revere will clatter away from North Square while Dawes gallops from Eliot Square, Roxbury.

## Concord Invites Doubters To Revolutionary Scene

CONCORD, Mass., April 8 (AP)—Selectmen of this town awaited today Representative Sol Bloom's answer to their invitation to see for himself the spot where "the embattl'd farmers stood and fired the shot heard round the world."

Concord was in a furor over doubts expressed in Congress about that "first shot" and the battle which historians have said was the first of the American Revolution.

Senator Robert Reynolds (D) of North Carolina remarked in a Senate speech the Concord incident was a legend. And Senator Alben Barkley (D) of Kentucky proposed that someone should decide just where the shot was fired.

**Bloom Takes a Hand**

At that juncture Mr. Bloom, of "Washington didn't throw that dollar across the Rappahannock" fame, stepped in with the assertion those "stories about Paul Revere and Betsy Ross are phoneys."

As for that first shot, the New York Democrat said someone did have to fire it, "and at some place up there in New England." And Mr. Bloom assumed the task of ascertaining just where the Revolutionary War started.

With a celebration of Patriots' Day—the day Revere made his famous ride—in the offing, Concord swung immediately to the defense of its prized page in history.

**Congress Is Invited**

The town selectmen sent this telegram to Mr. Bloom:

"On April 20 Concord will celebrate the 161st anniversary of the first battle of the Revolution by appropriate exercises at the old North Bridge in front of the monument dedicated 100 years ago and immortalized at the time by the singing of Emerson's hymn.

"The town of Concord extends to you and your colleagues a cordial invitation to be present on this memorable occasion."

A riding school proprietor, Gordon Mercier, offered to show Mr. Bloom from horseback the very spot where the shot was fired.

Mr. Mercier on April 20 (the celebration should be on April 19, but that is on Sunday) will impersonate Dr. Samuel Prescott, who took up Paul Revere's cry, "The British are coming," after Revere stopped in Lexington.

The Concord Board of Trade also sent Mr. Bloom an invitation to visit the battle scene.

## More Jobs at Springfield

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 8—The monthly report of the local State Employment Office shows a large increase in placements. Jobs were provided for 207 individuals in private employment, compared to 111 in February. A junior placement counselor, John F. Conley, has been added to the local staff to help in placing young people between 16 and 21. There is a distinct shortage of women willing to help in spring house cleaning.

# What's Going On in the Arts

**Tuesday Symphony Concert**

AN ITALIAN program was chosen by Dr. Koussevitzky for the fifth in the Tuesday series of concerts of music selected by nationalities, given yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall. The list was well designed to reveal to the subscribers the development of music in Italy. Beginning with a Suite arranged by Malipiero from his own restoration of Monteverdi's "Orfeo," it progressed through the Five Sonatas of Scarlatti arranged as an orchestral suite by Vincenzo Tommasini after the ballet, "Good-Humored Ladies," the Vivaldi-Siloti Concerto in D minor for orchestra with organ and Rossini's Overture to "William Tell," to Respighi's "Pines of Rome." Convincing evidence in support of the contention that Italy has a musical history of its own, without leaning upon Germany.

The Monteverdi music was performed for the first time "at these concerts," the program book announced. Was it not also the first appearance of Monteverdi as a composer on a program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra? We find no trace of an earlier one. The opera itself this writer had the pleasure of hearing when it was produced at Northampton, Mass., on May 11, 1929, for the first (and so far the only) time in America, by Prof. Werner Josten under the auspices of the music department of Smith College.

The pleasure was renewed by a hearing of these instrumental excerpts. The suite consists of the introduction to the opera, a *ritornello* from the first act, a sinfonia (*lento*) from the third act, the *ritornello* upon which the curtain rises in the Prologue, and the instrumental Finale, *moresca*. These pieces were played with imaginative recreation of style and mood. The *Lento* is especially appealing.

One thing struck us as a little odd. At Northampton, the scoring of Malipiero for the full orchestra called for wind instruments as well as strings. The suite heard yesterday employed only strings. It is undoubtedly difficult to approximate today the instrumentation of Monteverdi; but if wind can be used for his work in the theater, why not in the concert hall?

Tommasini's arrangement of the Scarlatti sonatas, via his ballet from the same source called "The Good-Humored Ladies," which was produced by the Diaghileff company, is naturally more modernized in treatment. The suite is captivating, especially the Andante movement, and it was exquisitely played.

The Vivaldi concerto was on Dr. Koussevitzky's first program in Boston, and was repeated by him in 1929. It remains an attractive, even an impressive work, particularly in the virtuosic utterance of this orchestra.

The final concert of this series is set for April 28. L. A. S.

**New York Dance Notes**

WITH the upward mounting sun, dance events are dwindling in the Big City. John Martin's Dance Calendar for the month of April is inches shorter than those of February and March. Attention is turning to the summer theater and the summer festival. Plans are being made for a full-blown summer season of dance.

The great occasion for next Sunday evening is the return of the Ballet Russe to the Metropolitan Opera House. In connection with their two weeks' stay and in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of Nijinsky's American début, is an exhibition of photographs and drawings, programs and press clippings related to the legendary demigod of dance. His sister, Bronislava Nijinska, sponsors the display, which is held in the Knabe showrooms at 584 Fifth Avenue and will continue for three weeks.

The Dance Club of New York University, directed by Martha Hill (also of Bennington) will present a program in the series of Modern Dance Recitals at the New School for Social Research, on Wednesday evening, April 8. Muriel Erdreich and Bill Matons and his Experimental Group are other dancers who will appear.

This same Bill Matons is the single man soloist of the New Dance League to appear in the Boston recitals on Friday and Saturday evenings, although the league has a large men's group. Anna Sokolov, also coming to Boston with the New Dance League, is a very fine dancer and an active person. She has just completed recording her solo "Désir" from the suite, "Romantic Dances," with the Film Workshop of the Y. M. H. A.

Florence Ungar is giving a program in the McMillin Theater of Columbia University, on Wednesday afternoon, April 15, for the Woman's Graduate Club.

Doris Humphrey's "New Dance" and "Theater Piece" in repetition at the Adelphi Theater last Sunday evening, under the auspices of the New Theater Magazine, came off more gloriously than ever. It was the second time the work was given as a whole, its première in completed form having taken place on Jan. 19 at the Guild Theater. "New Dance" was first produced at Bennington and has received several performances, formal and informal, since. "Theater Piece" has been seen only twice.

Bostonians should clamor at the managerial gates until this production is brought to Boston. It is undoubtedly the biggest thing that has been done choregraphically in the modern field. M. L.

## At the Fine Arts

A Builder in "The Land of Promise"

**Historical Movies**

INTERESTING and decidedly amusing by contrast with modern screen technique were the silent films presented last night at the Stuart Club under the auspices of the Child-Walker Alumni Association. The long program was the first in a series of presentations tracing the history of the motion picture from its infancy in 1903.

The initial program dealt with the earliest type of film tale, generally known as "Western." It was called "The Great Train Robbery," a "western" picture made in Dover, N. J. It was an excellent sample of the then up-and-coming type of adventure story set against an outdoor background. The form was episodic, ending with a close-up of the grim mustachioed features of "Broncho Billy" Anderson, who by the way, beginning in 1908, played in 375 cowboy films.

Even more diverting than "The Great Train Robbery" was "The Last Card," produced in 1914 and starring William S. Hart. It is the typical "good - man - versus - bad-man" tale of the wild and woolly West where emotions were simple and subtlety quite out.

"The Covered Wagon," directed by James Cruze in 1923, showed the really immense strides taken by the industry since its swaddling clothes period. Seeing it last night at the Stuart Club one realized again that here is one of the finest and most significant accomplishments of the screen. Its great sweep and sincerity, the courage of the pioneers, make a story of high drama. Somehow or other, the love story in it seems incongruous. The picture is great without it. Incidentally the pallid faces of the hero and heroine strike rather a silly note when surrounded by the weatherbeaten visages of the rest of the cast. Nevertheless "The Covered Wagon" still marks a tall peak in the history of the motion picture.

Mrs. Edward Dewey performed the difficult task of playing almost continually throughout the evening the especially arranged piano scores. The subject of April 14 will be "Comedies."

# End of NRA Aims Blamed for Gain In Sweatshops

HARTFORD, Conn., April 8 (AP)—Joseph M. Tone, state labor commissioner, blamed the failure to maintain the wage- and working-hour standards set by the National Recovery Act for Connecticut's return to "sweatshop practices," yesterday.

The Commissioner said:

"If the NRA standards of a 40-hour week and minimum wage had been maintained, there would be no return of the sweatshops. But the bars are down. We have insufficient inspectors and there is a question whether our department can cope with the situation.

"Since Jan. 1, 38 new shops have moved into this state, most of them novelty and specialty factories. We have only 14 inspectors and can't keep up with the problem. The state is back to sweatshop practices."

Mr. Tone added that the test of New York's minimum wage law before the United States Supreme Court has also seriously affected the operation of Connecticut's act which is based on the New York law.

"If the minimum wage law in New York is ruled unconstitutional," said Mr. Tone, "Connecticut's will be without teeth."

Mr. Tone's statement followed a report by William J. Fitzgerald, deputy commissioner, who said some workers have been laboring between 60 and 70 hours a week and wages in some instances have been found to be as low as $1.50 a week.

## Mint Manufacture Of Medals Opposed

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—Representative Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts, said today jewelry manufacturers in Southern New England were disturbed by two pending bills by Representative Sumners of Texas which would authorize the mint to manufacture medals and coins for the Texas Centennial celebration to be held this year.

The bills were blocked Monday by Representative Martin's objection, but probably will come up again in two weeks. Representative Martin said manufacturers of badges and medals should not be compelled to compete with the Government, and added a bad precedent would be established if the authorization were given for the Texas celebration.

## St. John's Seminary Burns

Fire damage to the philosophy building of St. John's Seminary, Brighton, was today estimated at $100,000. Four alarms early today called 19 fire-fighting units to the scene. The building, said to be 50 years old, is placed atop a knoll near the junction of Commonwealth Avenue and Lake Street, and is a familiar landmark. Cause of the conflagration is not known. No injuries were reported.

# The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

| 990kc-WBZ-303m | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 'The Monitor Views the News' | NBC Concert Hour: orchestra, | Jack Onslow's Baseball School | Hits and Encores: music; talks |
| 5:15 Kay Fayre, songs | Cesare Sodero, conductor. | Air Adventures of Jimmy Allen | "Wilderness Road"; sketch. |
| 5:30 "The Singing Lady"; sketch | "Song Shop"; organist | "Jack Armstrong"; sketch | Hits and Encores: music; talks |
| 5:45 'Little Orphan Annie'; sketch | "Checkerboard"; variety | Dick Tracy; detective drama. | Hits and Encores: music; talks |
| 6:00 News; Supper Show; talk | News; Jack Ingersoll | Yankee News Service | 'Buck Rogers in 25th Century' |
| 6:15 Mary Small, songs | "Terry and Ted"; sketch | Washington Back Stage | "Bobby Benson of Sunny Jim" |
| 6:30 News; songs; sports briefs | Records; popular soloist | State House talk; sketch | Reports; Eton Boys; quartet. |
| 6:45 Lowell Thomas, news | "Theater of the Air" | Kenfrew of the Mounted | Rendezvous; interview |
| 7:00 "Easy Aces"; comedy sketch | "Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch | "Myrt and Marge"; drama | Yankee News Service |
| 7:15 Hall's Southern Rubes | "Uncle Ezra"; sketch | 'Night Life in Paris" | Jack Fisher's Orch.; soloist. |
| 7:30 "Lum and Abner"; sketch | Studio chorus recital | Kate Smith; Miller's Orch. | Saving Golf Strokes |
| 7:45 Talk, Leverett Saltonstall | Musical Moments: recording. | Boake Carter, news comment. | Ted Fiorito's Orchestra |
| 8:00 Excerpts, "Trial by Jury," | "One Man's Family"; drama, | Cavalcade of America: dra- | Master of Mystery: local dra- |
| 8:15 Mass. State College chorus | from San Francisco | matic sketch; orchestra | matic sketch |
| 8:30 Benny Rubin's Variety Show: | Serenade: Wayne King and his | George Burns & Gracie Allen; | Hugo Mariani's Cosmopolitans: |
| 8:45 Lester Vail; quartet; orch. | orchestra; soloist | Milton Watson; Renard's Or. | Corinna Mura, soloist |
| 9:00 Pat Binford, master of cere- | Town Hall Tonight: Fred | Lily Pons, soprano; mixed | Jack Hylton's Orchestra |
| 9:15 monies; variety program. | Allen; Portland Hoffa; Play- | chorus; Kostelanetz's Orch. | Andrew F. Kelley, talk |
| 9:30 "20,000 Years in Sing Sing"; | ers; male quartet; Van | Ray Noble and his orchestra; | "Red" Thompkin's Orchestra. |
| 9:45 dramatic sketch; orchestra | Steeden's Orchestra | Connie Boswell, soloist | Yankee News Service |
| 10:00 John Charles Thomas, bari- | "Your Hit Parade"; Ray Sin- | 'Gang Busters'; G-Men drama | "Husbands and Wives"; dra- |
| 10:15 tone; chorus; orchestra | atra's Orchestra; soloists | with Phillips Lord | matic sketch |
| 10:30 Karl Rohde's Orchestra | "Your Hit Parade"; Ray Sin- | News dramatizations | Meyer Davis's Orchestra |
| 10:45 Karl Rohde's Orchestra | atra's Orchestra; soloists | Spotlight Revue | Talk, Senator Capper, Kansas |
| 11:00 Reports; news; Ranny Weeks | Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news | Yankee News Service | Nick Lucas's Orchestra |
| 11:15 and his orchestra | Sports Review; Musical Turns | "Snapshots"; Murphy's Orch. | Nick Lucas's Orchestra |
| 11:30 Enoch Light and his dance | Phil Levant's Orchestra | Al Kavelin's Orchestra | Bob Crosby's Orchestra |
| 11:45 orchestra | Jesse Crawford, organist | Al Kavelin's Orchestra | Bob Crosby's Orchestra |

### *Tomorrow's Features*

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

***Up to Luncheon***

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
9:00 WNAC (WOR—Mutual), Morning Matinee: Carmel Snow, speaker; Pickens Sisters; Henry King's Orch.
11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band concert.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; soloists; orchestra.

***After Luncheon***

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
3:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Eastman School: University of Rochester Band.
4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
4:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio Guild drama: Maeterlinck's "Mary Magdalene."
5:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Lewis Gannett, "Books."
6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

***Dinner and After***

7:00 WAAB, "Washington Speaks": Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers, Mass.
7:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Music Is My Hobby"; violin, flute and piano recitals.
8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Air Show, starring Alexander Gray; Charles Hanson Towne; Mark Warnow's Orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, Antonio Modarelli, conductor; Reed Kennedy, baritone.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee Hour: Eddie Green, comedian; Tom Howard and George Shelton, comedians; soloists: Richard Barthelmess; Joe DiMaggio.
8:15 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final"; dramatizations of the news.

**'The Monitor Views the News'**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12:00 | WORL | 920kc |
| 1:45 | WBZ | 990kc |
| 6:00 | WORL | 920kc |

***Shortwave News***

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1:45 | W1XK | 9.57mc |
| 5:30 | W1XAL | 11.79mc |

8:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Jack Hylton's Orchestra.
8:30 WNAC (WOR—Mutual), Little Symphony Orchestra, Phillip James, conductor.
9:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; soloist.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch of the West."
9:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Ed Wynn in "Gulliver the Traveler."
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "America's Town Meeting"; "Does American Prosperity Depend on Foreign Trade?" Gov. James M. Curley and Eugene P. Thomas.

***Late Evening***

10:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Dr. Charles M. Courboin, organist.
10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Bing Crosby and Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra; Bob Burns; soloists.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:45 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), "Business and Politics," Harper Sibley, president, U. S. Chamber of Commerce.
12:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.

# Connecticut Sends Out First Checks Under Its Old-Age Assistance Act

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HARTFORD, Conn., April 8 — Five hundred men and women, about to receive their first pay checks of $5.71 each under Connecticut's Old-Age Assistance Act, have all but spent the money already.

As State Director of Old-Age Assistance, Edward H. Reeves has received a mass of letters from beneficiaries which speak for themselves, he says, of the gratefulness with which many Connecticut folk will cash their first payments.

Today Mr. Reeves made the contents of some letters public. "I want to shingle my shack so that I can have something decent to pass on to the State," the first letter said.

"I want my fiddle fixed up and then get a second-hand radio," wrote a second. "Always been a right smart woman," wrote a third, "and I want to have enough to live on so that I can leave something out of my insurance for two boys who have been carrying out my ash cans for the last 10 years."

Life has taken on a new meaning for many elderly people through the old-age funds, Mr. Reeves declared. The deprivations of many years are in some measure reduced. He reported that 8272 applications for pensions have been received for clearance.

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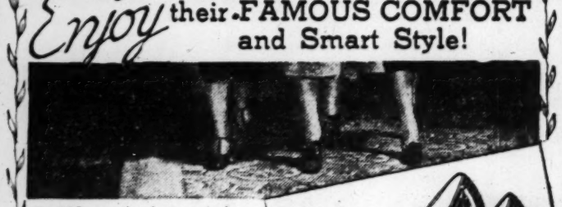
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# Jamaica Plain Opens Its Family Album of Famous Portraits

*Romance and history of colonial and abolitionist days recalled by exhibit of paintings of old families of district—Many descendants of early leaders, dating back to 1640, still reside there*

Jamaica Plain Is Proud of Its Famous Ancestors

Timothy Pickering, a Painting by Gilbert Stuart, Is Shown at the Upper Left. In the Circle Is a Portrait of Mrs. A. F. Whitcomb as a Young Girl. Mrs. Whitcomb Now Lives at Greenbank, Center Street, Jamaica Plain. At the Upper Right Is a Portrait by Frothingham of Nathaniel Bowditch of Salem, Author of "American Practical Navigator." Lower Left—Standing, Left, Is Mrs. Susan W. FitzGerald. At Left Behind the Chair Is Mrs. Griswold Tyng, and at Right Mrs. David D. Scannell, Chairman of the Art Committee. Seated Is Miss Carolyn Davis, President of the Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club. Over the Fireplace Is the Portrait of Timothy Pickering by Gilbert Stuart. At Lower Right Is the Portrait of Ellen L. Bacon and Her Brother Francis, Painted by Alexander in 1840

Out in Jamaica Plain, which really isn't a plain at all but rather bumpy landscape, with families living on the hill still using the expression "going down to the village," a festival of ancestors is being held this week. Few other communities in this country could stage such a show, in such a manner, or of such value.

No Boston Brahminism is this. It is a collection of portraits of members of old Jamaica Plain families or ancestors of families still living there, loaned by their descendants; in effect an album of colonial and abolitionist days of men and women who lived useful lives, accepted civic duties and gave liberally of their best thought to public service.

**Old Days Recalled**

Housed in historic Loring Greenough house at Monument Square by the art committee of the Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—where the collection will be open to view through tomorrow—the paintings recall the days of colonial governors, powdered wigs and skirted satin coats, scarlet and gold of the dress uniforms of the King's officers. In the memory-studded emptiness of the paneled drawing room of the old mansion this assembly must have had a notable gathering last night, comparing notes since 1640 on the America of the New Deal.

Respect for the contributions of the past show in the roster of families represented. Names typical of Bostonian leadership appear: Bowditch, Balch, Bacon, May, Stone, Faulkner, Whitcomb. . . . Two of the portraits are by Gilbert Stuart. Others are Hardings and Alexanders. In point of chronology they run from an ancestress of Dr. Arthur W. May, a settler in Jamaica Plain 10 years after the founding of Boston, to a Kate Greenaway sort of composition of Mrs. A. F. Whitcomb, as a young girl. Mrs. Whitcomb, 98, is still living in Jamaica Plain.

**Historic Recollections**

The Mays have lived continuously in Jamaica Plain since 1640. John May settled there on a farm near the present Hogg's Bridge on the bank of Stony Brook. The Curtis family lived on the opposite bank. Later, a descendant of John May was a member of the Boston Tea Party. He also rode to Ohio and back on horseback, starting from Pond Street.

The area became a summer place for Boston families. It was genuine refreshment for sea captains to live inland, particularly in such a beautiful woodland section. English planters from Jamaica were the realtors of the day and by their real estate development gave the place its name.

Mrs. Susan W. FitzGerald and her sister, Mrs. John Thomas, loaned the Gilbert Stuarts. Mrs. FitzGerald is owner of a fine portrait of Rebecca White (1754-1828), wife of the distinguished Timothy Pickering of Salem. Mrs. Thomas loaned the Timothy Pickering.

Their names are typical of the collection. Pickering in 1775 was a colonel in the First Essex County Regiment of Infantry, member of the first Committee on Information and member of the Committee on Safety. In 1776 he was a Representative to the General Court. The next year he was Adjutant General of the American Army; in 1778, member of the Board of War; 1780, Quartermaster General; 1791, Postmaster General; 1795, Secretary of War, and in November of the same year Secretary of State; 1802, United States Senator; 1812, member of Congress; 1817, retired to private life. Pickering, incidentally, in his capacity as a justice, signed his own marriage license when he married Rebecca White at Bradford, Mass., in April, 1776. The document is owned by Mrs. FitzGerald.

**Descendants Listed**

On this portrait, as on the others, a notation lists descendants. In this case they include, as living in Jamaica Plain, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. FitzGerald, Mrs. Franklin G. Balch, Miss Cornelia Bowditch, Mrs. Ingersoll Bowditch and Mrs. Robert B. Stone.

Nathaniel Bowditch's likeness, by Frothingham, is in middle life. Descendants of this distinguished son of Salem, author of "The American Practical Navigator," now living in Jamaica Plain are: Miss Cornelia Bowditch, Mrs. Balch and her family, Mrs. Ingersoll Bowditch and her family, the Stones, and the family of the late Dr. Henry I. Bowditch.

**Portrait of Abel Adams**

Starched collars with protruding wings, and stocks, appear in several of the portraits, and roll collar coats of before-the-war days, and steel rim spectacles. Chester Harding's portrait of Abel Adams shows him in white stock and collar. Adams lived in the house on Rockwell Street now owned by Mr. Andrew Marshall. Mr. and Mrs. Adams were the adopted parents of Mrs. George Faulkner, second wife of Dr. Faulkner.

The Bacons are represented by an Alexander of 1840, showing Ellen L. Bacon and her brother Francis. They were sister and brother of Eben and William Bacon. William was the grandfather of the present Gaspar Bacon. Francis was the father of Mrs. Lothrop. This portrait was loaned by Francis Bacon's daughter, Mrs. Sturgis Lothrop of Boston.

**Romance Lurks There**

There is romance to be read between the lines of the captions on the portraits. Alexander's Eben Bacon carries the notation that it was he who "married the beautiful Miss Lows who lived in the house later owned by Francis V. Balch. His children still own and live in it. This place was called 'Toadside,' and Eben Bacon called his place above it, on Prince Street, 'Frogmore.'" Daniel C. Bacon, Harvard '76, a son, went to Wyoming in 1878 to join Harry Balch in a successful ranching venture and they became leading citizens in Laramie.

A wistful portrait is that of a young girl, the only woman in a family of rather gloomy, stern men. Her engagement was opposed by her father, and the young man who sought her was shipped off around the world on a trading vessel. During the voyage she passed on. . . .

**A Modern Touch**

So runs the saga of the portraits, a love of home and community, and a rooting deep in the soil which has resulted in generations which cling to the ideals and high standards of their forebears.

Upstairs in the fine old house is a modern exhibit of the work of Jamaica Plain school pupils—creditable, in many points excellent, but reminding one of noisy youngsters after having made one's formal bow to the dignified gentlemen and ladies of a century past downstairs.

Other members of the art committee which hung the portraits, not shown in the accompanying illustration, are Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Dows Dunham and Mrs. Heinrich Hofman.

## $300 Fine Lauded In Drunken Driving Case in Rhode Island

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 8 — Praise from highway officials in all parts of Rhode Island was given today for the levy of a $300 fine upon a party guilty of a second drunken driving offense.

Clerk George F. Treanor of the Tenth District Court of Pawtucket imposed the fine against Daniel J. Mack Jr. recently. His action followed a conference of justices, clerks, the Governor's Committee on Highway Safety, and Governor Greene, held recently.

Edward J. Kelley, superintendent of the State Police, said, "It appears at this time that the various courts are determined to assist the police in curbing reckless driving that has caused so many deaths."

"Several years ago," said Frederick E. Coe, president of the Rhode Island State Police Chiefs Conference, "we recommended a mandatory jail sentence for drunken drivers but it was deemed too radical. A fine of $300 is a step in the same direction. I hope similar fines will follow."

## Rhode Island Drafts Three-Point Program For Highway Safety

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 8—The State Committee on Street and Highway Safety has almost completed plans for a three-point program for a larger state police force, more efficient motor vehicle department and long-term road construction, it was learned today.

The program has been under consideration for several weeks but will probably not be introduced until the next session of the General Assembly. The committee feels that the only way in which Rhode Island highways can be made safer is to spend more money on enforcement and road improvement. This is impossible, it is said, in view of the Governor's budget, already prepared.

A master highway plan will be prepared by the State Planning Board, according to a committee member. Special consideration will be given to immediate construction of the Nooseneck Hill road, leading highways to New York and the Louisquisset Pike, a main artery to Worcester.

## Y.M.C.A. Charged With Encouraging Communist Talk

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PAWTUCKET, R. I., April 8—The Pawtucket-Central Falls joint Y. M. C. A. has become involved in new charges that Communism is discussed there.

Some months ago, veterans' leaders in Rhode Island charged that the Y. M. C. A. secretary was inculcating communistic theories in boys from those two cities during discussions held at the building.

The latest charges have been brought by the Rev. Elmer H. Murdoch, pastor of the Darlington Congregational Church. He has declared that a meeting sponsored by the Blackstone Valley Youth Alliance, held at the Y. M. C. A., was "Communist in nature."

Joseph Lewis, president of the Alliance, has pointed out that the organization is simply interested in discussing current topics "to bring together representatives of all opinions and promote mutual understanding." He denied that the group is communistic.

The Y. M. C. A. has no connection with the Alliance. It simply loaned the use of its rooms for the meeting.

## *Housing Group Sees Problems In Proposed Homes at $1200*

If plans now being considered by the Federal Housing Administration for an urban house to cost about $1200 can be definitely settled, according to the housing publicity group of Boston, it will be good news for families who have dreamed of owning their own homes but who have never dared assume the responsibility and obligations incurred by home ownership.

Many families during the boom days of 1925 or thereabouts, the group pointed out, attempted purchase of a home. Arguments and blandishments presented by speculative builders induced many of them to borrow money at high rates—to take on first, second and sometimes third mortgages—in attempts to "own their own home." That there was error in this method of home ownership, the group said, was evidenced only too plainly by the number of foreclosures during the depression.

To these families, therefore, said the group, the $1200 house might seem like the answer to its problem. Yet there are many details to be considered, it added, before low income urban families can definitely place its hopes in it.

For instance, said the statement, the $1200 quoted does not include taxes, interest on the loan, insurance or furnishings. On the basis of a Federal Housing Administration insured loan to be amortized in 20 years, a down payment of at least $240 would be necessary. In addition a lot would have to be purchased. Applying the general rule that a building lot should cost about one-fifth of the cost of the house, $240 should be added to the building cost for this item. The monthly payments covering interest, amortization, taxes (at $37 a thousand), fire and mortgage insurance, would be about $10. A shorter amortization period would, of course, increase this amount.

Again, the group continued, assuming that a family should pay not more than one fifth of its yearly income for rent, it is obvious that such a house built on inexpensive land would be within the reach of the family with an income of as low as $600 a year.

It is true, however, the group pointed out, that as incomes become smaller, risks become relatively greater—the man earning $10 a week cannot afford to take chances that the $40-a-week man can take—he hasn't the capital needed to absorb his losses. Low-income families, therefore, should exercise extreme care in undertaking a purchase that will involve cash payments for a period of from 15 to 20 years.

The group pointed out several other details which it felt must receive serious attention before the low income urban family places all its hopes in the plan. If employment is seasonal, it asked, can adequate savings be accumulated during a period of activity to tide over the dull seasons? Suppose a factory moves, or a branch office is established in another city, can the low wage earner adjust himself to a change or is he tied down by his house? Then, too, the price—$1200—does not include the purchase of furniture, heating, water or lighting bills. And can an adequate city lot be purchased at a sufficiently low figure for a small single house?

If, on the other hand, the group concluded, such questions as have been raised can be answered satisfactorily, the inexpensive house financed on a sound basis will open up new horizons of hope for city dwellers.

## Five Robbers Sought In $6000 Bank Holdup

BERLIN, Conn., April 8 (AP)—Five men who robbed the Berlin Savings Bank of nearly $6000 were at large today and state police headquarters at Hartford reported no clues to their whereabouts had been uncovered.

The armed gang, which entered the bank about 2 p. m. yesterday, took only three minutes to scoop up $5811.40 in cash while forcing employees and customers to stand with arms in the air, and then sped away toward Meriden in an automobile.

The state police alarm went out a few minutes later.


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Daytime Dresses
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14.75 16.75 19.75
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Watch Cases, Dental Gold, Chains, Rings, etc.
REAGAN KIPP CO.
182 TREMONT STREET
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The National Rockland Bank of Boston
Capital . . . $1,500,000
Surplus . . . . $2,500,000
BOSTON OFFICE
30 Congress Street
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2343 Washington Street

Choice Easter Plants
and Cut Flowers
Reasonably Priced
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Massachusetts at Commwth. Ave.
Ritz-Carlton Hotel Boston
EASTER DISPLAY
Visitors welcome at Hoffman Conservatories, Memorial Drive, Cambridge.
2 minutes from Cottage Farm Bridge

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Clean Homes Demand
CLEAN RUGS!
Let Us Help You Clean House—Rugs, Drapes, Curtains, Slip-Covers, Everything!
ADAMS & SWETT
Rug Cleaners Since 1856
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Here they are!
NEW SPRING
ENNA JETTICKS
America's Smartest Walking Shoes
Go Places Comfortably
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"
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Jewelers Since 1830
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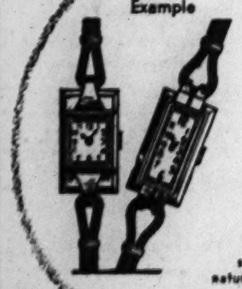

14k Solid Gold BIGELOW WATCHES
Regularly $60
Liquidation Sale
$29.75
Two styles are sketched—there are also several others in this group—all are in natural 14k gold and are fitted with 17-Jewel movements.
Other departments, of course, are participating in this important Selling Event—with offers equally as attractive. Bigelow, Kennard & Co. is not retiring from business.

Women depend on this house for clothes and accessories that are chosen with taste and knowledge. Now, lovely things arriving each day, distinguishable for their refinement. And you may buy as moderately in price, or as luxuriously as your wants dictate.
Have you seen our Easter windows?

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance

Interest Begins APR. 10

Easter Greetings
Let us help you look your best for Easter and the Spring days to follow.
Our permanents delight particular patrons.
Adaline Thomas
420 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON

More of our luxurious Easter Paraders, lavish with
Flattering Fox

$65
Left, MISSES' princess coat with pouch collar of champagne fox and a row of buttons. Navy, red plum, shirting blue or coffee wool crepe. $65
The Veiled Sailor in lacquered straw. $12.75

$49.75
Below, a ROMNEY coat, our own exclusive model in cloky wools. WOMEN'S HALF SIZES 16½ to 22½ in navy blue or grey, $49.75.
Women's navy straw sailor, with Molyneux grosgrain flowers, $10.75
Easter Sunday coats in the more luxurious tradition . . . formal swaggers or slim button-up coats, crowned with exquisitely worked collars of fluttering, flattering fox! Our selection is large and varied in both misses' and women's sizes . . . fox trimmed coats for as little as $49.75 or as much as $110. We use less fox on the less expensive coats, but the quality of fur is impeccable at either end of the price range.
Coat Shops, 5th floor—Millinery, street floor
Slattery's
Opposite Boston Common

# Local Ball Parks Dressed Up—Bees and Red Sox Play Friday—Detroit Wins

## Responsibility Rests Again on Leo Hartnett

By Edwin Rumill

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 8—A heavy responsibility rests on the broad shoulders of Leo (Gabby) Hartnett, catcher and clean-up hitter of the Chicago Cubs. Gabby is the key man of the Chicago attack and the steadying influence of a group of hustling youngsters whom many expect this season to retain the National League baseball championship they won in 1935. But the big backstop looks equal to the task—in excellent shape after a long spring training grind that started in California and extended to Florida.

"I think that I have at least two more good years of regular catching left," says Hartnett, "and possibly a couple of others if I can rest once in a while.

**Boys in Good Shape**

"The Cubs have gone through a long training grind—some folks say too long. But the boys are all in good shape, and after all that's what a club trains for. The Cardinals will make it tough for us this year, but then, they always do. Our club is young and fast and should be good for at least two seasons on top of the heap."

With the exception of one year, Hartnett has spent his entire professional career with the Cubs. He started with Worcester in the old Eastern League in 1921. The Cubs purchased him that year and he has been with them ever since. In winning a regular berth on the Chicago staff, Hartnett had to beat out Bob O'Farrell, one of the greatest catchers in the modern game, and Gabby has retained that post against all rivals with the exception of 1929 when he was out the entire season because of his arm.

Hartnett has helped the Cubs win three pennants. The club's success last season, when it spurted to a pennant in the closing weeks of the race by winning 21 straight games, was due largely to the all-around ability of the veteran receiver. Charlie Grimm's managing, Lon Warneke's pitching, Bill Lee's pitching and Billy Herman's great second base play kept the Cubs in the running, but it was Hartnett's pepper behind the plate that was mostly responsible for the streak that clinched the flag.

**Loves the Game**

Hartnett is the type of player who loves the game apart from its value as a means of earning money. There are few players in the majors who have enjoyed baseball more than Gabby. Practice, to him, is sheer fun. Gifted with a powerful throwing arm, he finds a keen delight in rifling pegs to first, second and third bases, and watching the fielders attempt to make the catches without having their gloves ripped from their hands.

The season of 1935 was Hartnett's fourteenth in the big leagues, but in some respects it was his greatest. He stood third among the regular members of his league at bat. Only Vaughan of Pittsburgh and Medwick of St. Louis had better marks than his. He appeared in 116 ball games, batted .344 and drove home 90 runs. Without his clean-up bat and his skill in handling pitchers, the Cubs would have finished no higher than third.

Only one other season challenges 1935. That was 1930 when Gabby appeared in 141 games and batted .339. But that year the Cubs did not win the pennant.

Last year Hartnett well deserved his selection as the most valuable player in the National League, voted to him by members of the Baseball Writers' Association of America. He received 75 credit points. His closest competitor was Dizzy Dean, who was given 66 points. This same group of baseball scribes has picked the Cardinals to win the National League pennant in 1936, but their most valuable player of 1935 is apt to upset this prediction.

## 'In a Tornado,' Says Smythe As Wings Win 9-4

**Stanley Cup Hockey Series**

| | Won | Lost | Goals For | Goals Agst |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 2 | 0 | 12 | 5 |
| Toronto | 0 | 2 | 5 | 12 |

(Three out of five games.)

Results April 5

Detroit 3, Toronto 1.

Results April 7

Detroit 9, Toronto 4.

DETROIT, April 8 (AP)—Those bombarding Detroit Red Wings, practically clutching the Stanley Cup already, approached hockey's highest throne today with confidence generated by a 9-to-4 second straight victory over Toronto's Maple Leafs.

The bedraggled Leafs sought to recover from the drubbing which Manager Conny Smythe, unwilling to hazard a prediction over the third game in Toronto tomorrow night, likened to "a tornado." The teams boarded the same train for Toronto early today. Wally Kilrea netted the Wings' first goal after 90 seconds of play. When Bucko McDonald sank their last one in the seventeenth minute of the final period a new record had been set for Stanley Cup hockey under the modern playoff system, dating back to the early 1920's.

Six Wings, with Johnny Sorrell, Bucko McDonald and Gordon Pettinger rapping in two goals each, divided the scoring against little George Hainsworth, veteran Leaf goalie. Hainsworth permitted four goals in the first period, two in the second, and three in the third.

The Leafs played better hockey than they did in losing Sunday night, 3 to 1, but so did the Wings. Two Detroit goals midway in the second period while Toronto's "Red" Horner was in the penalty box gave them a 6-to-1 lead.

Casting aside all caution, the Leafs then played almost entirely offensive, matching the Wings, 3 goals to 3.

"We ran into an express train—yeah, a cyclone," Manager Smythe said. "We had planned to match speed with the Wings. But we couldn't. I believed that we were going to get better. But we're getting worse."

A third Wing triumph on Toronto ice would give Detroit its first Stanley Cup title.

## Ramblers Capture Fontaine Trophy Beating Reds 1-0

**Canadian-American Hockey League (Final Series)**

| | Won | Lost | Goals For | Goals Agst |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 6 | 4 |
| Providence | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 |

(Three out of five games.)

Result April 2

Philadelphia 2, Providence 1, 24m. 31s., overtime.

Result April 4

Providence 2, Philadelphia 1.

Result April 5

Philadelphia 2, Providence 1.

Result April 7

Philadelphia 1, Providence 0.

PROVIDENCE, April 8 (AP)—The Philadelphia Ramblers won their first championship in the Canadian-American Hockey League last night by defeating the Providence Reds, 1 to 0, in the play-off final.

It was the second consecutive triumph for the Ramblers on Providence ice in this series. The teams split even in Philadelphia last week.

Bert Connolly, former big league player, scored the goal which gave Philadelphia its victory. Red Conn was in the penalty box for tripping early in the third period.

## N. E. Pro Golf on Wachusett Links

WORCESTER, Mass., April 8 (AP)—The New England P. G. A. championship will be contested this year at the Wachusett Country Club, according to an announcement made last night by Bill Cosgrove, professional at the local club following a conference with Bob Crowley of Norfolk, president of the professional association. The tournament, a 72-hole affair, will be held July 13 and 14.

Meanwhile, it also was announced by William O'Connell of the Worcester North High School faculty that the state interscholastic team championship finals will be held at the Worcester Country Club, June 4 and 5. Titlists from the four geographical sections of the state, central and western, Greater Boston, North Shore and South Shore, will meet in the finals. Worcester North is defending champion.

### Bowdoin in State Meet

BRUNSWICK, Maine, April 8 (AP)—Malcolm F. Morrell, faculty manager of athletics at Bowdoin College, said yesterday Amherst College had released Bowdoin from its dual track date, May 9, and that the Polar Bear team would participate in the state meet at Orono on the same date. The Bowdoin varsity outdoor schedule, announced yesterday, follows: April 25, Penn Relays, Philadelphia; May 2, at Springfield; 9, state meet, Orono; 23, New Englands at Providence; 30, I. C. A. A. A. A. meet.

### Pros to Visit Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 8 (AP)—The professional tennis quartet of Ellsworth Vines, George Lott, Lester Stoefen and Berkeley Bell will play at the 104th Regiment Armory here on the night of Saturday, April 25, under the auspices of Harry Brinkerhoff, local tennis pro. There will be two singles matches and one doubles. Vines and his comrades have never shown their wares here.

### Misses Verry and Hemphill Tie

PINEHURST, N. C., April 8 (AP)—Deborah Verry of Worcester, Mass., and Kathryn Hemphill of Columbia, S. C., tied for medalist honors in the qualifying round of the annual women's South and South golf tournament yesterday. They had identical scores, 39-42—81. Estelle Lawson of Chapel Hill, the defending champion, was a stroke back with an 82.

### Yale Re-elects Hollister

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 8 (AP)—Buell Hollister of Ithaca, N. Y., was elected captain of the Yale squash racquets team last night for the second successive year. Hollister is a junior.

## Connecticut Woman Retains Singles Title

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—Mrs. Roy C. Bergman of Westport, Conn., defending metropolitan singles and doubles badminton champion, retained her singles title, but with Mrs. William Lindsay lost in the doubles in the finals of the district tournament at the 71st Regiment Armory last night.

Mrs. Bergman defeated Mrs. F. Richard Ford Jr. in the singles, 11—3, 11—4, but in the doubles she and Mrs. Lindsay were downed by Mrs. Richard Warren and Mrs. William W. Watson of New Haven, Conn., 15—12, 15—8.

Mrs. Bergman and Gilbert B. Carpenter defeated Mr. and Mrs. Leland Gustavson of Westport, 15—5, 15—13, in the mixed doubles, while Fred Taral downed Robert Derck, 15—6, 9—15, 15—12, in the men's singles.

### Over 60 Report at Cornell

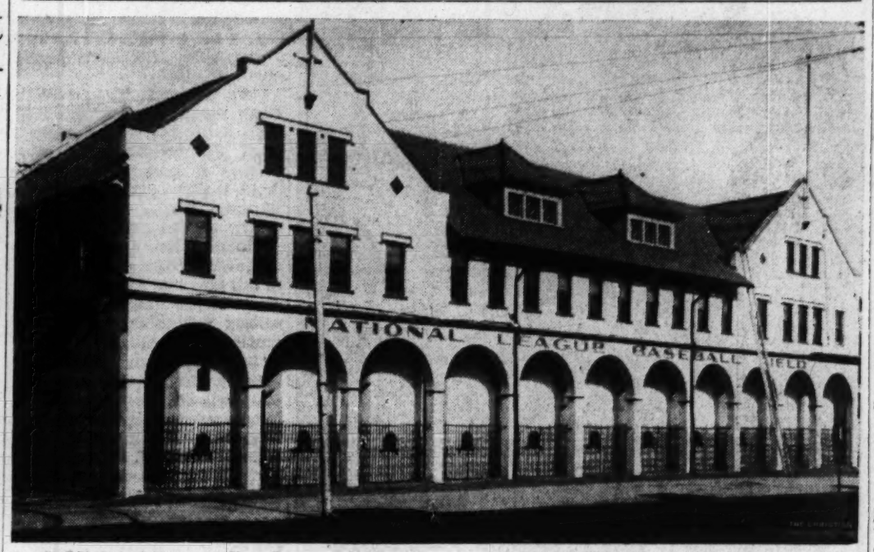
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ITHACA, N. Y., April 8—Over 60 candidates reported to Head Coach Carl Snavely for spring football practice at Cornell yesterday. It was the first time the new coach had had a chance to look the Cornell candidates over and, as it was raining, the practice had to be held indoors. Max Reed and Jim Tatum, his two assistants, were also present and the candidates were sent through a long drill on charging and blocking.

### N. E. A. A. A. U. Wrestling

Entries for the 1936 New England A. A. A. U. wrestling championships, which are to be held this year at the Huntington Avenue Branch Building of the Boston Y. M. C. A. April 18, must be in the hands of Howard Wilson, assistant physical director at the Huntington Avenue "Y," not later than April 14, it was announced today by officials in charge of the meet. Entries that are mailed in must be postmarked not later than midnight April 14 to be accepted.

## No More Braves Field




By a Staff Photographer

**New Team and New Name Await Season Opening**

Familiar Portals Will Greet the Baseball Fan Friday as He Turns Into Gaffney Street, but the Grille Gates Have Been Moved Forward and the Official Name of the Field Has Been Changed to National League Baseball Field

## Eighteen Rookies Appear To Have Clinched Major Posts

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—At least 18 recruits, some of them more or less familiar faces back for another trial, appear to have clinched major league berths as the teams get ready to line up for the start of the 1936 baseball season. About half of this group of 18 probably will figure prominently in the American and National League races.

As usual, a majority of the newcomers are pitchers, but four are outfielders, four infielders and three are catchers.

Probably the most promising rookie pitcher in either major league this year is Clarence Phillips of the Detroit Tigers, American League and world champions. Phillips, a right-hander, won 20 games for Beaumont in the Texas League in 1935 and showed Manager Mickey Cochrane of the Tigers enough during spring training to warrant regular work this season.

Lee Stine, a right-hander from St. Paul, pitched sensational ball for the Cincinnati Reds in Florida and is one of the main reasons that club won so many Grapefruit League games. Chuck Dressen, Cincinnati's pilot, will use Stine as a regular starter. The youngster can hit as well as pitch.

The Chicago White Sox have a "find" in Monty Stratton, a six-feet-five-inch right-hander who won 17 games and lost nine for St. Paul last season. John Lanning, new to the Boston Bees, was a winning pitcher with a losing club at Knoxville in '35. He looks good enough to win in the National League. The Chicago Cubs are satisfied with Johnny Hutchings, a right-hander from Peoria, and Clyde Shoun, a left-hander. Shoun was purchased from Birmingham last July and until this training trip had spent most of his time in a Chicago uniform on the bench.

The Philadelphia Nationals, always in need of pitching, will keep Hal Kelleher, a right-hander from Hazleton of the New York-Pennsylvania League.

The rookie catchers who are making the grade are: Brusie Ogrodowski of the St. Louis Cardinals, from Columbus; Ray Berres of the Brooklyn Dodgers, from Sacramento, and Angelo Guiliani of the St. Louis Browns, from St. Paul. Berres appeared in several National League games last season, but at that time was considered only a fair prospect because he couldn't hit. This spring he has been batting sensationally.

The best looking recruit infielders are: Johnny Kroner of the Boston Red Sox, from Syracuse; Leo Norris of the Phillies, from Minneapolis; Johnny Mize of the Cardinals, from Rochester, and Buddy Lewis of the Washington Senators, from Chattanooga. Lewis is one of the outstanding rookies of the training season and is only 19 years old. He will play third base for the Senators.

The leading outfield recruits are: Joe DiMaggio of the New York Yankees, from San Francisco; George Puccinelli of the Athletics, from Baltimore; Johnny Cooney of the Dodgers, from Indianapolis, and Jim Ripple of the New York Giants, from Montreal. Puccinelli has enjoyed only fair success on previous major league trials, but he may be a big help to Connie Mack this season. Cooney was with the old Boston Braves a few years back as a pitcher.

The Tigers, Red Sox and Yankees promise to stay in the American League spotlight from now until the closing days of the flag race, which puts Clarence Phillips, Johnny Kroner and Joe DiMaggio in the favored position among the junior circuit rookies. Phillips will probably see much duty as a relief pitcher, but it is possible that he is the man who will replace Crowder when that veteran right-hander steps down from the mound. The Red Sox released Dib Williams so that they could retain Kroner, who was the talk of their Sarasota training camp. Manager Joe McCarthy says the Yankees will win the pennant "if DiMaggio hits well enough to take over a regular berth."

If the Cubs, Cardinals and Giants battle for the National League pennant as is expected, Ogrodowski, Mize, Hutchings, Shoun and Ripple will naturally be in position to play important parts.

E. R.

### Spring Football in Maine

PORTLAND, Maine, April 8 (AP)—Bowdoin College will open spring football practice today, University of Maine gridders go into action next Monday. Bates and Colby will confine their activities to informal drills. Participation of key men in baseball and track will handicap both colleges.

## Boys Clubs Host To International Ping-Pong Stars

Boston's table tennis fans are looking forward with great anticipation to tomorrow night when they will gather, some 1200 strong, to watch six of the world's greatest table tennis players swing into their exhibition matches at the Charlestown Branch of the Boys Clubs of Boston.

Heading the group will be Viktor Barna and Sandor Glancz. Barna, present and five times world singles champion, is generally acknowledged to be one of the greatest players the game has ever developed. Glancz, who hails from Budapest, is former holder of singles championships of England, Germany, Austria and Hungary and is considered one of the few that can give Barna any competition.

Attracting special interest will be Ruth Hughes Aarons, the 17-year-old woman's table tennis champion. She has the record of having never lost a championship series. Last month, in the world championship tournament at Prague, Czechoslovakia, she won all but one of her 18 singles and doubles matches.

With Miss Aarons, Barna, and Glancz, will be Arthur Haydon, champion of England, and said to be one of the greatest offensive players in the games, Jessie Purves, former United States women's champion and present No. 2 in America, and Jack Hartigan, one of the highest ranking players of the country.

Among those who will witness the exhibition matches will be many local lawn tennis as well as table tennis stars of New England. Those who have seen these international champions in action report that their type of game is entirely different from that played in local matches. Besides requiring playing space equivalent to a tennis court and making "gets" from 30 feet behind the table, experts state that this game is at least four times as fast as lawn tennis.

## Ross May Resign As Can-Am Head In N. Y. Tomorrow

A board of governors' meeting of the Canadian-American Hockey League has been called for New York tomorrow and in all probability the feature development of that meeting will be the resignation of Arthur H. Ross as president of the league.

While Ross has made no definite announcement regarding his plans, it is known that he has not been satisfied with conditions in the Canadian-American League. One of the main dissatisfactions is the present setup of the league where the franchise is owned by the various rinks and the players and territorial rights by the clubs. This is true in the case of Philadelphia, Providence and Boston clubs and Ross has been convinced that a proper constitution cannot be adopted with such an involved state of affairs.

Ross has stated very definitely that he feels the president of the Canadian-American League should not be connected in any way with any club directly or indirectly. He, as president of the league this year, was directly connected with the Bruins and Cubs.

Various violations of the present constitution have been made throughout the year by the independent clubs who are not affiliated with a National League team, as are Philadelphia and Boston. Furthermore, Ross knows that another year he will be in a better position to insist on carrying out the constitution and by-laws of the league than would be the case if he were president. Accordingly, it is felt that he will resign at the meeting tomorrow to give the league governors plenty of time to select an independent man as president.

### Maine Intercollegiates

WATERVILLE, Maine, April 8 (AP)—Maine's four state colleges will compete at Orono May 9 for the state collegiate track title, Mike Loebs, Colby athletic director, said yesterday. Loebs said the meet would be a one-day affair, with trials in the morning and finals in the afternoon. The state tennis championships will be held at the University of Maine May 23, 26 and 27. The individual collegiate golf title play will be at Waterville May 29.

## Sporting Around The Hub

### Switchboard Problem

SEEKING news in sport for newspapermen is not an avocation, it is a necessity. Many times the necessity is taken care of by presidents, managers, secretaries, players or publicity men, and then again information of an interesting nature comes from unexpected quarters.

One of these quarters is the switchboard in any sports building. Yesterday, while discussing generalities in the outer office at the National League Field, Miss R. D. Stenberg, doubling between secretarial work and operating the switchboard, pulled the plug out and said, "There goes another call."

Since the Bees have replaced the Braves and National League Field has replaced the name Braves Field, the switchboard duties have doubled. When you call there the key opens and the answering voice identifies with, "National League Field," instead of "Braves Field."

According to Miss Stenberg many of the callers are so accustomed to expecting the name Braves Field that on hearing other than that they assume that they have the wrong number and hang up before explanation is possible. When calling on the telephone take heed of this and learn to grasp the new name—National League Field.

### Here and There

Harvard and Northeastern will open the college varsity baseball season on a Hub diamond tomorrow afternoon at Soldiers Field, Brighton, the game to start at 4 o'clock. . . . At near-by Medford, Tufts will entertain the Boston University nine in another local opening game. . . . Much interest is attached to the local debut of Northeastern and Harvard . . . Both teams look forward to good seasons . . . A year ago the Huskies won eight and lost seven games while two seasons ago the team had an outstanding record of 12 games won out of 14 played. . . . This year Al McCoy of Northeastern is faced with pitching uncertainties . . . The Harvard freshman baseball team will open its season this afternoon at Soldiers Field against Northeastern freshmen. . . . William B. Cavin Jr. '37 of Philadelphia has been elected captain of the Harvard varsity wrestling team for next season . . . He wrestles in the 145-pound class.

### Bay State Girl Golfers Qualify

Inclement weather kept the spring football turnout at Brown yesterday down to 23 players . . . It is expected the squad will be doubled today or tomorrow . . . Track candidates reported at Tufts yesterday . . . Three Massachusetts girl golfers qualified in the North and South championship at Pinehurst yesterday . . . They are Laura Robbins of Weston, Priscilla Dennett of The Country Club and Deborah Verry of Worcester . . . Over 100 professional golfers are expected to attend the open forum and dinner of the New England P. G. A. at the Somerset tomorrow afternoon and evening . . . George MacLeod has been appointed professional at the Fresh Pond Golf Club in Cambridge . . . He was connected with Belmont Spring.

### Johnny Kelley Enters B. A. A. Run

Johnny Kelley of Arlington, winner of the 1935 B. A. A. Marathon, has sent his entry to Tom Kanaly . . . Kelley recently won the North Medford Club's 20-mile road race and has been resting since for the B. A. A. chase . . . The entry list has now gone over the 50 mark . . . The Salem Country Club in Peabody has been selected as the site of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts championship, which will be held on May 22 to 29 . . . The championship had been awarded to the Belmont Spring Country Club before that club was sold to real estate interests . . . The Peabody course is recognized as one of the finest in the State, particularly for women players, according to Mrs. Frederic A. Stanwood, W. G. A. M. secretary.

**Pacific Coast League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oakland | 8 | 2 | .800 |
| Seattle | 7 | 4 | .636 |
| Missions | 6 | 4 | .600 |
| San Francisco | 4 | 4 | .500 |
| Portland | 4 | 6 | .444 |
| Los Angeles | 4 | 6 | .400 |
| San Diego | 4 | 7 | .364 |
| Sacramento | 2 | 6 | .250 |

Results April 7

Seattle 3, Sacramento 2.
Oakland 4, Portland 3.
San Diego 2, San Francisco 1.
Los Angeles 13, Missions 4.

## Hub Ball Parks Made Ready For Intracity Series

A tour of Fenway Park and the National League field proved a revelation in the way of off-season activity. With the Red Sox and Bees featured in the daily press as they basked under the warm sunlight of Florida, the home forces have been remodeling, painting and landscaping the two local ball parks.

At Fenway, Eddie Collins cheerfully greeted the inquisitive reporter, while indulging in a bowl of crackers and milk. The office corridor was stacked high with huge packages of thousands of tickets to be filed away. With that amount of work on hand and the business of preparing for the intra-city series with the Bees, and the opening regular season Tuesday, the general manager and his assistant, Hi Mason, have little or no time for lunch or recreation.

Outside the general office a crew of men were working in the pouring rain washing down the stands. The new invisible wire screen behind home plate is up and the overhead netting is ready to go in place. A new and expensive clock has been installed at center field and under the stands Bill Delaney and Tommy Cummings are rushing the completion of new concession stands. It was too busy around there, so we adjourned to the Allston park.

Again we ran into a scene of activity. Bob Quinn, president of the Bees, established in his newly decorated office, was busily attending to club affairs along with greeting well-wishers. He also had a brief conference with Eddie Collins pertaining to the week-end series between the two clubs.

George Hunt and John Quinn were racing in and out attending to numerous details, but took time out to tour the park with newspapermen. Here, too, the stands were being hosed thoroughly and gallons of paint spread. The scene on entering Gaffney Street is different with the white stucco front newly painted to greet the 1936 fans and the familiar "Braves Field" sign replaced by "National League Baseball Field." The iron grille work has been moved to the front and the inner congestion after buying tickets to enter the park has been eliminated.

Inside the field has been somewhat altered since last season. Hunt has turned home plate slightly to the right and the left field foul line has moved along 15 feet to the right and the infield is closer to the fans. The old familiar distance markers will be changed. The left field line to the fence now is 367 ft. 9 in. instead of 359 feet. The centerfield fence is 424 ft. 3 in. instead of 417 and the right field foul line remains the same, 307 ft. 10 in.

While Fenway had been torn and worn by football cleats last fall, George Hunt actually plowed the infield of the National Field and removed several inches of loam. In neither park were there any visible signs of turf destruction, however, the grass having grown to a beautiful green to await the opening this week end.

Friday and Saturday the Sox and Bees will play at the new National League Field and Sunday they will clash at Fenway. The game Friday will start at 3:30 and Saturday it will begin at 3 o'clock. Tickets are in demand and at Fenway practically all the box seats are bid for, although there are several thousand reserved seats available.

The famous umpire and referee—Bill Stewart—had been booked to work this series, but he will not do so because of the present Stanley Cup hockey series now under way. Even if the hockey closes tomorrow night in Toronto he will not reach Boston in time to umpire Friday.

## Boston Bees Send Three To the Knoxville Club

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 8—More cutting of the Bees' roster list took place here yesterday when rain washed out hopes of playing. Manager Bill McKechnie weeded out the present staff by dropping two pitchers and an outfielder. The pitchers were Kenneth Chitwood and Mathew Speisman and the outfielder is John Tyler. All three will go to the Knoxville club of the Southern League under option, the Bees having a working agreement with that club.

## *Exhibition Baseball*

*By the Associated Press*

Cleveland (A) 2, New York (N) 1.
Philadelphia (N) 9, Atlanta (SA) 6 (7 innings—cold).
Chicago (A) 8, Pittsburgh (N) 6.
Chicago (N) 13, Birmingham (SA) 2.
St. Louis (N) 4, Dallas (TL) 3.
New York (A) 11, Knoxville (SA) 6.
Boston (A) 11, Chattanooga (SA) 3.
St. Louis (A) 3, Nashville (SA) 1.
Little Rock (SA) 10, Syracuse (IL) 9.
Toronto (IL) 17, Jacksonville 7.
St. Paul (AA) 5, Newark (IL) 4.

**Today's Schedule**

Boston (N) vs. Wake Forest.
Boston (A) vs. Richmond (PL).

## By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

### The National League Race

LAST Thursday I printed the order in which I picked the American League baseball clubs to finish their championship race of 1936, and now I suppose it is up to me to do the same for the National League championship. As was the case with the Americans, my selections were made before the teams had gone South for their spring training, so that there was no chance to benefit from what the teams have shown in the "Grapefruit League." The order in which I named the teams was New York, St. Louis, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Boston, Brooklyn, Cincinnati and Philadelphia. Looking at the above selection now, it does not look quite as good to me as does the American League forecast of Detroit, Boston, Cleveland, New York, St. Louis, Chicago, Washington and Philadelphia.

Staff Photo

William H. Terry

**Looks Good by Divisions**

Dividing the clubs into first and second divisions, the forecast should be just about right. There is no question but what the Giants, Cardinals, Cubs and Pirates are the four teams which are going to end their seasons in the first division, the same as last year; but there is plenty of chance to question in what order they will do it. While I am picking New York to finish first, I frankly admit that there is plenty of argument in favor of St. Louis and Chicago, with the result resting largely on at least three Giant "ifs." The first of these is the ability of Bill Terry to play first base. The second is how much Burgess Whitehead will do toward strengthening the infield, and the other is whether or not the pitching staff comes up to expectations.

**Cardinals, Cubs and Pirates**

That the Cardinals, Cubs and Pirates will put up a great battle for the flag and move up in the standing should New York slip the least bit is certain. St. Louis has been depending largely on the two Deans, and this year they will have Parmelee to back them up and make them stronger than in 1935. Chicago does not appear any stronger than last year, when it surprised the fans with a 21-straight-victory run and the capture of the pennant. The Pirates finished 13½ games behind the winners last year; but it will not be at all surprising to find them much nearer first place when next October rolls around. In fact, New York, St. Louis and Chicago appear to me to be so evenly matched that you could put their names in a hat and draw them out one at a time, and let that go as the probable order in which they would finish.

**The Second Division**

Many are picking Boston to finish in last place, the same as last year; but I believe that they are far better than that. The showing they made last year was due more to a demoralized condition than anything else. They certainly look much better today, and I shall be surprised if they do not lead the second division. Brooklyn and Cincinnati are the two teams which will give them the hardest race for the place. The Dodgers should be fully as strong, if not stronger, than last year, while the young players on the Reds should have benefited enough from last year's experience to make the battle a close one. The Phillies finished 26 games ahead of the Braves last year and, under ordinary conditions, this would be a big margin to overcome in one season; but, as I said above, I believe one cannot judge the showing made by the Braves last year as a real criterion of their true playing ability, and that the Bees are going to show the greatest improvement this year of any club in either major league.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## Bound Stones

IT WASN'T, as David Chenery said, just the time of year for this. For it was late March, and the south wind smelled of flooded marshland, and as Ben White twirled the car into Beaver Brook Road yellow mud spattered from the ruts. But, then, this always had been done in March. And it came only once in five years.

"Often enough," agreed Karl Johnson. "There they are."

The Medbury men waited, their car drawn amid roadside sumacs—Elisha Sanger in rubber boots, a round man with apple cheeks, Paul Montesi in a muddy trench coat. They knew David, and the others they acknowledged with the averted shyness of New Englanders.

"Heard of you," admitted Grant, the round man. "You fellows bring the paint pot?"

THEY HAD, AND dark Ben White produced it; and the Selectmen of Jaalam and of Medbury left the road and went across plowed land gleaming wet and black. A queer procession they made, six men and a pot of black paint, slipping on furrows, circling pools that reflected the swift March clouds, making toward the woods bent under the spring winds. Crows flapped heavily upward from the tawny fields, drifted like scraps of burnt paper before the flawed wind, cawed protest as the men plodded stolidly along. Within the woods the going was better, with a thick and sodden mat of leaves underfoot; and soon they came to what they sought—a granite pillar amid piled field stones, wet and black with rain, an M cut on one side and a J on the other. A rain-washed 31 and an all but obliterated 26 were daubed in black paint upon it; Johnson dipped brush, added a 36, stood back and admired his handiwork.

"An old bound," boomed David. "Goes back to 1674, when old Major Ellis first ran the farm line." He stirred the field stones with his boot toe. "You suppose he piled those?"

"Wouldn't wonder," drawled Grant of Medbury. "Well, there she is. All right?"

They nodded, and went back to the road. David scraped mud from his boots on the running board and rumbled: "Where's the next station, Ben? Up the ro'd, I seem to remember."

They drove on, stopped at a gray column by the roadside. Ben White and Sanger verified it by the Medbury bound book, daubed the date, and sudden white rain drummed on the car tops as they drove along. In swift sunshine they stopped at a wood road; David climbed out heavily and the others followed.

"Cross country for a spell," said David. "Meet us at Trumbull's."

So THE TWO cars splashed off, and the six men set out over Peppercorn Hill. The wood road, the old trail, was soft and spongy, and there were lingering gray snow banks under the north of ledges, and small upland pools from which frogs shrilled their clear, sweet calls. They marked one monument by the tumbled wall, another half hidden in a stand of young pine. And stout Paul Montesi said curiously: "This road—why?" When David puffed that it was an old Indian trail, Montesi nodded, his dark face understanding.

"In my—in Italy," he corrected carefully, "it is the same. It was easy, old days, to go straight over. Now we go around." His white teeth flashed. "I'd like to rebuild this. What you think?"

He was a contractor, and Grant, with pawky Scots humor, joked dryly as they topped the summit between the twin rounded mounds of Peppercorn and went down through gray woods and brown pastures. A broad water spread like ruffled blue silk ahead, and at a huddle of weathered buildings they came to the road again. David hesitated, his brows furled in a faint perplexity, said: "I do' know's I know, exactly, about the next stone. S'pose we get old Mr. Trumbull to show us."

HE WAS OLD, incredibly agile, his cricket voice chirping as he led them briskly. Not many, he said, knew where this bound stone was; he had to show the Seelectmen, every time. David Chenery and apple-cheeked Grant exchanged winks; and, when he trod through thick blackberry canes, beyond the horse pasture, and showed them proudly the rough stone with its marks, they praised the old man until his cheeks glowed.

"Never'd have found it. Never, now would we, boys?"

They nodded, grinned; the chiseled M sprawled, and the J had its tail turned the wrong way; but they admired it as though it had come mint-fresh from the hands of Praxiteles.

"That," said Grant with conviction, "*is* an old one."

Old Mr. Trumbull twinkled. "Right. Set her myself, sixty years ago, when the old ellum blew down." And the elm, he said, went back to Josiah, the first Trumbull to live here, in 1680. "And never you change it, boys," he urged.

"That," rumbled David, "is what we're here for—to see that you hadn't moved it, and shifted over the line into Medbury. Don't want to lose you."

THEY LEFT THE old man chuckling; and the men themselves chuckled as they marked the next two bounds. Suppose they came over, with a spade, some dark night, and shifted the bounds? Sanger argued, soberly enough, that Jim Marsh, who owned the fields on the Jaalam side, did his trading in Medbury, and it was only fair that he be annexed; the others smiled secretly as Ben White, taking him seriously, mentioned the Jaalam police force.

"All right," grinned Sanger. "Wouldn't want to keep them up nights. The plan's off, then."

And even White smiled as they came to Pantry Brook, dimpling and dark under the shadowed stone arch.

Karl Johnson said: "Easy going from here. The brook's the bound."

"Two more stations," rumbled David, and pointed. "There's one."

Above the bridge the stream was full and boastful, its brown-gold waters arching over the old mill dam. The mill pond wrinkled under the wind; almost in its midst a dark stone pillar stood above the flood water.

"Stands on the old upstream dam," said David. "This dam came later, Sheffield's mill was the old bound, and the stone marks it." He rubbed his good gray head in perplexity. "Should have come earlier, before the ice went out. Now—I do' know."

IT WAS KARL JOHNSON who found the waterlogged punt; they bailed it, and White and Sanger paddled with bits of driftwood while Karl daubed the date on both sides. Grant, from the bank, was merry over life in an open boat, and Karl smiled slowly as they came ashore.

"My people were sailors, out of Stavanger, way back," he said, and Sanger added: "Guess we all came over, one time or another. My folks were from Bremen."

Ben White grinned oddly, said: "My great-grandfather's name was Leblanc."

They laughed, rather soberly, at a sudden thought, and the cars followed Old Mill Road, skirting lowlands already faintly sprinkled with green. The stream grew slender and dropped over gray ledges; beyond a pattern of dark tree trunks it fell away, and the road ran on the rim of a great wooded bowl.

"The last one," said David, and the six men went down a twisting track into the hollow. It was warm here, and the March wind walked softly in the tree tops overhead, and the way grew soft underfoot. A partridge whirred from dry leaves, scaled off on veering wings, and David sighed: "Here we are."

UNDER THE ROOTS of a great oak clear water bubbled and yellow sand danced in a rough-stoned pool; from it a rill ran between green banks set with mottled jacks-in-the-pulpit. He took a rusted tin cup from an alder twig, stooped and filled it, drank while Sanger painted a 36 on the rough warm bark of the oak. There were other figures here, many of them, and David nodded as Sanger's eye caught his.

"This spring was a bound mark more than two centuries and a half ago. Still is." And as Sanger knelt, and filled the cup and passed it on, David Chenery asked: "You fellows satisfied with the line? Wouldn't want to change it, take in a little more land?"

His eyes twinkled, and Montesi shrugged his great shoulders and his dark, shrewd face crinkled with understanding.

"Doan be foolish," he laughed, and nudged White. "I come last; you want to drink that dry, Leblanc? I think this running the bounds every five years is good. So you remember. Eh?"

DANIEL CHASE

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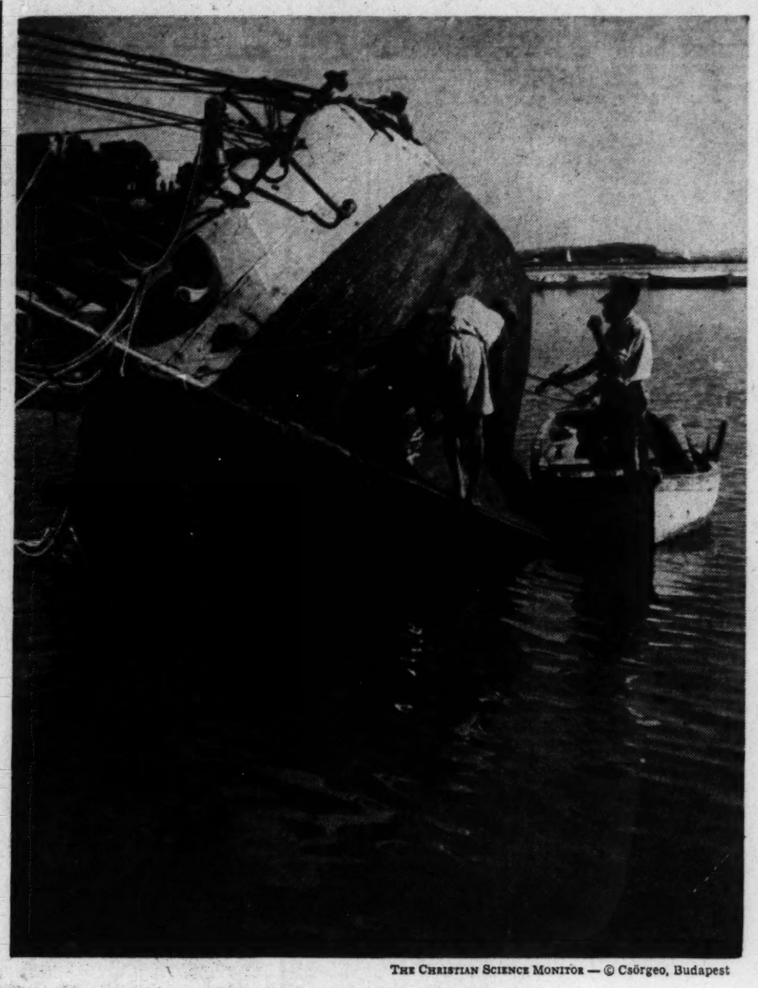

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © Csörgeo, Budapest

REPAIRING A BARGE ON THE ADRIATIC

LIKE some portly elephant taking its ease in shallow water on a hot day, the full-waisted craft of the Adriatic littoral take to the bottom rather than the surface of the sea when the tide goes out. A prominent keel hastens the process of heeling over as the water recedes, though the tidal movement in these latitudes is slight.

But if such a posture suggests leisure, so far as the little vessel is concerned, it means hard work for her crew who take this opportunity to scrape off the weeds which cling so easily to her sides and to caulk any seams which show a disposition to gape.

The lines of these Adriatic sailing boats are traditional, and one still finds those curious devices like two eyes at the bows. In these days they are conventionalized ornaments of wood and paint, but once they no doubt represented the ever-watchful vision with which the seafarer hoped that his craft would find her way safely, outward bound and home again over the waves of adventure.

## Mrs. Roberts' Australian Household

MR. BOLAND said what amounted to this: "I can't help you, because I don't know this country; and even if we had natives to spare here, I couldn't lend you one without the manager's permission. Therefore, get to Curraghmore cattle-station; there you will find the Roberts family. Curraghmore may not be out of your way; indeed, I think you can find a short cut back to the neighbourhood of the Cooktown Crossing without returning this way. The Curraghmore people will probably give you a guide; be certain they will do their very best for you, for they are very fine people." . . .

We pursued our way across various tributaries of the Mitchell until evening found us just outside the garden gates of Curraghmore homestead. . . .

A beautiful garden—hibiscus and not too much hibiscus, of which one tires in the tropics, amaryllis, zinnias, pink roses, jasmine, and dim mandarin trees laden with golden-red fruit; all the soft perfume of many flowers blending at once with the rich smell of freshly watered earth; garden herbs—mint, thyme, sage, and sweet marjoram; a house on extremely tall piles rising like a gigantic flower in the garden, a house with a gracious tropical veranda. . . .

We enter the Curraghmore dining-room and the hearts of the Roberts of Curraghmore.

The great oil lamp on the long dining-table shines on the rosy cheeks and kindly eyes of two daughters and a daughter-in-law. It brightens the carefully brushed hair of the station-hand and a jackeroo; it is on the tow-coloured hair of Dick and his new friend Bert (both nearly of an age, and both of the species which gives its last sixpence to plausible rascals); it brings out the classical features and silver hair of "Willie"; but its most gracious office is performed when it shines on Mrs. Roberts of Curraghmore—Mrs. Roberts of Curraghmore, with her snowy hair, her neat little figure in the well-cut bodice and skirt of black silk relieved by some white lace near the throat; Mrs. Roberts with the quiet voice to whom I, who seldom listen, listen.

But wait! I am not throwing at my hostess, who is past seventy, the patronizing affection of comparative youth for dignified age. She is a wee wisp of a woman, but she herself holds and indeed controls nearly four hundred square miles of cattle country, and without even referring to her well-kept books she can tell in a second the price paid for any item in the station store. She maintains her position not merely by right, but simply because she is clever and able enough to hold it; and her family not only love her, but respect and admire her—HECTOR MACQUARRIE, in "Little Wheels." (London: John Lane.)

## Every Day at the Village Bazaar

SULTANPUR (Kulu) is a large village situated in the depths of the valley of the Bias, in the middle almost of the last offshoots of the Pirpanjal, over the slopes of which straggles in disorderly fashion a thick forest of pines and firs which is dying under the glaciers and the snow-clad peaks. For its own particular situation Sultanpur is one of the most fertile districts in India; English planters have really transformed the forests of the valley into magnificent orchards and opulent fruit-groves. . . .

Every day we go to the village bazaar which, the last towards the frontier, is relatively well stocked; these frontier bazaars are usually more interesting than others because of the great variety of types one may meet there; most elegant in their simple tunics of coarse wool the Tibetan shepherds, who with their flocks transport wool and mineral salt, to barter in the markets of the frontier for flour, tea and manufactured goods; monks, young and old, clad in red wool faded with sun and rain, wander about with an air of amazed admiration amongst the little shops of the bazaar. For them, accustomed to the boundless desert expanses of the Tibetan plateaus and the impenetrable and perilous heights, these bazaars, which Europe and Japan in particular flood with their most varied products, are like a first and fascinating glimpse of the West and its magical and demoniacal allurements. . . .

One only needs to stroll about in the bazaars of Sultanpur to realize that one is in a border country. People and dialects mix and confuse one another; alongside the natives, almost all Hindus, shepherds of Spiti, caravan drivers from Ladakh, mostly Moslems, come down to winter in the district of Sultanpur and wait for the better weather to resume with their charges and their merchandise the road to Leh; Balti with wild figures and hard features who, after having laboured at the making of roads in the Indian plain, are retracing the return journey over the long fatiguing paths of the Himalayas. —DR. GIUSEPPE TUCCI and CAPT. E. GHERSI, in "Secrets of Tibet." (London: Blackie & Son.)

### *Pigeons in Town*

STRUTTING, trooping up and down
On the pavement in the town;
Preening, queening, feathers white
Rise in brief and heavy flight.
Awkward creatures on the wing,
Unafraid of anything;
Pigeons flying pair by pair,
Circling through the April air.

B. B. COOPER

## "When my ship comes in"

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

ONE sometimes hears the words, "I will do this when my ship comes in." This saying virtually implies some delayed action or an indefinite forsaking of hope that the action may ever be taken. And yet, there usually remains a hope that the desired event, perhaps to purchase a much wanted article, or to pursue a more harmonious course, may yet come to pass, and happiness or satisfaction surely come into one's experience.

Probably there come to thought many promises in the Scriptures which one may more or less uncertainly accept. The master Christian's words, "Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom" (Luke 12:32), have been read a countless number of times, but the practical acceptance, resulting in present blessings, is undoubtedly often lacking. One may be convinced to a considerable extent of the care and protection of the Almighty, but the coming of His kingdom is usually regarded as a far-off vision. Heaven is held to be available to the righteous after the cares and vicissitudes of this present world have passed away and one has reached some distant realm where conditions are different, where there is a new environment, more favorable and blissful.

The student of Christian Science is soon impressed with the teaching that the kingdom of God is a present fact. He finds that the assurance, "Now is the accepted time," is practical today. His ship is not beyond the far-off or unseen horizon, but right in the harbor, so to speak, and its good ready to be received. New visions and new possibilities are brought to him as he reads Mary Baker Eddy's statement in the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 291), "Heaven is not a locality, but a divine state of Mind in which all the manifestations of Mind are harmonious and immortal." He sees that increased vision is required to behold the good which is ever present.

The spiritual fact of ever-present harmony will do much for him who accepts it. It will enlighten his thought so that the sense of lack, depression, and instability will be changed to hope, courage, and assurance. New meaning will appear in the Scriptural promise (Isaiah 32:17), "The work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance for ever." He will find that it is not the good that is delayed, but that his own thought, carrying such encumbrances as discouragement, deferred hope, and perhaps despair, has delayed his realization of good. As a result of his entertaining such negative thoughts, his own right achievement has been hindered; accomplishment has not reached satisfaction, because impeded by these errors.

In defining "heaven," in part, as "harmony," also "spirituality; bliss; the atmosphere of Soul" (Science and Health, p. 587), Mrs. Eddy has given the weary searcher a new chart for life's seas. All may desire harmony, but few have as yet learned the way to attain it. To the earnest seeker, Christian Science offers light, joy, spiritual concepts, which bear practical results in proportion to one's sincere efforts. Thousands of cases could be cited of increased ability, improved thought, and enlarged vision resulting in mental and physical healing, obtained through a devoted study of the Christian Science textbook, and through the helpful and inspiring articles in the Christian Science periodicals. Many of these seekers would gladly testify that they have found good at hand, and joyfully add that they now know it was really never far off. They have found, as the Way-shower has pointed out, that "the kingdom of God is within" spiritual consciousness.

Furthermore, the blessings which have been brought to them through improved thinking have been far above what they may have asked, for each gift has been of a lasting nature and free from elements of time or decay. It is treasure which moth and rust cannot corrupt, and which thieves cannot steal. It is treasure above the price of rubies, for it carries a new understanding of God, the loving Giver of every good gift, who is always giving to all. Added to this conviction is the realization that man in His image and likeness is now rich, able, and perfect, reflecting these qualities in his pure activity. Truly, then, one's ship can be said to have come in when one has gained the "true conception of man and God" (*ibid.*, p. 258) and proved the ideal practical.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

## Morning Piece at Murnau

THE reward of getting up early is in the clear chill of the morning air, in seeing the pallid dawn grow lovely at the rising of the sun, and in all those shy sights and sounds that herald the day—the untrodden dew, the unbroken web that the spider made among the fern, the questing hedgehog with her two fat babies, the quiet voices of fold and field, and the whisper of birds in the hedgerow.

On this summer morning the woods of fir and spruce, pine, juniper, larch and beech were crowned with gold in the rising sun, filled with shadows of amethyst and violet when night still lingered in their depths. Between the tall straight trunks of the beeches, the light fell in long shafts and lay in pools and streams upon the ruddy carpet of beech-mast. A sudden gust of rain swept down the hillside and fell in shining cascades from the blown tresses of the larch. Snow lay under the summer dawn, high up on the Bavarian Alps, and stretched white arms downward to the little valleys where honey-colored cattle moved delicately to the sound of bells. Cloud wreaths came and went about the mountain tops, mists gathered and hung and faded. The pines were green and gold and rose as the light changed upon them. Little streams, crystal clear and cold as the ice from which they ran, plunged down every ravine.

The calm lake outside Murnau reflected clouds and sunrise, mountains and pines, as though it would gather beauty into itself and hold it enshrined. In the open fields ash-gold horses, often yoked with oxen, ploughed the peaty soil, and a swineherd—long staff in hand—went soberly toward the woods, his charges trotting at his heels pushing and scuffling, for all the world like a schoolmaster deep in thought while his naughty boys gamboled unrebuked behind him.

Skylarks rose in the bright air, great yellow sunflowers looked over every garden fence, there was a clucking of chicks and a great bustling of geese, doors were flung open—and day had come to Murnau.

D. T.

## "Naar mit Skib staar Havnen ind"

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

MAN hører undertiden det gamle engelske Mundheld: "Det vil jeg gøre, naar mit Skib staar Havnen ind". Med disse Ord mener vi i Virkeligheden, at vi har udsat en eller anden Handling, eller at vi nærmest har opgivet Haabet om nogensinde at faa udført denne Handling. Og alligevel ulmer der for det meste et Haab om, at vort Ønske dog maa gaa i Opfyldelse—maaske ønsker vi at købe en Ting, vi i høj Grad trænger til, eller maaske gaar vore Ønsker i Retning af en mere harmonisk Livsbane—og at Lykke og Tilfredshed derefter vil fylde vort Liv.

Det er højst sandsynligt, at mange af de bibelske Forjættelser vil dukke op i ens Tanke, Forjættelser, som man maaske kun med større eller mindre Usikkerhed tør fæste Lid til. Vor Mesters Ord: "Frygt ikke, du lille Hjord! thi det var eders Fader velbehageligt at give eder Riget!" (Lukas 12:32), har man læst de utallige Gange, men Troen paa disse Ords praktiske Betydning, der giver sig Udslag i Velsignelser her og nu, den skorter det utvivlsomt ofte paa. Det er muligt, at man i en betydelig Grad føler sig overbevist om den Almægtiges Omsorg og Beskyttelse, men Hans Riges Komme betragtes sædvanligvis som en Vision i en fjern Fremtid. Himmerige, tænker man sig, vil aabne sig for de retfærdige, naar denne Verdens Møje og Omskiftelser er svundet bort, og man er naaet frem til et fjernt Rige, hvor alt er anderledes end her paa Jorden, og hvor der findes helt nye Omgivelser, langt lysere og lyksaligere.

Læren om at Guds Rige er en nærværende Kendsgerning, gør hurtigt et stærkt Indtryk paa den, der studerer Kristen Videnskab. Han ser, at Forsikringen: "Se, nu er det en velbehagelig Tid", gælder i vort daglige Liv. Hans Skib befinder sig ikke hinsides den fjerne eller usynlige Horisont, men hjemme i Havn, om man saa maa sige, og Ladningen ombord venter kun paa, han skal tage imod den. Nye Visioner og nye Muligheder aabner sig for ham under Læsningen af Mary Baker Eddys Erklæring i Kristen Videnskabs Lærebog *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (S. 291): "Himlen er ikke noget bestemt Sted, men en guddommelig Sindets Tilstand, hvori alle Sindets Manifestationer er harmoniske og udødelige". Han indser, at der kræves en højere Vision for at kunne se det gode, som er stedsnærværende.

Den aandelige Sundhed om stedse-nærværende Harmoni vil betyde meget for ham, der godkender den. Den vil lyse op i hans Tanke, saaledes at hans Begreb om Mangel, Depression og Usikkerhed vil forvandles til Haab, Mod og Vished. Han vil finde en ny Mening i den bibelske Forjættelse (Esajas 32:17): "Retfærds Frugt bliver Fred og Rettens Vinding Tryghed for evigt". Han vil opdage, at det ikke er det gode, der har ladet vente paa sig, men at hans egen Tanke har ladet sig tynge af svære Byrder som Modløshed, uopfyldte Forhaabninger og maaske Fortvivlelse, og derfor har forhalet Virkeliggørelsen af det gode. Fordi han har næret saadanne negative Tanker, er hans egen rette Fremgang blevet holdt tilbage; disse Vildfarelser har hindret ham i at naa frem til helt tilfredsstillende Resultater.

I *Science and Health* (S. 587) finder vi "Himmelen" defineret bl. a. som "Harmoni"; desuden som "Aandelighed, Lyksalighed, Sjælens Atmosfære"; og Mrs. Eddy giver her den trætte søgende et nyt Kort for Rejsen over Livets Hav. Alle ønsker sikkert Harmoni, men kun faa har endnu lært at kende Vejen, der fører dertil. Kristen Videnskab byder den alvorligt søgende Lys, Glæde, aandelig Opfattelse, som bringer praktiske Resultater i Forhold til ens alvorlige Stræben. Der kunde fremføres i Tusindvis af Eksempler paa, hvorledes et alvorligt Studium af Kristen Videnskabs Lærebog og af de lærerige og inspirerende Artikler i Kristen Videnskabs Tidsskrifter har udviklet Menneskers Evner, gjort deres Tanker renere og bedre, udvidet deres Vision, hvilket atter har ført til mentale og fysiske Helbredelser. Og mange af disse søgende vilde med Glæde aflægge Vidnesbyrd om, at de har fundet det gode lige for deres Fod, og fulde af Fryd tilføje, at de nu forstaar, at det i Virkeligheden aldrig var langt borte fra dem. De har set Sandheden af, hvad Vej-Viseren antydede om, at "Guds Rige er" i aandelig Bevidsthed.

De Velsignelser, som den forbedrede Tænkning har bragt dem, har tilmed langt overgaaet, hvad de maaske bad om, for hver en Gave har været af varig Natur og fri for Tidens og Forgængelighedens Elementer. Det er en Skat, som Møl og Rust ikke kan fortære, og som Tyve ikke kan stjæle. Det er en Skat kosteligere end Ædelstene, for den indebærer en ny Forstaaelse af Gud, den kærlige Giver af alle gode Gaver, som Han altid deler ud til alle. Med denne Overbevisning følger tillige en levende Forstaaelse af, at Mennesket i Hans Billede og Lignelse nu i dette Øjeblik er rigt, dueligt og fuldkomment og genspejler disse Egenskaber i sin rene Virken. Naar vi saaledes er naaet frem til det "sande Begreb om Mennesket og Gud" (samme Bog, S. 258) og har bevist den praktiske Betydning af dette Ideal, kan vi med Sandhed sige, at vort Skib har staaet Havnen ind.

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### *Children Coming Home From School*

CHILDREN laughing in the sun
Spells adventure just begun—
Hear the laughter in the street
As the rhythmic little feet
Lightly leap and run.
Children singing in the sun
Are making up their golden games—
Pavements have enchanted names
And every puddle is a pool
To children coming home from school.

SYLVIA SPENCER

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Listed Stock Quotations

# Stocks Resume Uptrend, Led by Steel, Rubber, Rail Shares

Commodity and Money Markets

## Buying of Rubber And Steel Shares Bolsters Market

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—A slow but persistent rally in today's stock market pulled many issues into new high territory for the past five years.

Steels led the advance, closely followed by the rubbers, mines, rails and scattered utilities.

Among gainers of fractions to 3 points or so were U. S. Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Bethlehem, National Steel, U. S. Rubber common and preferred, Goodyear, Goodrich, American Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, Anaconda, Kennecott, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, American Telephone, Public Service of New Jersey, Distillers Corp., U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Johns-Manville, American Chain, Columbian Carbon and Douglas Aircraft.

The late tone was firm. Transfers approximated 1,650,000 shares.

Bonds and commodities held to a narrow range.

Domestic industrial news still occupied much of the markets spotlight, with earnings reports making pleasant reading for bullish forces.

In addition to growing activity in the steel mills, General Motors reported March sales to consumers were nearly double those of February and substantially above the same month last year.

**Bond Prices Steady**

New issues again diverted attention from listed bonds today, and while the underlying tone remained steady, trading was quiet and price changes narrow.

An issue of $180,000,000 Federal Land Banks 3s topped the list of new offerings, which included also $26,835,000 of Union Pacific 3½s. In addition, there were several new stock offerings for the investment community to choose from.

In the corporate division of the listed market, fractional advances were scored by American & Foreign Power 5s at 77⅛, American Rolling Mill 4⅛s at 125, and Southern Pacific 4½s at 90¾.

Issues holding unchanged to a shade lower included Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s, Walworth 4s, Southern Railway 4s, Pennsylvania General 4½s, Northern Pacific 4s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, National Dairy 5¼s and St. Paul 5s.

U. S. Governments were quiet. Treasury 4¼s of 1947 advanced 3-32nds to 118 2-32 and the 2¾s of 1945 were 1-32nd higher at 103 4-32. Several issues lost a small fraction.

Foreign bonds were generally higher except the Italian group, most of which dipped slightly. Colombia 6s and Japanese 6½s were among those improving.

## Foreign Currencies Decline Slightly

*By the Associated Press*

Leading foreign currencies were somewhat reactionary today in terms of the dollar, although dealings in world centers were quiet.

Declining tendencies were coincident with the meeting of the League of Nations conciliation committee to devise an Italo-Ethiopian peace plan and the protest of the British against the alleged use of poison gas by the Italians.

The French franc, still apparently enjoying the support of England's equalization fund, was unchanged in New York at 6.60 cents. In Paris the dollar closed at the equivalent of 6.59 cents to the franc.

The American unit, at London, ended at 4.94⅜ to the pound, while in New York sterling was ⅛ of a cent easier at $4.94¾.

Belgas lost .01 of a cent and Swiss francs and guilders were each off .03 of a cent. The lira was steady at 7.92 cents.

## Higher Prices for Wheat In Chicago the Rule Today

CHICAGO, April 8 (AP)—Higher prices on wheat, up 1⅜ cents a bushel in some cases, formed the rule today, although speculative demand lacked volume, especially on advances.

The outstanding feature was news that the Canadian Government Wheat Board had sold to exporters about 5,000,000 bushels of No. 2 northern wheat in exchange for futures. Much notice was also taken of unusual strength at Liverpool, where the market closed ⅞-1⅛ cents higher.

Wheat closed firm, ⅝-1⅛ above yesterday's finish, May 95-95⅛, July 85⅞-⅞, corn ⅛-⅞ up, May 60⅜, oats ⅜-⅝ advanced, and provisions varying from 20 cents decline to 12 cents gain.

## Boston Stocks

April 8, 1936

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

| Div in $ | Stock and Div. in $ | High | Low | Last | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | Atlas Corp | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| ... | Am Pneumat | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1⅞ |
| ... | Am Pneumat pf | 4⅞ | 4½ | 4⅝ | 4½ |
| ... | Am Pneumat 1st pf | 23 | 23 | 23 | 20 |
| 8.75 | Boston & Albany | 127 | 127 | 127 | 128 |
| 5.00 | Boston Elevated | 67 | 66½ | 66½ | 67 |
| ... | Bos & Me | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| ... | Bos & Me pr pf | 25 | 25 | 25 | 28½ |
| ... | Copper Range | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 1.50 | Bos Gas & E | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | 7⅞ |
| 6.00 | Bos Gas & E pf | 66 | 65½ | 65½ | 68 |
| 4.50 | Bos Gas & E pf pf | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ | 78 |
| ... | East Mass Pr | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2⅞ |
| ... | East Mass R pf | 50 | 46 | 50 | 45 |
| ... | East Mass R pf B | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | 14 |
| ... | East Mass R adj | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5½ |
| 6.00 | Edison Elec Ill | 142½ | 140½ | 142½ | 140½ |
| 2.50 | Eastern S S pf | 54 | 52½ | 54 | 52 |
| 8.00 | Edison Elec | 166½ | 166 | 166½ | 168½ |
| .60 | Employer's Group | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ |
| ... | Gillette Co | 17¾ | 17½ | 17¾ | 17½ |
| ... | Mass Util Assn | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| ... | Mergenthaler | 41¼ | 41¼ | 41 | 42½ |
| 6.00 | N E Tel & Tel | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123½ |
| ... | New Butte | 4⅝ | 4⅛ | 4⅝ | 4⅛ |
| 7.00 | Old Colony R R | 58½ | 57 | 58½ | 58½ |
| ... | Quincy Mining | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1⅛ |
| .50 | Reece Fol M | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| .60 | Shawmut Assn | 12¾ | 12½ | 12¾ | 12½ |
| ... | Texas Gulf | 37¾ | 36¾ | 37¾ | 36½ |
| 4.00 | Torrington | 101¾ | 101¼ | 101¾ | 101¼ |
| ... | Utah Gas | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8¼ |
| ... | Utah M & T | 73c | 73c | 73c | 70c |
| 4.50a | United Shoe M | 87½ | 87 | 87½ | 87 |
| 1.50 | United Tw Drill | 26¼ | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ |
| | **Bonds** | | | | |
| | East Mass 1st 6s | 82½ | 82 | 82½ | 80 |

a—extra, e—optional, cash or stock. *ex-dividend*

### N. Y. Telephone Revenues Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—New York Telephone Company, largest member of the Bell System, reports February gross revenues of $15,816,499, against $14,684,555 for February, 1935. Net operating income was $3,681,817, against $2,992,977 in February, last yr.

## Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

| 1936 High | 1936 Low | Stock and Div. in $ | High | Low | Last Apr. 8 | Last Apr. 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49⅝ | 42 | Abraham & Str (1.80) | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 74¼ | 68 | Acme Steel (2½%) | 71½ | 71¼ | 71⅜ | 71½ |
| 18⅝ | 10¾ | Adams Express (.10b) | 13 | 12½ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ |
| 28 | 22¼ | Addressograph (.60) | 25⅜ | 25⅛ | 25⅜ | 25⅛ |
| 9 | 7⅜ | Affiliated Prod (.60) | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7⅞ |
| 194 | 168½ | Air Reduction (3*) | 188⅞ | 188⅞ | 188⅞ | 189 |
| 6¼ | 2 | Airway Elec App | 5¼ | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 17⅜ | 14½ | *Alaska Juneau (.60*) | 14⅞ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ |
| 4¼ | 2¾ | Allegheny Corp (h) | 3⅜ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 30⅝ | 12⅜ | Allegh pf ww xxx (h) | 25½ | 25 | 25 | 24½ |
| 29½ | 12½ | Allegheny pf xw(2) | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | 23⅛ | ... |
| 29½ | 12¼ | Allegh pf ww XL (h) | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | ... |
| 39¼ | 30½ | Allegheny Steel (1) | 36⅝ | 35½ | 36 | 34⅞ |
| 103 | 96 | Alleghany & W (6) | 103 | 103 | 103 | ... |
| 208 | 157 | *Allied Chem (6) | 204½ | 203 | 203 | 207 |
| 28⅜ | 23½ | Allied Mills (1) | 27 | 26⅝ | 26¾ | 27 |
| 9¼ | 8¾ | Allied Stores | 8¾ | 8½ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ |
| 74¼ | 69 | Allied Stores pf (5) | 72¼ | 72¼ | 72¼ | 72¼ |
| 50½ | 35⅝ | Allis Chalmers | 50 | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49⅝ |
| 5⅝ | 3⅜ | Amal Leather | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 47½ | 37⅞ | Amal Lthr pf (2g) | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 121½½ | 75 | Amerada (.60) | 115 | 114½ | 115 | ... |
| 55½ | 42½ | Am Bank Note (1½b) | 55½ | 54⅝ | 54⅞ | 54½ |
| 72 | 65 | Am Bank Note pf (3) | 69⅝ | 69¼ | 69¼ | ... |
| 50⅞ | 42½ | Am Brake S&F (1.20) | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 132½ | 125¾ | Am Brake S&F pf (7) | 127¼ | 126 | 126 | 126¼ |
| 134½ | 115¾ | Am Can (4*) | 121⅜ | 119½ | 119½ | 121 |
| 41 | 32⅝ | Am Car & Fdry | 36⅛ | 36 | 36½ | 35⅝ |
| 73¼ | 62 | Am Car & F pf | 68 | 67¼ | 67¼ | 67½ |
| 54⅞ | 31 | Am Chain | 53 | 51½ | 52½ | 51¾ |
| 95½ | 88 | Am Chicle (3*) | 89⅞ | 89⅞ | 89⅞ | 90 |
| 13⅞ | 8½ | Am Colortype | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 32⅜ | 27 | Am Com Alcohol | 28⅜ | 28 | 28⅜ | 28½ |
| 24⅞ | 16¼ | Am Crystal Sugar | 22 | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | 21⅞ |
| 95 | 89½ | Am Crys Sug 1pf (6) | 89 | 89 | 89 | 90 |
| 1 | ¾ | Am Encaustic T (h) old | 1 | ¾ | ¾ | ⅞ |
| 9¾ | 7 | Am & For Pow | 9½ | 9 | 9 | 9¼ |
| 43 | 29¾ | Am & For Pow pf | 40⅜ | 39 | 39 | 40¼ |
| 37½ | 26 | Am & For Pow 6 | 35⅜ | 35 | 35⅜ | 36 |
| 18½ | 12¼ | Am & For Pow 2pf | 17⅛ | 17¼ | 17⅛ | 18¼ |
| 18¼ | 13 | Am Hawaiian (1) | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| 8¾ | 5¾ | Am Hide & L | 7½ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ |
| 41½ | 37 | Am Home Pr (2.40) | 41⅜ | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40⅞ |
| 4⅜ | 3 | Am Ice | 4 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3⅞ |
| 12⅞ | 10⅝ | Am International | 12⅛ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ |
| 36¼ | 25½ | Am Locomotive | 30⅜ | 30½ | 30¾ | 30 |
| 95½ | 73¼ | Am Loco pf | 82 | 81 | 81 | 82 |
| 29⅝ | 23½ | Am Mach & Fy (.80) | 25⅝ | 25 | 25 | 25⅛ |
| 15 | 10¼ | Am Mach & Met | 13 | 12¾ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ |
| 35⅝ | 37⅜ | Am Metal | 34⅜ | 34⅛ | 34⅛ | 34½ |
| 42½ | 35½ | Am News (1.80) | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 13½ | 7½ | Am Power & Lt | 13⅛ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12¾ |
| 52⅞ | 36⅜ | Am P&L 5% pf (11¼) | 52¼ | 51 | 51 | 52 |
| 60⅞ | 41 | Am P&L 6% pf (11½) | 59¾ | 59¼ | 59½ | 60 |
| 27⅜ | 20¼ | Am Radiator | 23⅞ | 23⅜ | 23⅝ | 23¼ |
| 34 | 28⅛ | Am Rolling Mill (1.20) | 31½ | 30¾ | 30⅞ | 31 |
| 116½ | 89¾ | Am Safety Razor (6) | 108⅜ | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 27 | 20⅜ | Am Seating vtc | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 24⅜ |
| 33 | 25⅜ | Am Shipbuilding (2) | 33¼ | 32 | 32 | 32½ |
| 91½ | 56¾ | Am Smelt & Ref (.80b) | 85⅞ | 85 | 85 | 84¼ |
| 108 | 104 | *Am Sm&R 6% pf (6) | 107 | 106½ | 107 | ... |
| 73½ | 57½ | Am Snuff (3*) | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62 |
| 333⅜ | 232⅜ | Am Steel Fdries | 30⅝ | 29 | 29¼ | 29¼ |
| 115 | 107¾ | Am Steel F pf (2) | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 |
| 36 | 29¾ | Am Stores (2) | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30⅝ | 30¾ |
| 61⅛ | 51½ | Am Sugar Ref (2) | 54¾ | 54¾ | 54⅜ | 54⅝ |
| 143 | 124 | Am Sug Ref pf (7) | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 |
| 26⅞ | 20⅝ | Am Sum Tobacco (1*) | 24½ | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24½ |
| 178 | 155¾ | Am Tel & Tel (9) | 171 | 169 | 169 | 169 |
| 102½ | 87 | Am Tobacco (5) | 92¾ | 92½ | 92½ | 93¾ |
| 104 | 88½ | Am Tobacco B (5) | 94 | 93⅝ | 93⅞ | 94 |
| 8½ | 6¼ | Am Type Fdrs (h) | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 6 |
| 24½ | 20½ | Am Wat W & E | 24⅞ | 23¾ | 24⅞ | 23⅞ |
| 11¼ | 9¼ | Am Woolen | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9⅞ |
| 70¾ | 60 | Am Woolen pf (1) | 63¼ | 62¾ | 62¾ | 63 |
| 2 | 1 | Am Writ Paper (h) | 1 | ⅞ | 1 | 1⅛ |
| 10 | 5¾ | Am W P pf (h) | 5½ | 5 | 5⅛ | 5⅜ |
| 7¾ | 4 | Am Zinc Lead&S | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4½ | 4⅝ |
| 38⅛ | 28 | Anaconda Cop (¼b) | 38¾ | 38⅛ | 38⅜ | 37⅝ |
| 26⅜ | 15½ | Anchor Cap (.60) | 25⅝ | 24½ | 25 | 24½ |
| 111 | 104¾ | Anchor Cap pf (6½) | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ | ... |
| 5¾ | 3¼ | A P W Paper | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | ... |
| 110½ | 108½ | Armour Del pf (7) | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ | ... |
| 7¾ | 4⅜ | Armour Ill | 5¾ | 5½ | 5½ | 5¾ |
| 84 | 68¼ | Armour Ill pr pf (6) | 74¾ | 74¾ | 74¾ | 74⅞ |
| 67⅜ | 47¼ | Armstrong Cork (1½*) | 61⅞ | 60 | 60 | 60⅝ |
| 15 | 7½ | Arnold Constable (½) | 12½ | 12 | 12½ | 12 |
| 23⅛ | 14½ | Artloom Corp | 19⅜ | 19½ | 19½ | 19⅞ |
| 177½ | 133⅞ | Asso Dry oods | 167⅛ | 165⅜ | 166⅜ | 163¾ |
| 80½ | 59 | Atchison T&SF (2e) | 80¼ | 78¼ | 80¼ | 77¾ |
| 104¾ | 69¾ | Atchison pf (5) | 101½ | 101 | 101 | 104½ |
| 35⅜ | 27 | Al Coast Line | 29⅞ | 29¼ | 29¼ | 28¾ |
| ... | ... | Atl Refining rts wi | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | ... |
| 35½ | 27½ | †Atl Refining (1) | 34¼ | 33⅜ | 33⅜ | 34⅜ |
| 20½ | 18¼ | Atlas Tack (.25) | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 54¼ | 40½ | Auburn Auto | 50 | 49¾ | 49¾ | 49⅜ |
| 10⅛ | 7¾ | Austin Nichols | 8⅛ | 8 | 8⅜ | 8¾ |
| 46½ | 38½ | Austin Nichols A (2) | 40½ | 40⅛ | 40⅛ | 45¼ |
| 7¼ | 4⅜ | Aviation Corp Del | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6¾ | 6⅞ |

—B—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6⅞ | 4¼ | Baldwin Loco (h) | 4¼ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 4¼ |
| 54½ | 37¾ | Baldwin L pf (h) | 43¾ | 40 | 40¼ | 43⅜ |
| 24¼ | 22¼ | Balt & Ohio | 21⅞ | 21⅛ | 21¼ | 21 |
| 34½ | 22¼ | Balt & Ohio pf | 29½ | 29 | 29¼ | 29 |
| 110⅝ | 109 | Bamberger pf (6½) | 110 11-32 | 110 11-32 | 110 11-32 | ... |
| 117⅝ | 112¼ | Bangor & Ar pf (7) | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 |
| 99⅝ | 82¼ | Barker Bros pf | 100 | 99¾ | 100 | 99¾ |
| 18¾ | 14½ | *Barnsdall A (n) | 20 | 19¾ | 19½ | 19¾ |
| 75¾ | 63½ | Bayuk Cigar (2½) | 76½ | 75½ | 75½ | 75 |
| 26 | 18 | Beatrice Cream ½(e) | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22½ | 22¼ |
| 16½ | 13⅛ | Belding Hem (1) | 15 | 14⅝ | 15 | 14⅞ |
| 29⅜ | 21⅜ | Bendix Aviation (1e) | 29 | 28¾ | 28⅞ | 28⅞ |
| 24⅜ | 20 | Beneficial Ind Ln (1½*) | 22⅞ | 22⅜ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ |
| 57¼ | 42 | Best & Co (2*) | 58¾ | 56½ | 55½ | 55¼ |
| 65⅜ | 52½ | Beth Steel | 63¾ | 62¼ | 63¼ | 62¼ |
| 19 | 16⅞ | Beth Steel 5½ pf | 17½ | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17⅜ |
| 120¼ | 112 | Beth Steel 7% pf | 118⅝ | 117½ | 118 | 119¼ |
| 48 | 23 | Bigelow Sanford ¼) | 47 | 46¾ | 46¾ | 47 |
| 20¼ | 15¼ | *Blaw Knox (1.10b) | 19¾ | 18⅞ | 19⅜ | 19 |
| 107 | 100¾ | Bloomingdale pg (7) | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ | ... |
| 26½ | 22 | Boeing Airplane | 22½ | 21⅜ | 22 | 22¼ |
| 62¼ | 52 | Bohn Alum & Br (3) | 57¾ | 56⅜ | 56⅝ | 56½ |
| 98½ | 93¼ | Aon Ami A (4) | 99 | 99 | 99 | 98½ |
| 45 | 39⅜ | Bon Ami B (2*) | 43¼ | 41¼ | 41¼ | 41¼ |
| 30¼ | 25⅜ | Borden (1.60) | 28 | 27½ | 27½ | 27⅜ |
| 82½ | 64 | Borg Warner (3) | 82¼ | 81½ | 81¾ | 81⅝ |
| 11⅝ | 7⅜ | Boston & Maine | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 9 |
| 18⅞ | 15½ | Bridgeport Bras (.40) | 17⅜ | 17 | 17⅜ | 17¼ |
| 64⅞ | 51½ | *Briggs Mfg (2*) | 61 | 59¾ | 59¾ | 60½ |
| 69 | 48 | Briggs & Strat (3) | 66 | 66 | 66 | 67½ |
| 47 | 36 | Bristol Myers (2*) | 47 | 47 | 47 | ... |
| 50½ | 40¼ | Brooklyn Man T (3) | 50¼ | 49⅞ | 49⅞ | 49⅞ |
| 104 | 97¾ | Brooklyn M T pf (6) | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | 104 |
| 12¼ | 4½ | Brooklyn Queens | 9 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 9 |
| 51½ | 33½ | Brooklyn Q pf (3g) | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | 40 |
| 50 | 38 | Brooklyn Un Gas (3) | 51¼ | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 65¾ | 57 | Brown Shoe (3) | 59½ | 59½ | 59½ | ... |
| 13 | 8¾ | Brunswick Balke | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10¾ |
| 14¼ | 8⅞ | Bucyrus Erie | 11⅞ | 12⅞ | 12½ | 12⅜ |
| 17 | 16 | Bucyrus E cv pf | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 15 | 9½ | Budd Mfg | 14¼ | 13⅝ | 14 | 13⅝ |
| 5⅜ | 2¼ | Budd Mfg rts | 4¾ | 4¼ | 4⅝ | 4⅜ |
| 14 | 11⅛ | Budd Wheel | 11⅝ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ |
| 31½ | 22¾ | Bullard | 29¾ | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | 28½ |
| 21½ | 11½ | Bulova Watch | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20⅜ |
| 33¾ | 23½ | Burroughs Add (.60*) | 30½ | 29⅜ | 30¼ | 29½ |
| 9 | 2¼ | Bush Term (h) | 8¾ | 7⅞ | 8 | 8 |
| 19 | 8¼ | Bush Term deb (6) | 16½ | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¾ |
| 24⅞ | 16½ | Bush T Bldgs (.) | 21 | 21 | 21 | ... |
| 6 | 3⅜ | Butte Cop ⅝ Zinc | 6 | 5⅝ | 5¾ | 5⅞ |
| 25¾ | 19⅛ | Byers | 23⅞ | 23⅛ | 23¼ | 23½ |
| 25¾ | 23 | Byron Jackson (1) | 25 | 24¾ | 24⅞ | 25 |

—C—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37⅞ | 33 | Calif Packing (1½) | 33⅝ | 33 | 33 | 33¾ |
| 1⅝ | ¾ | Callahan Z & L | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 9 | 6 | Calumet & Hecla | 9¼ | 9 | 9⅛ | 9 |
| 40¼ | 30 | Campbell Wy&C (1*) | 37⅝ | 37½ | 37½ | 37⅝ |
| 16½ | 13¼ | Canada Dry | 13⅞ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ |
| 16 | 10⅞ | Canadian Pacific | 13¾ | 13⅞ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ |
| 42½ | 37½ | Cannon Mills (2) | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42½ |
| 18⅛ | 13 | Capital Admin | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16½ |
| 49½ | 42¾ | Capital Adm pf (3) | 49½ | 49 | 49½ | 49 |
| 9¾ | 7¾ | Carriers & Gen (.20) | 8¾ | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 166 | 92½ | Case Thresh | 162 | 160 | 162 | 160 |
| 81 | 56¼ | Caterpillar Trac (2) | 78¼ | 77½ | 77½ | 78 |
| 32¼ | 26¼ | Celanese Corp(½b) | 29⅜ | 28¼ | 28⅞ | 29 |
| 31½ | 19¼ | Celotex Co | 28¼ | 28 | 28¼ | 28⅜ |
| 35⅛ | 25⅜ | Central Aguirre(1½*) | 33½ | 33 | 33¼ | 34 |
| 16⅝ | 4¾ | Cerro de Pasco (4) | 16⅜ | 15⅝ | 15⅞ | 15⅝ |
| 20⅝ | 13¾ | Certain-Teed | 18½ | 18 | 18⅛ | 18 |
| 65 | 22¼ | Checker Cab Mfg | 63¾ | 62 | 63¾ | 62½ |
| 61 | 51 | Ches & Ohio (2.80) | 58¾ | 57½ | 57⅝ | 57⅝ |
| 6¼ | 2⅛ | Chi & E Ill pf (h) | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4⅜ |
| 2¾ | 1½ | Chi & Gt West (h) | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| 8¾ | 4 | Chi & Gt W pf (h) | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6½ | 6¼ |
| 31¼ | 27½ | Chi Mail Order (1½) | 29¼ | 2¼9 | 2¼9 | ... |
| 2⅞ | 1¾ | Chi Mil & St P (h) | 2¼ | 2 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 5⅞ | 3 | Chi Mil & St P pf (h) | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ |
| 4⅜ | 3½ | Chi & N western (h) | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 12⅜ | 7¾ | Chi & N west pf (h) | 9¾ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9 |
| 29½ | 16 | Chi Pneu Tool | 16⅞ | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| 2 | 1⅝ | Chi Rit&EP (h) | 2¼ | 2 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 7⅞ | 3⅝ | Chi RI&P 6% (h) | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 8 | 4⅛ | Chi RI&P 7% (h) | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | ... |
| 31½ | 19⅜ | Chi Yellow Cab (1) | 30½ | 29½ | 30⅝ | ... |
| 30¼ | 25½ | Chickasha Cot O (2) | 26 | 26 | 26 | ... |
| 11⅝ | 7 | Childs Cannery | 9½ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 9⅛ |
| 103 | 85½ | Chrysler (4) | 102⅞ | 101½ | 102 | 101½ |
| 19½ | 15¼ | City Ice & Fuel (2) | 18⅞ | 18⅛ | 18¼ | 18⅜ |
| 88½ | 72⅞ | City Ice & P pf (6½) | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ | 80¾ |
| 46 | 45 | City Investing (1½*) | 45¼ | 45 | 45 | ... |
| 6 | 4⅜ | City Stores | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6½ |
| 46⅞ | 23⅜ | Clark Equipment (.80) | 44⅞ | 43 | 43½ | 42⅝ |
| 46 | 36⅜ | Cleve raph Br (1*) | 39½ | 39 | 39 | 39¾ |
| 6 | 3 | Coca Cola (3) | 90 | 89 | 89 | 90 |
| 20½ | 17¼ | Colgate-Palm-P (1½) | 18¾ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅛ |
| 51⅝ | 42 | Collins & Aikman (1½b) | 49¼ | 48¼ | 48¼ | 48¼ |
| 24¾ | 8¼ | Colonial Bea Oil | 22 | 21 | 22 | 22 |
| 9⅝ | 2⅜ | Colo F & Ir (h) | 6¼ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 6 |
| 49 | 34½ | Colo F&I pf (h) | 38⅝ | 35½ | 36 | 34⅞ |
| 17⅝ | 15¼ | Colo & So 1pf | 32 | 32 | 32 | ... |
| 21⅝ | 14 | Columbia Gas (.30e) | 21⅜ | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21⅜ |
| 101½ | 90¼ | Columbia G pf A (6) | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | 101 |
| 45½ | 35 | Columbia Pic vtc (1*) | 39⅝ | 38⅝ | 39 | 39 |
| 51 | 46½ | Columbia P pf (3½*) | 48½ | 47 | 47 | 47⅞ |
| 125 | 94 | Columbian C vtc (4*) | 125 | 120⅝ | 124⅜ | 120⅛ |
| 63 | 44 | Comm Credit (2½) | 53⅜ | 52⅜ | 53½ | 53 |
| 114½ | 110 | Comm Credit pf (5½) | 53¾ | 52⅝ | 53½ | 53 |
| 69⅝ | 55 | Comm Inv Tr (3*) | 70⅝ | 69½ | 70⅝ | 69⅝ |
| 103½ | 97 | Comm I Tr pf (4½) | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | ... |
| 24⅝ | 20½ | Comm Solvents (.60) | 21 | 20½ | 20½ | 20⅜ |
| 3 | 1⅞ | Comwlth & Sou | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| 87 | 60 | Comwlth & S pf (3) | 66 | 66 | 66 | 68 |
| 12¼ | 8⅜ | Conde Nast Pub | 9¾ | 9⅝ | 9⅜ | 9½ |
| 44¾ | 35½ | Congoleum Nairn (1.60) | 40½ | 40 | 40¼ | 40⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 9¼ | Consol Cigar | 11⅞ | 10¾ | 10⅞ | 11⅛ |
| 85 | 72¼ | Consol Cig ppf ww (6½) | 82½ | 82½ | 82¼ | 83¾ |
| 18 | 67 | Consol Cigar of (7) | 70 | 70 | 70 | 72 |
| 7⅞ | 5½ | Consol Film Ind | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | ... |
| 38⅜ | 30⅜ | Consol Ed N Y (1) | 35¼ | 34½ | 34½ | 34⅜ |
| 107½ | 102 | Consol Ed pf (5) | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105½ |
| 6.60 | 4¾ | Consol Laundries | 5¼ | 4⅞ | 5 | 5 |
| 15⅞ | 11⅜ | Consol Oil (¼b) | 14⅝ | 14¼ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ |
| 11⅞ | 6½ | Consol Rys Cu pf | 10 | 9½ | 9⅝ | 9¾ |
| 1⅛ | ⅜ | Consol Textile (h) | ⅞ | ⅝ | ¾ | 1 |
| 3 | 2 | Container n | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| 26¼ | 19⅜ | Container B | 24⅜ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ |
| 19½ | 10⅜ | Cont Baking A | 16⅜ | 16½ | 16½ | 16⅜ |
| 2¼ | 1⅝ | Cont Baking B | 2⅛ | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 72¾ | 47½ | Cont Baking pf (4) | 70⅝ | 70⅝ | 70⅝ | 7 1 |
| 87¼ | 72½ | Cont Can (3) | 81 | 80½ | 80⅝ | 80⅝ |
| 24⅝ | 18 | Cont Dia Fibre (½b) | 20½ | 19 | 19½ | 20 |
| 46 | 39¼ | Cont Insurance (1.20*) | 41½ | 41 | 41⅛ | 41½ |
| 4 | 2¼ | Cont Motors | 2⅝ | 2 | 2 | 2⅛ |
| 36⅝ | 26 | Cont Oil (1) | 36½ | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 48⅝ | 44½ | Cont Steel (½b) | 46 | 45 | 45½ | 46 |
| 69 | 60 | Corn Exchange (3) | 74 | 72½ | 72½ | 73 |
| 7⅛ | 5¼ | Corn Products (3) | 5⅞ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 6 |
| 7⅞ | 5⅝ | Cosy | 7⅜ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 37½ | 35 | Cream of Wheat (2) | 35½ | 35 | 35½ | 35 |
| 23⅝ | 15⅝ | Crosley Radio (1*) | 23⅜ | 22⅝ | 22½ | 22 |
| 55⅝ | 43⅜ | Crown Cork & S (1) | 59¼ | 54⅝ | 58½ | 54¼ |
| 47½ | 45½ | Crown Cork pf (2.70) | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ | ... |
| 16⅝ | 7⅜ | Crown Zeller vtc | 9⅝ | 9⅛ | 9¼ | 9⅝ |
| 41 | 35 | Crucible Steel | 39½ | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| 3⅞ | 1½ | Cuba Co | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 14¼ | 8¼ | Cuban Am Sug | 11¾ | 11 | 11 | 11¼ |
| 103 | 82½ | Cuban Am Sug pf | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| ... | ... | Cuban Dominican (2½*) | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | 40 |

| 1936 High | 1936 Low | Stock and Div. in $ | High | Low | Last Apr. 8 | Last Apr. 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23¾ | 18⅝ | Curtis Publishing | 21¾ | 21⅜ | 21½ | 21⅛ |
| 104 | 99½ | Curtis Pub pf (7) | 102 | 100⅜ | 102 | 101 |
| 9¼ | 4 | Curtiss-Wright | 6¾ | 6⅜ | 6⅝ | 6½ |
| 21½ | 10½ | Curtiss-Wright A | 16⅞ | 16⅜ | 16⅞ | 16½ |
| 65 | 43¼ | Cutler Hammer (¼b) | 60½ | 60¾ | 60½ | 60½ |

—D—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 89¼ | 52 | Deere & Co | 86½ | 85 | 85 | 86¼ |
| 31 | 27 | Deere & Co pf (.35g) | 29¼ | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ |
| 26 | 22 | Deisel W G (.50*) | 24⅜ | 23½ | 23½ | 24 |
| 52 | 38¾ | Del & Hudson | 47⅛ | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46 |
| 23⅛ | 15¾ | Del Lack & W | 20¼ | 19⅜ | 20 | 19¾ |
| 9 | 4⅞ | Denver R G pf (h) | 7½ | 7 | 7 | 7½ |
| 57½ | 42 | Devoe & Ray A (2) | 58 | 58 | 58 | 57½ |
| 34⅜ | 22½ | Distillers Cy Seag | 24¼ | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 52¾ | 41½ | Dome Mines (2*) | 44¾ | 44½ | 44¾ | 44½ |
| 11⅞ | 8¾ | Dominion Stores | 9⅜ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9⅜ |
| 75¾ | 50⅝ | Douglas A | 68⅞ | 68 | 68 | 67⅞ |
| 37 | 29 | Dresser A (1½e) | 34¾ | 34⅜ | 34¾ | 35 |
| 13¾ | 7⅞ | Duluth So Shore | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | ⅞ |
| 3 | 1½ | Duluth So Shore pf | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 8¼ | 6 | Dunhill Inter | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 1527⅛ | 138 | du Pont de Nem (3.60) | 153 | 150½ | 152 | 151¾ |
| 133⅛ | 129 | *du Pont deb (4) | 133 | 131 | 131 | 133 |
| 115¾ | 112 | Duquesne Lt pf (5) | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115¼ |

—E—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9⅞ | 7¼ | Eastern Roll Mill | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | ... |
| 9¼ | 7¾ | Eitington Schild | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7⅞ |
| 37 | 28½ | Eaton Mfg (2) | 36⅜ | 36⅛ | 36½ | 36⅛ |
| 170½ | 156⅛ | Eastman Kodak (5*) | 168⅝ | 168 | 168 | 168⅜ |
| 44⅜ | 36½ | Elec Auto-Lite (1.20) | 42¼ | 41¼

Business and Industry

# Contradictions in Pending Bills Leave Industry Floundering

Commerce and Finance

## Warburg Urges Government Stay In Own Sphere

CLEVELAND, April 7 (AP)—James P. Warburg, New York banker and New Deal critic, yesterday made a plea for "the elimination of all those things which do not properly belong in the sphere of Government action."

In an address prepared for delivery before the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Warburg urged this, "either because they exceed the powers given to our Federal Government under the Constitution, or because they are objectives which no government can reasonably hope to attain."

In defining "the problem of the opposition," Mr. Warburg also advocated "the development of principles and policies to aid us in gradually attaining those objectives which properly lie within the sphere of government action."

"If one sees a motorbus full of passengers going at a furious pace straight toward a precipice, one's natural impulse is to yell a warning and rush out waving whatever one can lay one's hand on to attract the driver's attention.

"One does not under those circumstances get out the automobile blue book in order to point out to the driver where he took the wrong turning some miles back and which is the road he should have taken.

"At this moment, however, it would appear that there are plenty of people yelling warnings and waving flags.

"The car has not changed its direction, but it has stopped for the moment.

"We now know that the driver has heard the warning and we can see him sitting at the wheel laughing at the people who have come running from all directions to warn him about the danger ahead.

"Apparently he is convinced that he is not on the wrong road and that all these excited people have just imagined the danger."

Turning to review the "extremely critical situation" which prevailed when President Roosevelt took office, Mr. Warburg said, "No one will deny that Mr. Roosevelt showed courage.

"Few would claim—and I am not one of the few—that they would have acted more wisely under the same circumstances.

"But that is not the point here.

"It was after the most critical moments were over that Mr. Roosevelt began to veer away from the principles for which he had stood and upon which he had been elected."

New Deal Critic

James P. Warburg
Chairman of the Economic Club of New York; Formerly Vice-Chairman of the Bank of Manhattan Company

## Employment Gain Loosening Purse Strings of Public

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 8—The spending public's confidence has been substantially repaired and its purse strings loosened by rising employment and pay rolls in the last three years, says the Standard Statistics Company in a survey of current changes in spending habits.

A sharp contraction in personal expenditures was noted during the depression; even those factory, store and office workers who were still employed, farmers who were making money, and individuals whose incomes had not ceased were apprehensive of the future, and inclined to hold on to what they had, the analysis reveals. With the trend of income now reversed, and rising pay rolls, farm revenues and security prices, and a munificent Government, providing additional cash income, greater confidence has inspired more liberal spending policies.

Most conspicuous has been the reversal of the trend away from high-priced cars and toward those in the lowest price grouping. In 1934, about 65 per cent of all automobiles sold carried a wholesale price of $500 or less—corresponding to a retail price of about $700. In 1935, the proportion in the lowest-price class was reduced to about 58 per cent, and a further moderate extension of the trend has been noted so far this year.

Sales of such products as vacuum cleaners, ironing machines, washing machines, radios, electric refrigerators, furniture, and rugs and carpets have been showing steady gains since 1932. Sales of vacuum cleaners in 1935, for instance, were more than double the 1932 figure. Since these are semi-luxury items, rather than necessities, there is a definite tendency to delay purchase when curtailment of income is feared.

Motion picture theater attendance is running some 15 per cent above last year. European travel increased 8 per cent last year, and reservations to date indicate an increase of perhaps 20 per cent more this year.

Airplane passenger miles rose 66 per cent in 1935, as compared with 1934. The rise in automobile travel is indicated by the American Petroleum Institue estimate of a 9 per cent increase in gasoline consumption for the first quarter of 1936.

## Anti-Basing-Point Bill Seen Chiefly as Attack on Bigness

By Harold M. Fleming
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 8—Commercial interests here are watching closely the fortunes of a number of bills now pending in Congress which would prohibit, regulate, or alter established price formulas, habits and systems used by American industry in the distribution of goods. Since the Supreme Court decision last May invalidated the NRA, there has been an increasing tendency for Congress to legislate on the competitive price systems of the country in the interest of "fair competition" as interpreted by various groups or theories.

No explicit consistency runs through this proposed legislation, however, but on the contrary, definite contradiction of underlying purpose sometimes appears. The preamble to the proposed Trade Commission Act, for example, lists among the purposes of the act that of preventing both "unlawful price fixing" and "unlawful price cutting." In a stormy session of the Senate Commerce Committee hearings on the Wheeler anti-basing-point bill last week Senator Couzens alluded to these contradictions in saying, "How a producer can know which way to go is more than I can see." Some of the legislation is directed, like the defunct NRA, toward the cartelization of American industry, like the Guffey Act and the Ellenbogen Textile Control Bill. These would tend to freeze price structures by preventing price shading and cutting. Slightly similar in effect would be the Robinson-Patman bill and its milder imitations, which would prevent big buyers like the chain stores from cutting prices through quantity discounts.

### An Attack on Bigness

A contradiction has been pointed out in the fact that the very method of quoting prices which the Wheeler basing-point bill would outlaw was built into the extinct NRA-sponsored steel code. It is also alleged that this bill would force the quoting of prices f. o. b. mill, whereas the Robinson-Patman bill would force quotations to be made f. o. b. delivery point. Practically speaking the price-making bills now before Congress have only two things in common. They would increase the power of some such governmental agency as the Federal Trade Commission, and they are justified explicitly or implicitly as an attack on bigness in business. Those which would hold prices up are aimed at big price cutters and those which would put them down are aimed at big price fixers.

The Wheeler bill to prohibit the use of "basing points" in quoting prices was introduced into the Senate in February, and hearings were begun by the Senate Judiciary Committee on March 12. Public attention was attracted to these hearings last week by the appearance of the presidents of United States Steel Corporation and Bethlehem Steel Corporation respectively, on Thursday and Friday, in opposition. The bill is not expected to pass at this congressional session, the present hearings being intended to air the subject preparatory to legislation next spring.

The method of quoting prices on basing points, under attack, is a technical device used by industries producing heavy goods on which freight rates bulk large. Other products besides steel for which it is used are cement, sugar, lumber, paper, sulphuric acid, denatured alcohol, linseed oil, corn derivatives, etc. Goods with a higher value per unit of weight are usually quoted either f. o. b. mill or f. o. b. delivered point.

### Anomalous Development

A basing point is usually a large producing center, and a price quoted on it consists of a price at this point plus the freight from this point to the buyer. It appears anomalous to the outsider because it may be used by a producer whose mill is not the basing point and whose product may reach the buyer without ever touching the basing point. For the most extreme example, the old pre-1924 system might be cited in which steel products were quoted "basis Pittsburgh" even though potential seller and buyer were in the same town, hundreds of miles from Pittsburgh. When a Boston mill, if there were one, quoted to a Boston buyer of steel, its quotation consisted of a hypothetical price at Pittsburgh plus the hypothetical or "phantom freight" from Pittsburgh. This was the now abandoned "Pittsburgh plus" system.

An actual example today is as follows: Pittsburgh is still a basing point for steel plates in the western part of Pennsylvania, in an area on the fringe of which is the city of Erie. The base price is $1.80 at Pittsburgh, the freight to Erie 19 cents, the price at Erie $1.99. This would naturally be the way the Pittsburgh mill would quote, whether on basing point or f. o. b. mill. However, under the basing point system, it is also the way in which mills everywhere in this territory, both close to Erie and far from it, also quote. Though the freight from Youngstown is only 14½ cents, the Youngstown producer quotes "$1.80 at Pittsburgh plus 19 cents freight." This quotation would be given even by a mill in Erie if there were one. The Youngstown producer getting $1.99 would be receiving 19 cents for freight though it only cost him 14½ cents. On the other hand, a mill in Coatsville, from which the freight to Erie is 32 cents, would also quote "basis Pittsburgh." If it got the business it would be out-of-pocket 13 cents on freight.

### Partisan Explanations

This peculiar arrangement grew up like Topsy out of f. o. b. mill quotations in earlier days when all the production was concentrated at the present basing points. As production spread out, in accordance with the decentralizing tendency of American industry discussed on this page Thursday by Mr. Elliston, the new out-of-town mills continued to quote on the basis of the already established, well-known mill point, much as people describe the location of a small town to an outlander as "such-and-such a distance from" the nearest well-known big city.

Such a peculiar development makes possible numerous partisan explanations, both pro and con, each of which, however, has its antithetical explanation. For example, it appears unfair that an Erie buyer should have to pay the freight from Pittsburgh, even to a seller only a few miles away in Youngstown or Cleveland. On the other hand, it appears possible that if the basing point system did not enable the Pittsburgh or Coatesville producers to reach from afar and bid in Erie against the almost-local producer, the Erie buyer would be at the mercy of the nearest mill.

Again, for example, the system appears unfair to the near-Erie producer by enabling the Pittsburgh producer to compete in Erie (at $1.99), while the nearer-Erie producer can hardly compete in Pittsburgh (at $1.80). But, on the other hand, the nearer-Erie producer in his local market gets a much higher net price than the $1.80 obtained by the Pittsburgh producer, since he does not have to pay the freight for which he charges and the Pittsburgh producer does.

### Differ on Price Effect

Two opposing interpretations are also made of the effect on free competition of the basing point formula for pricing. The opponents of the system claim that it holds prices up. Apparently this opinion is based on the theory that the basing point formula makes pricing simpler, and more open, and therefore more subject to "collusion" or implicit agreement not to cut prices. The Federal Trade Commission, for example, which cut its teeth in 1924 on "Pittsburgh-plus" and is now eager to have the present multiple-basing-point formulas similarly abolished, has this to say: "These formula pricing systems have been a major factor in plunging the country into depression. In earlier depressions, with the dropping off of sales volume, prices have fallen, whereas in the recent depression, prices, largely through basing-point collusion, have been more generally maintained."

(To Be Concluded)

## Business Machines Earnings Highest In Firm's History

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 7—International Business Machines Corporation net profits after taxes were the largest in January and February of this year for any like period in the company's history, according to Thomas J. Watson, head of the firm.

At the annual meeting today stockholders approved an increase in the authorized capital stock from 750,000 shares to 1,000,000 shares of no par value.

Mr. Watson summarized the developments in the company during the 22 years in which he has been president.

"In this period," he declared, "the market value of the company's stock has increased from $2,500,000 to $136,696,000, with the addition of but $3,600,000 new capital, while the number of employees has grown from 235 to over 9000.

### Large Investment

"The stockholder who started with me 22 years ago with 100 shares of stock and exercised his rights, now has a total investment of $6114 which has a present market value of $130,240, plus $39,235 cash dividends received during the period. In the last 16 years the profits thus accrued to stockholders is in the ratio of 80 to 1," he continued.

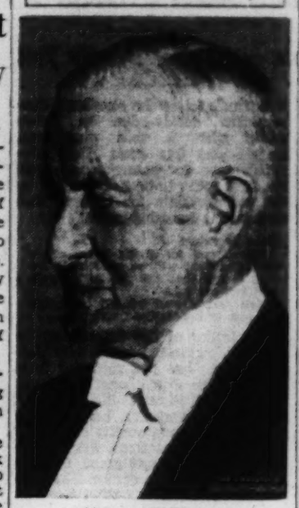
"My total compensation during this period has averaged $184,154 a year. I may add that I have to give the Government in taxes a little over 60 per cent of what I now get, but I am glad to do it. I took charge of the company with an understanding that if I could develop some new things and make money, I would receive a percentage of it; this agreement has been renewed several times. Today I draw a salary of $100,000 and I get 5 per cent of the net profits after dividends of $6 a share have been paid on the stock outstanding at the end of 1934.

### Working Hours Cut

"In the last 2½ years the company has reduced working hours of its factory employees from 48 to 40. Since then we have increased the average pay for factory employees $3.49 a week. By the addition of improved machinery and a fine response from factory employees, we reached a point several months ago where we were manufacturing our goods at a lower cost than we did on a longer working week and a lower wage," Mr. Watson concluded.

Answering a stockholder's query as to the possible effects of the proposed corporation tax bill, Mr. Watson said that the bill as proposed by President Roosevelt, if applied to the company's 1935 earnings and dividends, would have increased its tax bill by only $31,000.

Justifies Big Salary



Thomas J. Watson
President, International Business Machines

## Car Sales in March By General Motors Highest in 8 Years

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—March sales of General Motors cars to consumers in the United States totaled 181,782 units, compared with 96,134 in February and 126,691 in March, 1935. March sales to consumers were the largest in any month since May, 1928.

Sales to dealers in the United States totaled 162,418, against 116,762 in February and 132,622 in March a year ago. Sales to all dealers in the United States and Canada, together with overseas shipments, totaled 196,721, against 144,874 in February and 169,302 in March last year.

Sales to consumers in the United States for the first quarter of 1936 totaled 379,950 units against 258,093 in the corresponding period of last year. Sales to dealers in the United States in the first quarter totaled 410,314 units against 301,256 in the same quarter of 1936.

## Union Pacific Road 3½ P. C. Debentures Are Offered Today

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 8—An issue of $26,835,000 of 3½ per cent sinking fund 35-year debenture bonds due in 1971 of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is being offered today by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. at 99 and accrued interest to yield 3.55 per cent to maturity. The coupon rate was said to be the lowest of its kind offered for an unsecured issue.

The proceeds of the Union Pacific issue will be used, with funds in the treasury, to redeem a like amount of 40-year 4½ per cent bonds due in 1967 and to be called at 102½ on July 1. After expenses of underwriting, it is estimated the company will realize a saving of about $5,000,000 through the transaction.

The Union Pacific Railroad sold the bonds to the firm at 97. The transaction is subject to approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In January, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. sold for the Pennsylvania $40,000,000 of bonds bearing 3¾ interest, which at the time was the lowest rate for any railroad issue since early in the century.

As a sinking fund the company will provide annual payments of $134,175—one half of 1 per cent of the principal amount of the bonds—or an amount equal to its net income for the next preceding calendar year determined according to Interstate Commerce Commission regulations, whichever is less. Sinking funds will be applicable to the retirement of the bonds when due, or before then if purchased, at not more than par. They also will be applicable to the purchase at not more than par and retirement of other bonds or obigations of equal or prior lien.

## Kennedy Receives $150,000 for R C A Recapitalization Plan

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—Joseph P. Kennedy, former Securities and Exchange Commission chairman, received a fee of $150,000 for his services in the recapitalization of the Radio Corporation of America which has been ratified by stockholders.

Mr. Kennedy announced the fee himself at the close of a special meeting in response to a request of a stockholder. Statisticians and accountants were paid $30,000 for their services, he said.

The plan provides for the redemption of all the outstanding 7 per cent A preferred RCA stock at $55 a share, plus accrued dividends.

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—Field tests of high-definition television are to be started Monday, June 29, by the Radio Corporation of America, David Sarnoff, president, announced at the annual meeting of the stockholders late today.

Experimental receivers for the tests are to be placed at various points, Mr. Sarnoff said, to determine what future steps need be taken. In addition, a new television transmitter has been placed in the top floors of the Empire State Building, New York, with a special television studio in the NBC quarters.

## The World's Business

### Five Years Under the Six-Hour Day—Experience of Kellogg Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

By H. B. E.

THE mistake of both the pros and antis in the 30-hour week argument consists of thinking that the results would be the same in all industries. To the pros led by the A. F. of L. there would be no loss of productivity. "More output per hour would offset the reduction in working hours by the incentive to human efficiency and the encouragement of technological improvement. The cons, as evidenced by the Brookings Institution, simply draw an all-in picture of decline in productivity. Results, however, would vary with different industries. I agree with Brookings that the general introduction of the 30-hour week would have the general effect of reducing output and therefore of curtailing the country's living standard. But in *particular cases a reduction in working hours—I don't say to 30 hours—would increase, not decrease, output.* This was proved by the account I gave last October of the experiment conducted by the Boots Pure Drug Company, Ltd., England. The account obtained a lot of publicity. And, as a result, readers have commended me to the Kellogg Company, Battle Creek, Mich., where a similar experiment has been conducted for the last five years. The company has kindly let me have an account of the results. I find that the experience of the American concern has been identical with that of the British concern—higher output per man-hour to make up for the shortening of working hours.

* * *

At Battle Creek the reform consists of the reduction in the daily shift from eight hours to six—or a 36-hour week. Though the six-hour day involves a longer continuous working period than the two four-hour periods into which the old eight-hour day was divided by the lunch hour, the change has been accomplished without increased fatigue. "This is accounted for," says the company, "by the psychological factor involved in the realization that the one six-hour stretch constitutes the entire working day, together with the fact that the men are allowed 18 minutes and the women 30 minutes per shift for rest and personal care. This interval in the six-hour period serves to prevent additional fatigue being experienced." This statement is not allowed to remain a matter of managerial opinion. The data on factory accidents attest it. Judging from a 10-year accident record, the average days lost because of accidents while workers were working six hours is less than one half the days lost in the eight-hour days. These figures are taken from official company reports to the National Safety Council.

They prepare us for the company's statement that under the six-hour day there is higher efficiency per worker. The increased efficiency in operation is reflected in a decline in *direct* labor costs of 10 per cent *per unit of product.* That is, the workers have been able to turn out more goods in a given time. What is true of direct labor cost is true also of overhead cost. At Kellogg's this represents approximately 2½ times the cost of direct labor. Savings in this department have been in correspondence with the savings on direct labor. Overhead costs have declined 25 per cent—*again per unit of product.*

* * *

There have been no savings, however, arising from reduced pay rolls. "The wider spread of employment through shorter hours can achieve maximum benefits only when it is accomplished without a decrease in the employee's purchasing power," says the company. When hours were reduced at Battle Creek, the daily wage minimum of $4 (50 cents an hour under the old 8-hour scale) was retained. Then in October, 1935, a 12½ per cent increase in the minimum wage was adopted, primarily to enable employees to meet increased living costs. This brought up the base rate to $4.50 a day, a record with the Kellogg Company. Moreover, the number of workers has been increased, and at present there are 39 per cent more employees on the pay roll than there were for the year, 1929, immediately prior to the adoption of the six-hour plan.

It is difficult to judge how far the Kellogg plan could be applied elsewhere with an equal chance of success. It all depends upon the particular factory or industry. It is probably feasible, however, in more instances than many persons imagine, especially where the production and distribution are vested in the same concern and where the wage cost does not constitute a very high ratio of the selling price of the commodity.

## Central's Financing Approved by I. C. C.

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has approved a $62,900,000 refinancing plan of the New York Central Railroad.

The road, under the authorization, will issue $40,000,000 of 10 year 3¾ per cent secured sinking fund bonds, $15,000,000 of serial notes bearing interest ranging from 1.5 to 2.6 per cent and $7,900,000 in a five-year 3 per cent promissory note.

The new obligations will be issued to refund short term outstanding bank loans.

## Power Output Gains 12 P. C. Over 1935

NEW YORK, April 8—Edison Electric Institute reports electric power outturn for the week ended April 4 at 1,916,486 kilowatt hours, an increase of 12.7 per cent over the output of the corresponding week last year. The figure also indicates a contraseasonal gain of 2.6 per cent over the previous week. For the week ended March 28 the production was 9.0 per cent ahead of the corresponding week of last year.

All of the major geographic regions showed gains over the same week last year. The percentage increases were New England 7.2, Middle Atlantic 13.00, Central Industrial 13.6, West Central 10.0, Southern States 12.0, Rocky Mountain 16.9, Pacific coast 13.1.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To be dated May 1, 1936 To be due May 1, 1971

Redeemable as a whole, but not in part, at the option of the Company, upon not less than forty-five days' published notice, on May 1, 1941, or on any interest date thereafter up to and including May 1, 1946, at 103%; thereafter up to and including May 1, 1951, at 102½%; thereafter up to and including May 1, 1956, at 102%; thereafter up to and including May 1, 1961, at 101½%; thereafter up to and including May 1, 1966, at 101%, and thereafter at 100%, in each case with accrued interest.

The issue and sale of these Bonds are subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission and all legal proceedings in connection with the issue and sale thereof to the approval of counsel for the undersigned.

CITY BANK FARMERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee

*In the opinion of counsel, these Bonds are legal investments for savings banks under the laws of New York and other states.*

Copies of the circular dated April 8, 1936, describing these Bonds and giving information regarding the Company, may be obtained from the undersigned on request.

OFFERING PRICE 99% AND ACCRUED INTEREST TO DATE OF DELIVERY, TO YIELD 3.55% TO MATURITY.

The Company reserves the right to terminate its agreement to sell these Bonds in case the issue and sale of the Bonds are not approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission by April 30, 1936. Temporary bonds or interim receipts of the Company, exchangeable for definitive bonds when prepared, may be delivered in the first instance. The Company has agreed to make application in due course to list the Bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

New York, April 8, 1936.

Women's Activities — Wednesday and Friday Page

# Friendly Letters as Our Personal Ambassadors

Fashions—Foods — Wednesday and Friday Page

## Our Letters and Notes Express Us

### *Stationery, Margins and Other Details Tell Their Story, Too*

By Carolyn Stevens

I

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

THE letters we write express us. They not only carry special messages to others, but they tell stories about us as well. They are little representatives which take the place of a personal call or visit. The letter paper we use, the general set-up of our letter, the ideas we express, and the way we word these ideas—all contribute to the general impression that our letters convey.

Take, for instance, the letter from Francine Friskigirl. She writes to Aunt Matilda regarding a visit Aunt Matilda is planning to make and gives auntie a pretty fair idea of what to expect. The paper Francine uses is green with a three-tone border in red, black, and green. She uses an address as well as a monogram (an unusual combination) and she has them placed lower left to balance the border decoration upper right. You already know considerable about Francine, don't you?

Dear Aunt Matilda:

You will be surprised or maybe you won't—to know that I have entered Scottie in the dog show and expect him to run off with several blue ribbons. But, poor dear, he doesn't know it yet.

We are so glad that you can come to make us a visit now. Bert says you can entertain him while I am absorbed in Scottie, but . . .

When Aunt Matilda answers Francine's letter she chooses a conservative deckle-edge in heavy white with a gold monogram. Deckle-edge has been Aunt Matilda's love for many moons and she isn't going to be side-tracked by the popular flair for borders. The visit looks promising, doesn't it?

Dear Francine:

Thank you for giving me a choice of trains that will be convenient for you. I find that the five-thirty train will suit me best.

Tell Bert that I will do all I can for him in the way of making up . . .

The leader of the little group to which Francine belongs is Lily Bigperson. She has just returned from a trip to the Orient and sends her young friend, Florry Stillman, a gift. She uses a handsome, heavy, white paper of the same quality as is used for wedding invitations. Her monogram is in silver and green, conservatively at the top center. She also follows tradition in dating her letter.

Sept. 15, 1935

My dear Florry:

I am sending you by express a bit of Chinese porcelain that we ran across when we were in the Orient this summer. The minute I saw it I decided that it was just the thing I wanted you to have.

I hope it will find its rightful place in your dear home and . . .

In answering her, Florry, of course, uses her very best paper, an exquisite confection in lovely blue. It is chastely decorated with a modernistic border in straight lines of white and gold which, however, is softened by the femininity of a decorative corner. Of course Florry would like Chinese porcelains, anyone would know.

Dear Mrs. Bigperson:

How can I ever thank you enough for that beautiful Chinese porcelain vase? It occupies the place of importance in our living room and gives the whole room an atmosphere—fragrance, I'd rather say.

I have always been so fond of Chinese porcelains since I attended a course of lectures on flower arrangements several years ago—but how could you have . . .

Another member of this group of friends is Mary Jane Krebs (Mrs. Percival). She is away on a southern vacation and writes to brother Arthur about her friend, Marvel Hixson. She chooses a beautiful blue paper with a fine white border and her name engraved in white. Mary Jane uses her name instead of a monogram, following a trend that is galloping into favor not only with unmarried women but with married ones as well. She of course addressed her envelope to "Arthur Davis Wiggins, Esq.," and sent it to his club, NOT to his business address. You see she knows her etiquette.

Dear Arthur:

A friend of mine, Marvel Hixson will be in Chicago next week for a few days. If it's convenient will you look her up and show her a good time for the sake of li'l Sis?

I don't believe you'll find it a hard dose to take, for Marvel, I think, speaks your language and is an all-round pal with a yen for . . .

Arthur replies on equally correct letter paper. Of course Arthur's is white, masculine size single sheets, with his full name and address engraved in Roman type across the top.

April 15, 1936

Dear Sis:

Anytime you want me to show a friend of yours around the city don't hesitate to shoot the word along—that is if she is anything like Marvel Hixson.

I took her out to Westmoreland for a game of golf and while she's a bang-up good player she did have the decency not to beat me on the home grounds.

She's just the kind of pal I'd expect li'l Sis to . . .

Marvel Hixson is just a little lap ahead of the others. Instead of the usual engraving she has her name in hand block lettering (no capitals) and gets a stunning effect by making it a border decoration. The paper is a mottled blue-gray effect, fairly heavy and soft, with deckle edge, the decorative name printed in blue. Marvel has an exclusive antique shop out west. You would have guessed it, wouldn't you? No wonder Arthur enjoyed himself with a girl like Marvel.

Dear Mary Jane:

Of course you know what I think of that fine big brother of yours without my telling you.

Did we have a fine game of golf and was it a swell-elegant course? Of course he beat me which wasn't too bad as I judge it set up a pretty fair set of diplomatic relations between us. . . .

Edna Pricilla Zeisler writes to her old nurse, Hannah, to ask her to stay with the children for a week end. She uses her BUSINESS letter paper for this—title and house address at center top. Of course Edna Pricilla would not be guilty of writing social notes on this paper. She signs herself "E. P." instead of "Edna Pricilla."

April 4, 1936

Dear Hannah:

I hope you will find it convenient to come over next week and stay with the children for the week end.

Mr. Zeisler and I are planning to be away from Friday until Monday if we can provide for Jacky and Lou.

Please let us know at once whether you can come.

Sincerely yours,
E. P. Zeisler.

The next two letters are from two unmarried girls who trot in this same crowd. Eva Layman is a writer. You would expect her to know the effect of paper, wouldn't you? So she chooses a swank, very thin imported paper with a line that gives the effect of a rib. The border is three-tone, two shades of gray and blue. Her name, also in blue, runs down the border. This is hand lettered, like Marvel's. Well, Eva is not likely to be over-looked with this paper to represent her. It's a last-word combination for those in the van. Notice, too, Eva's salutation. Instead of "Dear Miss Berger" she writes "Dear Alice Marie Berger." This is a popular fashion with women who are beyond the "Miss" or "Mrs." stage and not yet arrived at the "Dear Mary."

Dear Alice Marie Berger:

In the midst of your busy days would you be able to arrange to have lunch with me as my guest sometime within the next two weeks?

Tuesdays and Thursdays are best for me but suit yourself as to the day most convenient.

I enjoyed so much working with you on the Ways and Means Committee that I feel it is . . .

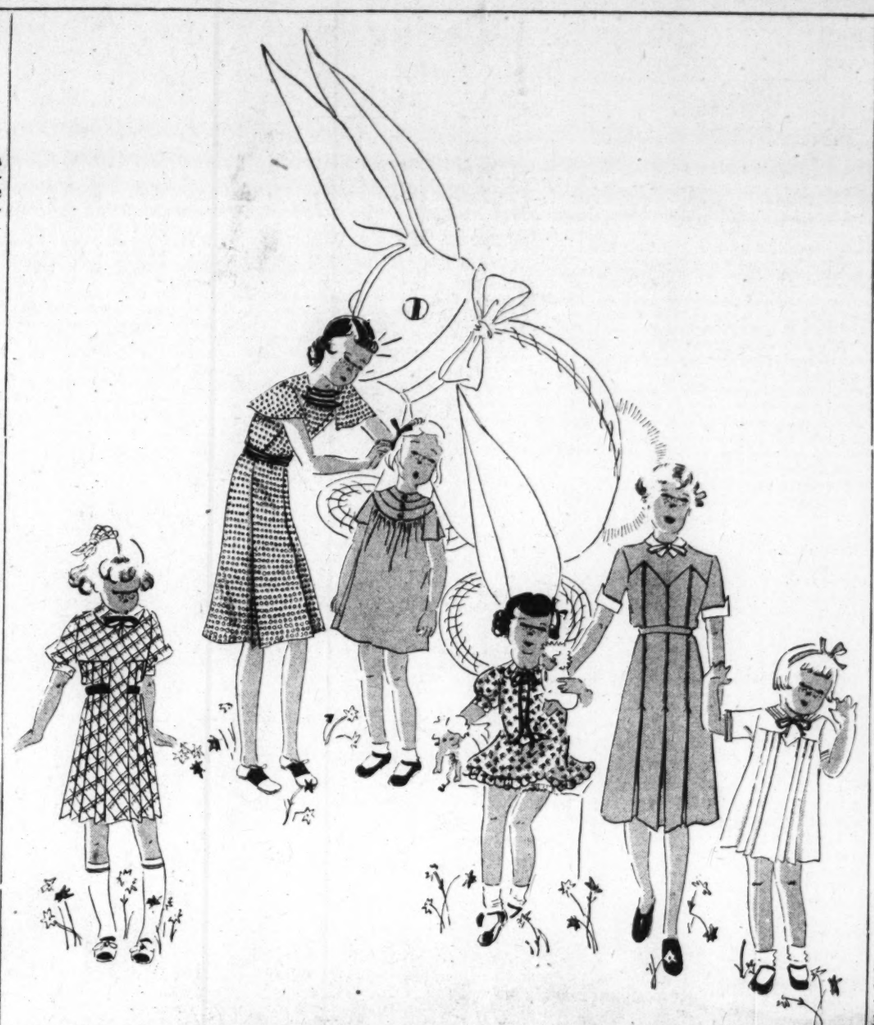
Alice Marie Berger answers Eva in the same mood. She uses a white, blue-edged semi-note paper with her name in blue. Alice Marie follows the trend of streamlining the lettering. Smart, but not so easy to read, Alice. (And by the way a little name-die is called a "petit mot," if you don't happen to know.) Notice the informality of invitation between these two women who are too busy to stand on too much ceremony. They know the trend is all toward informality and individuality and away from the formal and stereotyped. But that doesn't mean sloppiness or carelessness in their letters, does it? No, indeed. Just see the thought they have given to have their social correspondence right.

Dear Eva Layman:

Thanks much for the invitation to lunch, and especially for so generously giving me a choice of days.

I believe I could make it. . . .

Part II of This Article Will Be Published Next Wednesday



Drawn by Mary Haring

Very Young Ladies Anticipate High Summer With Crisp Frocks

## Small Frocks That Are Easy to Make

### These Ideas for Little Folk Can Be Built on a Foundation Pattern

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

THE little girl picking spring flowers is wearing a red, black and white plaid gingham dress with a Peter Pan collar and cuffed short sleeves. The pleats starting in the waist at a low yoke line give nice fullness in the skirt for happy active days. The grosgrain ribbon tied around the waist and into a bow at the back is repeated in the saucy bow at the neck.

Her older sister, next, looks cool and comfortable in a blue and white polka dot piqué. The interesting trimming is made of bias strips of dark piqué sewn on a half collar and the belt. This dress is designed for young people between the ages of eight and sixteen and Mr. Bunny seems to be whispering into the wearer's ear that he likes it. Then we have a little model designed for a light-colored broadcloth. This yoked dress with kimono sleeves is trimmed with its own self-covered buttons. Little ones from two to six years will enjoy it.

A flowered dimity or batiste tucked and scalloped on all edges and trimmed with an old-fashioned velvet bow of the darkest color in the dress material is another summer comfort for the two to sixes.

Pleats and more pleats, piqué and more piqué and there you have a pointed yoke, very pretty, piqué collar and cuffs very crisp and fresh, three box pleats in skirt, front and back, and lots of fun in wearing this light blue Viyella flannel. The last little mite is dressed in white linen with tucked collar and cuffs. The points of the collar are repeated in the front of the yoke and every day the owner wears a bow at her neck to match the color of her hair ribbon.

## The Flowers, Tra-La!

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

London

FLOWERS are fashionable this spring. Realistic floral sprays give color and interest to day and evening frocks, and many of

Evening Dress of Black-and-White Figured Satin. Coat of Yellow Velvet, Lined With Black Ciré. Cluster of Arum Lilies. Designed by Eileen Idare for Serádi, Ltd., London

the latest materials have floral designs.

The lovely sprays and single blooms in Peter Russell's spring collection are made of rubber, velour, ciré, taffeta and lacquer. A chiffon, crystal pleated, ascot frock has a spray of bluebells falling from the shoulder to below the waist, copied exactly from the real flowers and reproduced in rubber. A large picture hat in bluebell blue accompanies this frock. A frock and little coat in mustard has a bunch of black cire violets tucked into the coat, matching a similar bunch on the hat and the long black gloves. Black ciré violet leaves are also used to form an appliqué pattern on the black net of an evening gown worn over a ciré underskirt. A bertha of black net, and a bunch of black violets on the shoulder, give additional charm to this frock. A huge bunch of white taffeta violets and lacquered leaves on the bodice of a white tucked taffeta gown is particularly attractive.

Flowers also decorate the front of the waist. A spray of roses, made of velour in the same color as the material, gives a delightful note to an afternoon frock in this collection, and three large white flowers, placed across a black ciré cummerbund, are effective on a day frock in dull black with ciré sleeves. With this frock is worn a little coat of the same material lined with black cire. A bunch of flowers beneath the chin is fashionable, a frock of black scrumbled satin with falling white lace at the wrists having a fascinating bunch of white lace roses ironed onto a finely pleated white lace jabot.

Serádi is also accentuating the floral note, an extensive use of flowered materials and floral decoration being a feature of her spring collection. Many of her day frocks are made of materials covered with patterns of gay little blossoms. An outstanding evening dress of black and white figured satin, with a belt of black ciré and a little coat of canary yellow velvet with black ciré cuffs and lining, is carried out in a design of arum lilies, with a cluster of the same flowers, realistically produced, on the bodice.

Bunches of white flowers in a double, slanting row, decorate the bodice of a black evening frock, and a bunch of white flowers under the chin gives finish to the severe little white collar of a smart black street suit. Floral ruching for the shoulder straps of evening gowns and for the outline of the low backs is much in evidence in this collection.

Fresh flowers, it is understood, will also be extensively worn this season.

DOROTHY LOVELL

## Beefsteak Pie

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Orlando, Fla.

Did you ever eat a beefsteak pie? For the family that loves to eat "in the back yard under the trees," try this for one "warm dish."

**Beefsteak Pie**

1½ pounds round steak
2 tablespoons flour
3 tablespoons fat
½ teaspoon mustard
1 teaspoon salt
1 large onion, chopped
½ cup diced celery
1 cup hot water

Pound the flour into the meat, then cut into long strips. Brown in hot fat, with celery, onion and seasonings. Add water, cover and simmer until tender (at least an hour), then put into casserole, cover with biscuit dough (cut slits to allow steam to escape). Bake 15 to 20 minutes at 425° F.

(Mrs.) L. L., Florida

## Advice to Young Writers

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

London

"A MAN, a girl, a catastrophe, and an engagement ring," according to Miss E. M. Delafield, the novelist, used to be the formula of the short story writer.

But that was 20 years ago. Miss Delafield—speaking to the English Association—said that short story writing has, in these days, improved enormously. There is more art in it and less convention, and there is a much wider field for imagination.

Novel writing, she said, has improved, too. At one time, she explained, novels depended upon elaborate points and continual movement. Today they depend much more largely upon the extent to which their characterization is convincing, since readers, in these days, are more interested in the portrayal of "real" people than in the exhibition of the art of fiction.

Miss Delafield—the name is not her own but an adaptation of her maiden name of De La Pasture—is herself a past master in the portrayal of character, and especially in the portrayal of character in its more ridiculous moods. Introducing her to the English Association, Dame Edith Lyttelton, the chairman, laid emphasis upon this. "Miss Delafield has such a strong sense of absurdity," said Dame Edith, "that I do not suppose there is anyone in this hall who could hold a conversation with her without rousing that sense of absurdity."

But Miss Delafield is none the less sincere. She maintains, indeed, that sincerity is the most important of all qualities for a writer. Observation and imagination come next—and neither is of much use without the other—but sincerity is first, and always first.

Young writers, people who are trying out their powers for the first time, should be awake, too, she says, to the necessity of elimination and the further necessity of simplicity of description. In one of her novels, she says in explanation, she desired to send her hero to Wiltshire by car. But the route to Wiltshire proved complicated, even with the aid of a map, so she decided to dispatch him by train. But here again the railway system bothered her. So she capitulated. "In the end," she said, "I simply wrote, 'He went to Wiltshire.'"

Miss Delafield says that she owes much of her success to her mother who was, herself, a novelist. "When I was a small child," she told her audience, "I used to bring to her the stories I had written, and she had a delightful formula for them. She never once said, 'That is very clever,' but she used to say with a nice smile, 'I think you could do better than that.' She advised me once," added Miss Delafield, "to write about something of which I had first-hand knowledge and experience."

P. L.

## Big Sister

### *Through the Editor's Window*

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

WHETHER or not she has any younger sisters of her own I never happened to ask. But to her, every young girl is a little sister, and she numbers them by tens and hundreds. Asked how it all began, she hesitates a moment as if the thought were a fresh one, then with a bubbling laugh confesses: "I don't know. I just love young girls, that's all, and feel that if they want a woman friend they should have one."

There is nothing mysterious in her attraction for them. She loves them, and in a delightfully wholesome way that never encourages "crushes." As girl to girl she talks with them, yet there is exactly the right mixture of woman-thought in her contribution and they respect and admire it. Her counsel, given naturally and openly, is likely to be accepted. When it is not, she does not insist—but the very courtesy and considerateness in her manner make them play up to her evident faith in their ultimate good judgment. Never have I heard her criticize, and sensitive girlhood appreciates this security. Where others might give vent to criticism, she resorts to silence or, very rarely, a quiet statement of some high ideal or principle—methods that have far more weight. Thus the girls talk and joke freely before her, until she knows them better than they know themselves. She is genuinely interested in their interests—and they know it. Therefore, if they follow some false gleam and find they have lost her, it exerts its influence to bring them back; for they love to have her share their ideals and interests.

* * *

Yet I have never seen her "play down" to them. Sometimes older people (mothers, dads, or other adults) try to be "kiddish" in order to win young people. She is full of spontaneous fun but always herself. She knows that most young people, whether aware of it or not, rather long for a grown-up friend. She enters into their interests, even plays some of their games with them—though not many, and never strains to excel them at their own sports because she does not wish to win them that way. Instead, she brings into their lives her own rich interests, and draws them to her. She takes them on cross-country walks and they love it, for walking with her is "seeing" and "feeling" as they cannot yet do for themselves. Birdlore, woodcraft, sketching, naming the constellations, with a wealth of poetry, classic and modern—and their young lives take wing. Her love of music sends her to symphonies and chamber concerts with her grown-up friends; but she does not make her little sisters feel that their frank delight in popular songs is cheap. As a matter of fact she sings with them, but I have seen her lead them into an appreciation of more enduring qualities in music by her emphasis on the better songs. There is no snobbery in her art or her musicianship. She cares more to lead others into a love of the beautiful, than merely to show anyone what she knows.

Out across the world are the young women who have counted her their First Friend of an eager girlhood. She is employed and busy, but a note from her finds its way to each one before too long; and even though they may not hear from her they never doubt her loyalty. "If it really meant a lot to you when you were younger, pass it along," she tells them when they try to thank her. And many a young woman has become big sister to some young girl because of her.

I used to love to see her at church. She had with her no family of her own, but she never sat alone. Girls flanked her on both sides—girls who came to church without their parents, sure of being able to sit with her. (Important it is to girls to sit with someone!) Her apartment was open to them too; and although she helped them to realize that she must have time for herself, the latchstring of her heart was out for them. She never turned away a girl who needed an hour of quiet talk. Many a youth problem was solved there, or on a walk along residential streets under the stars.

* * *

There are men's organizations that emphasize how the growing boy must have a "big brother"—and right they are. Perhaps you have among your friends a fine, high-thinking man, a teacher or camp counselor, who has long devoted himself individually to such a service. Men have been willing to give themselves this way, though there is room for far more of them. I can count among my women friends many a woman who is always friendly and kindly to girls; but I have tried to tell you of a thing that is more than casual, and therefore more deeply needed. This woman to whom girls of every walk of life are truly younger sisters, has, in a simple way possible to many of us, given to the world an immeasurable gift of love. And countless girls, some of them now young women, are the stronger, steadier and sweeter for having her in their lives.

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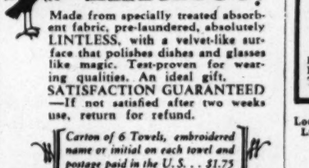

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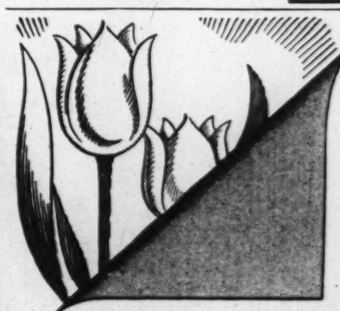

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# France Plans 'U. S. of Europe' As League Conciliators Meet

(Continued from Page 1)

handicapped in dealing with Italy, which has been deemed the aggressor in Africa, because Italy is also a Locarno guarantor and its help is likewise required in the consolidation of Central Europe.

**French Thesis**

M. Flandin is expounding this thesis, pointing out that the hour is too grave to create a permanent division in Europe, whatever violations Italy has committed.

French opinion which has always been reluctant to proceed against Italy is now more than ever convinced of the need of a friendly Italy to avert a greater catastrophe.

**Austrian Rearming**

Even the contemplated rearming of Austria in violation of the St. Germain Treaty has rendered the European position more delicate.

Nicholas Titulescu of Roumania demanded early consideration by the League of the Austrian decision, which may be followed by Hungarian and Bulgarian rearming, but Mr. Eden made him understand that further complications at this time must be avoided and the Little Entente will probably be content with diplomatic moves at Vienna.

**Prague Willing**

Indeed, Czechoslovakia is prepared to allow Austria to rearm to defend her independence against Germany and for the same reason wants Italy to resume her place as guardian of Austria.

The British view, as expressed by Mr. Eden, is less complaisant. It is deeply disturbed by the reports of Italy's violations of war conventions and inclined to press for stronger measures. Yet Britain can hardly expect to carry with it other countries which are alarmed at Germany's supposed designs and hold them to be a far greater menace.

**Italy's Reply Evasive**

On these alleged violations, the reply of Italy contained in Señor de Madariaga's report to the Committee of Thirteen is evasive. It raises the question of competence of the "thirteen" and further asks if the "thirteen" have begun an inquiry into alleged Ethiopian atrocities.

It is hoped by League supporters that at least the employment of gas will be strongly condemned and perhaps some method of international control instituted.

The Locarnians are therefore divided both on the Ethiopian and the Rhineland problems.

**Opposed in Policy**

M. Flandin, while appreciative of British consent to begin military staff conversations, however limited in scope and time, roundly accuses Britain of showing less zeal in Europe than in the Mediterranean. In the present circumstances he declines to accept the British lead in Africa.

Mr. Eden makes it clear that he cannot take far-reaching commitments in Europe which may conceivably precipitate a war in which Britain will be automatically involved. There is thus an essential contradiction of purpose.

**France Has Big Stake**

The French declare that Germany has not offered the smallest concession after her "coup de force." She has not withdrawn any troops. She will not agree to turn to the judgment of The Hague Court. She will not undertake to forgo fortifications in the Rhineland. It is this last point that most concerns France, for if the Rhineland is fortified, France cannot counter-attack Germany with success in the event of a German attack on France's allies; and with the decline of France's military value against Germany it is obvious that France's diplomatic prestige in Europe will quickly diminish.

**Election Propaganda**

The French memorandum, now submitted to the League, and which purports to be a refutation of Germany's juridical and historical case and amplifies the so-called constructive peace plan, is badly received in circles most friendly to France, and even in France itself. It is held to have no other object that that of presenting a program for the French elections.

Britain has plainly shown she will not enter into further general engagements. Yet the system of pacts of collective security governing the whole of Europe recalls the ill-fated Geneva Protocol.

**World Police Premature**

The idea of an international force at the disposal of the League is at present held premature. There are good arguments for it but they have not yet found sufficiently wide acceptance.

It is thought that in asking too much France may lose the more circumscribed and positive pledges that Britain might be ready to give and moreover is destroying the clear proposals of Reichsführer Adolf Hitler.

It is therefore considered that the best that can be done is to pick out of both the French and German plans whatever is feasible. But most people agree that this cannot be seriously begun before the French elections.

## British Oppose Delays In African Conciliation; Protests on Use of Gas

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GENEVA, April 8—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden protested strongly today against alleged use of poison gas by the Italian armies in Ethiopia, during a secret session of the League of National Conciliation Committee of 13.

Mr. Eden declared that the international convention against use of asphyxiating gases was signed both by Italy and by Ethiopia in 1925 at Geneva, and that "this convention makes the use of gas absolutely prohibited."

**Wants Red Cross Data**

Mr. Eden then asked if the International Red Cross possessed any information concerning the use of poison gas by either Italy or Ethiopia.

The Conciliation Committee voted to get in touch with the Red Cross, to determine what evidence, if any, that organization possessed.

The committee meeting was adjourned until 4.00 p. m., (10.00 a. m., E. S. T.), to await a reply.

**British Oppose Delay**

The British entered the discussions of the conciliation committee frankly determined to fight any further delay in opening real peace negotiations, and seeking an early agreement to cease hostilities.

British sources emphasized that Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy had had five weeks to react to the committee of 13's "pressing appeal" to both belligerents to halt their warfare and seek a final settlement within the framework of the League.

Britain, it was indicated, would resist to the utmost any attempt to postpone the question of suspending East African hostilities until after the Easter recess.

## 'U. S. of Europe' Planned by France

(Continued from Page 1)

European countries and it is specified that these arrangements "can go as far as a partial or total tariff union."

An exchange tribunal is envisaged for obtaining monetary stability—universal if possible, but at least in Europe.

The colonial problem is disposed of by the proposal to proceed "to the revision of certain colonial statutes not in the domain of political sovereignty but from a viewpoint of equality of economic rights and co-operation of credit between European states."

## League Conciliators Meet in Drive to End Italo-Ethiopian War

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ROME, April 8—Italy's military operations against Ethiopia cannot be interrupted until security for Italy's East African possessions has been entirely realized, Il Duce informed the Fascist Cabinet today. This security, which was the first objective for fulfillment after Italy was forced to have recourse to arms against Ethiopia, has been almost fulfilled as a result of the Italian military successes of the last few weeks, but it can only be fully achieved when the Ethiopian military forces have been entirely annihilated.

**Task Nearly Completed**

Wiping out the Ethiopian armies is now regarded as inevitable in the very near future. From the statement on the African situation made by Premier Benito Mussolini to his Cabinet it appears that Italy considers the war against Ethiopia to be virtually concluded and as victor she is entitled to impose her terms upon the vanquished. It is not anticipated that any further serious resistance will be made which could stop the Italian advance toward the capital and Marshall Pietro Badoglio has already announced that his task is almost finished.

**No Regulation Allowed**

The conclusion drawn here is that if the committee of 13 attempts to regulate Italy's territorial claims in Ethiopia without taking into consideration Italy's military victories, its efforts will prove useless.

Italy already occupies most of the territory she wants in full sovereignty.

The Committee of 13's task, according to Italian opinion, should be that of finding ways and means for satisfying Italy's claims for economic expansion in that part of Ethiopia which retains its independence.

Briefly, Italy's conditions for peace in Ethiopia appear today as follows: Annexation of part of the Ethiopian Empire to Italy. Disbandment of the Ethiopian Army. A virtual protectorate over the remaining part.

## Competitors Force Australia to Raise Best Quality Wool

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Experts of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research at present are concentrating on work of special interest to the wool industry, so as to keep Australia at its present preeminence as chief supplier of the world's wool needs. Attention is particularly given to a close study of the building up of the sheep and the productions of wool under conditions peculiar to Australia.

The chairman of the council, Sir George Julius, in an interview, emphasized the great efforts some of Australia's competitors are making to capture markets in which Australia now holds a leading position.

"We know," he said, "that Japan is endeavoring to establish wool-raising in Manchoukuo; Peru is developing country suitable for Merino sheep; other potential competitors in the world's markets are by no means idle. Thus we have diligently to go on with our research so that we can produce the very best. This involves endless study not only in how to use the wool, but in proper nutrition.

"Our competitors all over the world are looking to the improvement of their own wool. Unless we do that, too, and get a better understanding of the factors concerned in production and nutrition—beginning with the soil—we cannot hope to obtain the best return for our wool and meat."

## Reconstruction Is Viewed As Educational Project

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, April 8—"Reconstruction work, which continues in the coal fields, is proving to be primarily a spiritual and educational undertaking," the American Friends Service Committee reported to the Race Street Yearly Meeting of Friends. The committee's report described the starting of work camps in many regions where the need is apparent.

The Peace Committee report declared that "There is yet too little recognition by public opinion in the United States of the absolute necessity of effective international cooperation."

# *Mountain Folk Drop Isolation*

Mrs. Jacob Stooksbury, Loyston, Tenn.
Seated Beside Her Spinning Wheel, Mrs. Stooksbury Is a Splendid Example of the Sturdy Old Stock Tennessee Mountain Folk

*Sturdy old stock families of mountain sections of Tennessee, North Carolina, and Kentucky find city ways more to their liking than they did 25 years ago and ride to town in a car, not on a mule's back.*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Most mountain families now ride to town in automobiles. That is one of the discoveries made by Prof. Lester R. Wheeler of State Teachers College, Johnson City, who came into the mountains eight yeears ago and has made a detailed survey of family life in the remote sections of Tennessee, Kentucky and North Carolina.

Along with the log cabins, an aversion to "city ways" is disappearing.

Few of the outside world realize it. Most people still view mountaineers in the light of unusual situations, such as pictured in exaggerated stories. There are still some mountaineers of the type generally thought of as typical, but changes have come into the life of the mountain people.

**The Picture 25 Years Ago**

Professor Wheeler in telling of the old and the new ways in the mountains said:

"Twenty-five years ago the social activities were limited largely to church, with preaching once a month, and in some sections playparties and dances were attended by a few. It seems to have been a peculiar custom for men to tip their hats to the women only when meeting them in town.

"A patriarchal rule dominated the household; food was always passed first to the men and boys, the women sometimes standing to the menfolks and eating later at the 'second' table. The father was definitely the superior head of the household, and his sons were looked upon with more favor than the daughters.

**Many Changes Since 1910**

"Many changes have taken place since 1910. The average family in these same remote areas is made up of about eight persons and lives in a two-story, five-room, weatherboarded, frame house. The house is covered with a board roof, and unpainted on the outside.

"There are two fireplaces and eight windows in the average mountain home, board floors, and a front and back porch. The interior board walls are either unpainted or covered with various kinds of paper, sometimes newspaper, catalogues, heavy building paper, and occasionally wallpaper. . . .

"Today none of the furniture in the average mountain home is homemade, but is purchased from a near-by town or through mail-order firms.

**Still Use Oil Lamps**

"Oil lamps continue to be the means of illumination, but all families have a supply of matches on hand. The library has grown from the almanac and a Bible to an average of 32 volumes, and the family takes one weekly or monthly magazine.

"No loom or spinning wheel is found in the home, but the quilting frame is commonly put to use to finish up a warm and unusually beautiful supply of covers for the winter months. Today, carpets and rugs cover the board floors, and a sewing machine, phonograph and clock are among the added furnishings. An influence of the school is seen in the fact that there is an average of six, rather than four, cooking pots, and a washboard replaces the old 'battlin' stick.'

**Majority Own Farms**

"Nearly three fourths of the remote mountain families own their homes and farms of about 65 acres; 26 per cent are renting and only 3 per cent are squatters. Besides a barn made of boards or logs we find a henhouse and a hog pen.

"While about half the families continue to cultivate their crops largely with a hoe, the other half use a bull-tongue or steel plow for this purpose. The average family has a garden, hogs, chickens, two cows and a horse or mule. About two thirds spray their crops for insects and one third make use of government bulletins on farming and homemaking.

"While about one third of the farmers still use a sled to haul their produce, the majority use a wagon, and a few have trucks. Although about a fourth have to walk when they go to town, and a few go by horseback, most of the mountain families ride to town in an automobile.

**Church Still Important**

"The church still plays an important part in the social life of the mountain people and has changed little in frequency and types of meetings. The average person in the remote mountains does not think it wrong to dance, attend play-parties, or go to movies, as did his parents a few years ago.

"The city and 'city ways' are now looked upon with favor and even more admiration by the average mountaineer. Most of the mountain people have attended talking movies and have taken a trip on a train.

"Women do a smaller amount of manual labor in the fields than has been described as the custom, although they continue to do the milking, carrying water, and tend to garden. There seems to be less dominance of the man in the general customs of the home, and the average man tips his hat to a woman whenever he meets her anywhere."

## Flood Danger Hit At Its Source In California Study

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

GLENDORA, Calif. — Conserve watersheds and you control floods.

That's the working principle of the San Dumas Experimental Forest, a few miles from here back up in the Sierra Madre Mountains, where a handful of United States Department of Agriculture silviculturists are finding the answer to southern California's three-way problem of watershed conservation, fire prevention and flood control.

In a 17,000-acre forest and range reserve these college-bred foresters have launched a 30-year research program designed to stave off the continuing threat of denudation of the lowlands that make up the Los Angeles metropolitan area.

**Attacking at Source**

Recent floods throughout the United States have added to the conviction of the forestry service that true flood control can be effected only by controlling the source of the flow—the mountain basins.

It was in 1933 that the first rainfall, runoff, and debris measuring apparatus was installed, but not until last year did the huge statistical program get under way. In June the experimental forest was dedicated as a unit of the California Forest and Range Experiment Station, a forestry service project, to the "pursuit of studies in the management of chaparral watersheds for the maximum yield of useful water and for other human benefits."

**Bare Hillsides Dangerous**

The endless chaparral fastness of the open spaces distinguishes southern California from greener climates, but the contributions of the local forest will be directed to the common problem's other shareholders in the Pacific Southwest.

Silviculturists and soil conservationists the world over neded but one report to enlist their interest; it was found that the water and debris runoff measured at the bottom of two adjacent hillside plots—one burned bare and the other covered with natural brush and undergrowth—was 40-to-1 in the storm which greeted 1934 with 11 inches of rain in 62 hours.

It is the ruhoff water from bare hillsides which gathers its weapons of destruction on the way to the vulnerable lowland communities.

## State Employees Of New Zealand Get Shorter Week

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—A 40-hour week is to be worked in future by all construction employees of the New Zealand Public Works Department, Hitherto, there has been a 44-hour week.

The Minister of Public Works, Robert Semple, has also announced the Government's intention to abolish relief work rates on state public works, substituting a standard rate applicable to single and married men alike. The co-operative contract fundamental will be adopted where it is possible.

There are 13,750 men employed on public works in New Zealand, including 8500 relief workers, and it is expected that the Government's extended works policy will greatly increase the number of employees on state constructional undertakings.

Labor legislation of great importance is forecast by the Minister of Labor, Henry Armstrong. He has in preparation for Parliament an amendment of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act to restore the powers of the court to compulsorily decide disputed questions of wages and other industrial conditions. It will bring this legislation back to its original form.

"The industries of this country," stated the Minister of Labor, "are going to be compelled to train a proportion of apprentices, both boys and girls, and employ them under reasonable conditions and wages."

## Australian Labor Factions to End Political Strife

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MELBOURNE, Vic.—One of the most important political moves in Australia in recent years has resulted from the conference in Melbourne of the two Labor factions in federal politics and the ending of the estrangement which has been the cause of so much strife since the early days of the depression.

The country has been watching the various attempts to bring together the Australian Labor Party and the New South Wales Labor Party, which John T. Lang led from federal counsels. Labor in Australia has been hopelessly divided since the split, and the result has been a curious ineffectiveness in federal politics because it has spoken with two voices for so long.

Now, however, it appears that Labor will again be united and become a powerful force in the Commonwealth. Negotiations at the conference resulted in the Lang faction agreeing to become part of the federal party and to accept its constitution.

The leader of the Federal Parliamentary Labor Party, Mr. Curtin, will not be displaced, and the leader of the Lang group in the House of Representatives, Mr. Beasley, has agreed to become a rank and file member of the reunited party.

## *Romance of South Traced in Book Of Alabama Homes*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Alabama members of the National League of American Pen Women have just published a volume of "Historic Homes of Alabama and Their Traditions."

Photographs and descriptions of 56 homes are included in the book. Each description is accompanied by a biography of the founder and his family and by one or more pictures of the house and gardens.

"The object of this volume," says the foreword, "is to portray interesting examples of Alabama homes, most of them of the Old South, others of a later period, selected for their historic value, architectural beauty, and the social and cultural life of their owners who lived in those decades of the State's history.

"Alabama has many historic and interesting old houses, but only a limited number can be included in this volume—Book One. No previous attempt has been made to describe these homes of a romantic period, and this is the first book to tell of their glamour and their traditions.

"There is a delightful charm lingering about the mellowed rooms of some of these earlier homes; a stirring military flavor and the echo of marching feet in others; and in later ones a glimpse of a new day's dawn. Some are dignified and stately, some are delicate and modest, others bizzare. Some have housed martial masters, others gentle poets, but therein is enough romance, history and the perfume of old gardens to satisfy the reader."

## Three States Act to Ban Fireworks 'Bootleggers'

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 8 — Three Eastern states—New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania—have begun a campaign to ban the "bootlegging" of fireworks through new regulatory legislation, it was announced here yesterday.

Laws that would restrict the use of pyrotechnics to organized demonstrations under capable, authorized supervisors is the goal of organizations interested in the program which was said to have the support of the National Safety Council, the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness and the National Museum of Safety. Chambers of commerce and civic organizations also are co-operating.

## Restoration of Historic Bruton Church Assured

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. — The interior of historic Bruton Parish Church, oldest Episcopal Church in continuous use in America, will be restored at a cost of $30,000, Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin, rector, has announced. Over 400 persons have contributed or subscribed nearly the whole required amount. Perry, Shaw & Hepburn, Boston architects of the Williamsburg Restoration, will donate their services.

Bruton Church is the second brick structure of Bruton Parish, the first one having been dedicated on Jan. 6, 1684. The present edifice was built in 1710-1715 and enlarged later to accommodate the General Assembly. In 1840, the interior arrangement was changed to remove all evidences of royalty. In 1904, the original of the interior was reproduced with the help of two members who had known the church prior to 1840.


## Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

*For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only*

**To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy**

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

| Steamship | Sailings | Due | Mail Closes Boston | Mail Closes New York |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paris | April 11 | Plymouth, April 17 | April 10, 8:00 pm | April 11, 8:00 am |

**To Australia and New Zealand**

| Steamship | Sailings | | Mail Closes Boston | Mail Closes New York |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Manuiani | San Francisco, | April 22 | Apr. 17, 4:00 pm | Apr. 17, 7:30 pm |
| Monterey | San Francisco, | April 28 | Apr. 23, 4:00 pm | Apr. 23, 7:30 pm |
| Monterey | San Pedro, | April 30 | Apr. 28, 4:00 pm | Apr. 28, 7:30 pm |

**To China and Japan**

| Steamship | Sailings | | Mail Closes Boston | Mail Closes New York |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| President Coolidge | San Francisco, | April 14 | Apr. 13, 4:00 pm | Apr. 13, 7:30 pm |

*Australia must be specially addressed.



## General Classified

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**BABY CHICKS**

GET YOUR CHICKS from world's largest chick producers and save money; leading breeds hatching daily; big catalog free. COLONIAL POULTRY FARMS, PLEASANT HILL, MO.

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WELL ESTABLISHED mattress and upholstery business and property; store, workshop, living quarters; 50-foot frontage on major blvd. GEO. S. REED, 8746 Washington Blvd., Culver City, Calif.

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IF you are out of a position or seeking a better one, the logical thing to do is to let employers know that you are available. My Service performs this vital function for you in a thoroughly creditable manner. Two requirements are necessary: (1) You must have earned $3000 a year and (2) be able to defray the cost of a Unique Campaign. Write me today for full particulars. Address: Roy A. Fryer, President.
FRYER BUSINESS SERVICE
7016 Euclid Avenue Cleveland, Ohio

**FOR SALE OR RENT**

MOUNTAIN CABIN, one room and sleeping porch; elevation eight thousand feet; scenery unsurpassingly beautiful; PINECLIFFE, COLO. For particulars address S. V. MESSMER, 1251 Temple Place, St. Louis, Mo.

**FURS**

ALASKA BLACK BEAR SKINS
Untanned; just the thing for the camp, den or lodge; prepaid, $15.00 to $20.00, depending on size and condition.
EMIL KNUDSEN, Petersburg, Alaska

**GENEALOGY**

TRACE YOUR ANCESTORS
from original New England sources. Easy, interesting, historically valuable. Thousands consult Hartford, Conn. Times Saturday Genealogical Edition. Six months 78c. Subscribe.

**REAL ESTATE**

At Marshfield Hills
ON THE SOUTH SHORE OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY
UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE ESTATE
formerly belonging to the late A. Barry Bacon. Superb retired location commanding far extended views of ocean and country-side; 3 acres of nicely landscaped grounds; charming colonial homestead of 12 rooms and 5 baths, immaculate in condition, perfect in every appointment, and heated by oil for year-round occupancy; 3-car garage with 5-room chauffeur's apartment; gardener's shop; offered FOR SALE at an attractive price. For particulars apply to owner's agent.
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CENTRAL FLORIDA — Homes, Orange Groves, Acreage; Management and Appraisals; General Insurance; Accurate Information: Free Bulletins. NOBLE SMITH REAL ESTATE, Inc., Orlando, Fla.

SAN MARINO, CALIF.—Real Estate, Sales, Rentals, Insurance, Property Management. MONTGOMERY REALTY SERVICE
2557 Mission Street Phone WAkefield 2674

**ROOMS TO LET**

BOSTON, Mass.—Select rooms. Mrs. Ellis, 176 Huntington Ave., Suite 9. Take elevator to 5th floor. Telephone Commonwealth 9115. Free parking.

**SALESPEOPLE WANTED**

MEN and women wanted to take orders for beautiful silk lingerie, full fashioned silk hosiery and feather weight silk rainwear. You collect your own liberal commissions daily in advance. We make deliveries. Write for sample offer and full details.
FRENCH FASHION, 322 Market St., Chicago.

**SALESWOMEN WANTED**

LADIES—To represent famed line of nationally known high-grade sportswear; free sales equip.; free dress offer; comm. and bonus. Write THELMA SPORTSWEAR, Republic Bldg., Chicago.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**

MINING ENGINEER, 34, single, experiences include mine operation, milling, and research from manager down; desires position with responsible people; go anywhere; good references; available about June 1st. JOE H. SKIDMORE, Quartzburg, Idaho.



## Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

**APARTMENTS TO LET**

A Distinctive Place to Live
Now available, choice 2-room suites, furnished, $60 up.
BRANDON HALL
1301 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE, MASS.
Edward Barrington, Manager

BAYWELL CO. HARVARD SQUARE
If it's available we have it.
Cambridge, Mass. 1430 MASS. AVE. KIR. 8477

BOSTON — Charming apartment, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, facing the river; $55. 5 rooms, newly decorated, $35 and $45. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St., Ken. 4033.

RIVERSIDE Apartment Hotel
IDEAL furnished suites on Charles River, near Mass. Ave. Housekeeping equipment; low weekly, monthly rates; all sizes; parking. 420 Memorial Drive, Cambridge. KIRkland 4726.

Special Rates for Furnished Apartments on lease to September 15th
Restricted clientele, gas, electricity and refrigeration free. Elevator service.
We consider we have the finest furnished apartment house in Boston. Won't you come and look at them and see for yourself.
THE PRINCETON
1277 Commonwealth Ave. Tel. Sta. 7340
H. R. FERGUSON, Mgr.

**APARTMENTS—FURNISHED**

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—6 rooms, completely furnished, cool, quiet, adjacent Harvard College; near shops, restaurant. H. E. W., 10 Prescott St. TRO. 9037—8240.

**APARTMENTS TO SHARE**

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Teacher wishes to share apartment with lady desiring quiet home. Apt. 23, 21 Chauncy St. TRO. 2917. Evenings.

**AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE**

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points, chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour. Ken. 1022. Charles W. Cosman, 98 Gainsboro St., Boston.

PACKARD DeLuxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner driver; best references. Bachman, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266

**BOARD FOR CHILDREN**

FAMILY of two living in modern country home near Boston offer mother's care to children school age or under; temporary or permanent arrangement. Address Box 188, Wayland, Mass.

**BOARD—INSTRUCTION**

SEA PINES HOMESTEAD
For rest, study and companionship with educational ideals; private instruction in English and other subjects if desired; provision made for driving to Christian Science church service. Address Box 4, FAITH BICKFORD, Brewster-on-Cape Cod, Mass.

**BOOKS**

BALTIMORE, MD.—For sale, complete set, Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia, good condition, $25. M. L. MORTON, 4204 Wickford Rd.



## Local Classified Advertising

**CAMPS AND COTTAGES**

MOOSE POND, BRIDGTON, MAINE—7-room camp, in pines near lake. 1 room camp in sunny field; screened porches, fireplaces, electric lights, furnished; private beach, boat, wood. Write FRANK WHEELER, 63 Florence Ave., Melrose, Mass.

NEW lakefront bungalows for Monitor readers: modern equipment for easy housekeeping on a cool mountain lake of scenic beauty, amid fragrant pines and quiet, restful atmosphere of harmony; secluded, selective; private beach; personal courteous, consistent economies; folders. A. T. DEMOCK, Crystal Springs, Gilmanton Hills, N. H.

VERMONT DORSET — 7-room cottage, all improvements, comfortably furnished; opposite golf club; rent reasonable for season. Apply MRS. SERENO PRATT, 16 Chester Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**COUNTRY BOARD**

IN THE SOMERSET HILLS, 36 miles New York; $2.50 daily. CHARLOTTE NEARPASS, Box 313, Bernardsville, New Jersey (Phone 255).

**DRESSMAKING**

DRESSES distinctively designed and made to personal order; responsible; expert remodeling. ANNETTE de BORRAE, 44 E. 50th St., New York City.

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EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel.
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MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
last 28 years. First-class help of all nationalities. Arcade Bldg., Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel 2-5734

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
70 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

**EXTERMINATORS**

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY, operating 8 suburban branches, offers Exterminating, Fumigating, Mothproofing, Termiteproofing service; also control Bird and Squirrel nuisance. Telephone (day-night) LOngacre 5-0690. Address 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

**FURNITURE WANTED**

ABsOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

**HELP WANTED—WOMEN**

GOVERNESS wanted for 10-year-old girl during summer; reply stating age, experience, education, nationality, religion and salary expectation. Write Box R-10, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

**HOMES TO SHARE**

WANTED—Girl to share home with mother and young lady; reasonable; Fenway view, all priv. Apply, 2 Westland Ave., MRS. TIFFIN.

**HOMES WITH ATTENTION**

N. Y. C., overlooking Hudson—HOME and comfort offered to elderly people or those who desire care, rest and quiet surroundings; near Christian Science church. Tel. AC. 2-0110.

Pleasant Outlook Home
For rest and study, where physical and other problems may be worked out. 109-51 197th St., Hollis. L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9184.

**HOUSES FOR SALE**

BEAUTIFULLY located; charming small house, 6 rooms, 3 baths, maid's room; 2 hours from N. Y. C. by express trains on N. Y. Central lines. 36 Adriance Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Can be seen at any time.

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ROSLINDALE, MASS.—8-rm. single, very modern, oil heat, garage, 11 min. Back Bay; good location for professional man. $55. PAR. 0188.

**HOUSES FURNISHED**

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y., 8512 124th St.—Six rooms and recreation room; 15th June to 15th August. Rich. Hill 2-0844.

**JEWELERS**

COME IN, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

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LOAM FOR SALE
Tree and Shrub Work—Spraying
RALPH W. SIMS
38 George Street, Medford, Mass.
Telephone 0725-W

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THE AMERICAN HOME
Covers Every Phase of Homemaking.
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New and renewal subscriptions for all magazines. Catalog on request. HARRY G. ALEXANDER, Magazine Subscription Service, Arlington, Mass.

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A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing, for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, storage, household goods, private rooms, household removals; packing, shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, Tel. Edgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

**OFFICES TO LET**

BUSINESS OFFICE, small; ideal for some one requiring superior service; refined atmosphere. Vanderbilt 3-8935. (French Building), 551 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

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Printing—Church, business, practitioners, personal work; all kinds; low prices; good service. Call Ptg. Co., 13 E. 16 St., N.Y.C. Alg. 4-6147.

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HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
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LARGE ESTATE FOR SALE
House of 12 rooms and outbuilding of 7 rooms, all modern conveniences; 4-car garage, large henhouse, barn; 90 acres; orchard of fruit trees, berries. For further particulars write MRS. A. F. DAILEY, R. F. D. #1, Wilton, N. H.

Albert Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

**ROOMS AND BOARD**

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Room and board in private family; conveniently located. Phone ASP. 2909.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1618 Manchester Lane N. W.—Ideal summer location; large corner room, private bath, in spacious, beautifully appointed private home; near public golf course, tennis courts and bridal paths; excellent meals; transients accommodated. Tel. Geo. 0811.

**ROOMS TO LET**

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Grove Park; large sunny rooms, harmonious surroundings; garage. Phone 7069-J, 25 Lawrence Pl.

BOSTON, 206 Huntington Ave. — Refined home; overlooking Mother Church park; large pleasant rooms; transient or permanent. J. H. STAFFORD.

BOSTON, 222 Huntington Ave., Apt. 3—Comfortable, quiet rooms in convenient location, opposite The Mother Church. Tel. Com. 5272. WARREN.

BOSTON—Attractive rooms with comfortable beds, for transient or permanent guests. MRS. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St. KEN. 1022.

BOSTON, 127 Bay State Road, overlooking Charles River—Pleasant rooms; reasonable. CIRcle 7786.

BOSTON, 84 Gainsboro St. Com. 3513—Single or double room in private family; prices reasonable; free parking.

BROOKLINE, MASS. 26 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms in detached house with piazza, oil heat, parking; permanent or transients. LON. 8713.

N. Y. C., 61 E. 86 (Park Ave. Section)—A new idea in living accommodations for business men, women; single double rooms, with use of fully equipped kitchens, reception rooms; interesting, helpful group activities; very moderate rates, references required.

N. Y. C., 71st (Broadway)—Delightful large room, private bath, 12th floor, river and Broadway view; refined home; near church; all transportation. TR. 7-9809.

NEW YORK CITY, 2345 Broadway, corner 88th—Outside corner room, beautiful home atmosphere; private bath and meals optional. Telephone Endicott 2-4739.

N. Y. C., 502 West 113th St. (Columbia)—Attractive light studios; refrigeration; reasonable; church, elevator, 2 to 7 p. m. Apt. 6-A.

N. Y. C., 611 W. 114th St.—Attractive, single, double; church, transits; refined surroundings; business people; $5-$8. UN. 4-8891, HUND.

N. Y. C. 603 West 111th Street—Delightful front living-bedroom, twin beds; running water; or single; conveniences. GARRETT.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1314 Park Road, N. W.—Select home; rooms; meals optional; garage, central. Col. 0623.

**ROOMS WANTED**

BOSTON—Room and bath in private family wanted by business woman, within walking distance of downtown district; preferably near Beacon or Arlington St. Box R-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**SALESMEN WANTED**

REAL ESTATE firm of high standing desires broker with thorough knowledge real estate; must be individual of high character, sincere, alert; commission basis only; excellent opportunity. Write Box C-6, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

REALSILK HOSIERY MILLS offers dignified employment; full or part time; commission; note display advertisement in today's Monitor, also W2Z broadcast weekly. Write, call, 1440 Broadway, New York.

**SALESWOMEN WANTED**

REALSILK HOSIERY MILLS offers dignified employment, full or part time commission; note display advertisement in today's Monitor, also W2Z broadcast weekly. Write, call, 1440 Broadway, New York.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**

CHAUFFEUR—Young man desires position; Christian scientist preferred, experienced, reliable; solicit Box R-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ORGANIST—Music college graduate; experienced, Christian science church preferred, Manhattan, Bronx, New Jersey. H. WILLIAMS HOOPS, 331 Orange Rd., Montclair, N. J.

REAL ESTATE position desired, New York City, vicinity, as manager or managing superintendent of buildings; employed now but ready to accept greater responsibility; thoroughly experienced in maintenance and renting; excellent record; college graduate. Write Box V-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York. Tel. Halsey 5-1472.

TEACHER of French, college and preparatory school experience, desires position for next Fall; also German and Spanish. Write Box X-20, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

AMERICAN, Protestant, middle aged, would like position as housekeeper or companion; refined, neat. Box R-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHILD'S NURSE, visiting, permanent, experienced with babies, good care given. UN. 4-8682. Apt. 6-A. Write Box H 11, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

EXPERIENCED French governess; good references; children over 6; anywhere; travel. Write Box M-12, 500 5th Ave., New York City.

PART TIME as companion for invalid or children; also accomplished piano teacher and neat seamstress. Write Box X-21, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

TEA ROOM assistant available, with 6 years' experience as assistant

## NEW JERSEY

### EAST ORANGE (Continued)

**Ye "Golden Rule"**
F. Lloyd Tuttle
Men's and Women's Garments
Altered—Remodeled—Relined
Repaired
Expert Fur Work
High Class Cleaning and Dyeing
Coats, Skirts, Suits, Made to Order
442 MAIN STREET

**ENNA JETTICK**
*Shoes for Women*
Sold exclusively in East Orange at 534 Main Street
Also a good line of Children's Shoes

H. FRIEDMAN, Prop.
Battery and Tire Service
SPRINGDALE SERVICE STATION
Incorporated
Gas Simonizing Oil
Specialized Lubrication
Phone Orange 3-9510
387 SPRINGDALE AVENUE

FUNERAL RESIDENCE
*Modest Home-like Atmosphere*
BERT HECKETT
68 Harrison Street Orange 5-6666

**Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.**
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE
Near Grove Street
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

A Goodly Assortment
of Holiday Candies for
KIDDIES and GROWN UPS
at Our Two Stores
SCHROETER-GROTHEER
374 MAIN ST.
605 BLOOMFIELD AVE. VERONA

IDEAL MARKET
Sends out to you all
Joyous Easter Greetings
222 SPRINGDALE AVE. OR. 3-1342-1343

All the Spring Colors
and Gayest of Prints
at
**The Sanford Dress Shop**
7 SANFORD ST. Anna L. Moore
Open Evenings Until 9 Except Mondays

REGENT BEAUTY SHOP
Scientific Care
of the Skin and Hair
14 HARRISON STREET
OR. 4-8330

ELEANOR MILLER
DRESS EXCHANGE
Overstock from well-known shops
*Greatly Reduced*
54 Glenwood Ave. Or. 5-6038

### ENGLEWOOD

**EDITH KERR**
SPRING COATS
*Stroocks, Palatia,*
*Camel's Hair Fabrics*
Tel. Eng. 3-4948 13 DEAN ST.

### HACKENSACK

JERRY DU VAL
TEXACO
CERTIFIED SERVICE
301 PASSAIC ST. HACK. 2-8809

**"blue coal" FUEL SERVICE, INC.** "Coke"
Beech Street and Railroad Avenue
Telephone—Hackensack 3-0500

*The Allura Beauticians*
A new shop with new ideas. Clean, quiet and up-to-date in every way. Prompt Service. Free Parking.
194 MAIN STREET HACKENSACK 2-4616

### JERSEY CITY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained,
19 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section.

Join
The Easter Parade
Everything for the Man Who Wants to Be Dressed in Good Taste.
— To mention a few suggestions —
Stetson Hats - Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Hose - Trojan Neckwear
LEO GOTTLIEB

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
290 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

*Beautiful Easter Flowers*
Telephone or Telegraph Orders
Will Receive Careful Attention
DeKimpe's Floral Shop
235 Central Ave. Tel. Jour. Sq. 2-0924

***Gown? Hat? Coat?***
**Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.**

## NEW JERSEY

### JERSEY CITY (Continued)

**H. Goodman**
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
Hudson County's
Leading Thrift Store
*All Merchandise Guaranteed*
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
768 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100—3-3596

*Henry*
*Creator of Coiffures*
Permanent Waving
Cut, Set, Shampoo—Short $1.50, Long $1.75
By Appointment 26 Journal Square
Tel. Jo. Sq. 2-4760 Labor Bank Building

MEATS, POULTRY, PROVISIONS, BUTTER AND EGGS
*Monarch Line of Canned Goods and Preserves*
MARQUART & ROBSON
277 Fairmount Ave. Phone Bergen 3-2900
*Free Delivery*

Selected Fruits
and Vegetables
Standard and Fancy Brand Groceries
CASO'S MARKET
Monticello and Belmont Avenues
*Orders Delivered* Tel. Del. 3-6810

### MAPLEWOOD

MAPLEWOOD DELICATESSEN
*is happy to serve you*
3 Highland Place

Blanken's Hardware
1988 SPRINGFIELD AVE.
Garden Tools and Lawn Mowers
Fertilizers, Peat Moss and Humus
Three Well Known Brands of
LAWN SEED
So. 2-1259 Open till 8 P. M.

### MONTCLAIR

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Montclair 2-1280 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained, from 9 A. M. to 10 A. M., from Monday to Friday inclusive.

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
*GUILD OPTICIANS*
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
*Near Church Street*

RADIO SERVICE
Prompt Attention and Reasonable Prices
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
370 Bloomfield Avenue
Phone Montclair 2-4048

*Easter Flowers*
*Massmann*
FLORAL ARTISTS
416 Bloomfield Ave. 201 Bellevue Ave.
Montclair, N. J. Upper Montclair

*Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe*
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

BATH TOWELS, MATS, RUGS, and WASH CLOTHS
The Linen Shop, Inc.
E. B. and J. H. Cleek
418 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

QUALITY FOOD!
*Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere*
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

HENKE'S INC.
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
*Exclusive Agents in Montclair and its environs for*
KIRK STERLING SILVER
CLAIRIDGE THEATRE BUILDING
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Stewart & Van Dyne
*New Low Prices*
CLEANING and DYEING
of Wearing Apparel, Rugs and Draperies
29 South Park Street, Montclair, N. J.

GORDON T. McCLARY
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
615 Valley Road, Upper Montclair

HENRY F. GOEPFERT, Inc.
OPEN UP A CHARGE ACCOUNT
Gas—Oil—Lubrication
Tires—Batteries—Accessories
Goodrich and Socony Vacuum Products
684 Bloomfield Ave 17-19 Orange Rd.
Montclair, N. J Phone Mont. 2-0510

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
Window Shades and Awnings
Venetian Blinds
9 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE 2-6208

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

## NEW JERSEY

### MONTCLAIR (Continued)

If You Appreciate Refinement in Food, Service and Atmosphere
VISIT
77 Orange Road
NEAR CHURCH STREET, MONTCLAIR
Luncheon Parties Dinner
Special Sunday Dinner
MRS. FRANCIS M. DRAKE

INDIVIDUAL MILLINERY
*Hats Ready Made and to Order*
*Agents for Dobbs Hats*
Silver
40 CHURCH STREET

B & T
ORIENTAL RUG WORKS
Now Located at 23 Church Street
Hinck Bldg.
Selected Rugs in Stock
*Vault Storage - Cleaning - Repairing*
Phone Montclair 3-1310

*SPRING Is Here!*
After a long winter, dress up! With a variety of patterns and novelty weaves, it will be a pleasure to make your spring outfit. Don't forget the house. We have the latest in curtains. Our pre-season buying permits us to extend the saving to you.
*Our new spring line of corsets and hosiery is complete.*
MONTCLAIR TEXTILE STORE
543 Bloomfield Avenue Montclair, N. J.

### NEWARK

*Featuring!*
Machineless Permanent Wave
No Electricity—No Wires—No Machine

Beautiful soft waves. Also guaranteed for *bleached* or *dyed* hair.
● ALL COMPLETE 6.50 ●
● ZOTOS, COMPLETE 10.00 ●
Mr. Principe, Mgr. Tel. MI. 2-6000
GOERKE BEAUTY PARLOR
701 BROAD STREET

CHURCH — RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

WASHINGTON FLORIST
Inc.
Flowers
for all Occasions
Telephone 569 BROAD ST.
MItchell 2-0621 NEWARK, N. J.
*Flowers by telegraph to all cities.*

### NUTLEY

THE LITTLE SHOP
Easter Dresses
Entirely new collection Dresses from ..... $7.95
SUITS $25
Phone Nut 2-0140 356 Passaic Ave.

### ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Telephone Orange 3-1508
836 Dodd Street, East Orange, N. J.
*Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.*

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done . . . CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

NEW SPRING SUITS and TOPCOATS
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX and WORSTED-TEX Makes
THE MORRIS SHOP
296 Main Street Corner Day Street

Fred's Market
*High Grade Meats*
Fruits, Vegetables
Sea Food
183 Main Street
Or. 3- {7055 / 7056
A Specialty

A. W. BLUM
DR. I. R. SILVERS
*Optometrists and Opticians*
297 MAIN STREET OR. 3-2141
*NEAR DAY STREET*

### SOUTH ORANGE

SPRING NECKWEAR
Organdy Collars, Bows and Flowers
Yarns — Knitting Needles
EASTER CARDS
Hemstitching, Pleating, Buckles and Buttons Covered, Buttonholes
Elite Art and Gift Shop, Inc.
550 Bloomfield Ave. and Montclair
MISS ALBERT, 75 So. Orange Ave.

### PASSAIC

*Send Flowers by*
SWEETWOOD
FLORIST
*We Deliver* Tel. Pass. 3-2611
611 MAIN AVENUE
Opposite Pass. Park Trust Co.
Cor. Passaic Ave. Passaic, N. J.

Cooke-Coal Company
"blue coal" Koppers Coke
Phone Paterson WX 7010 Passaic 2-1784
Bethlehem "Doe" Oil Burners
*Completely Installed*
210 CLIFTON BLVD., CLIFTON, N. J.

### PATERSON

*"Say It With Flowers"*
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 VAN HOUTEN STREET
Tel. SHerwood 2-8677 Paterson, N. J.

ELITE MILLINERY SHOP
*New pastel felts and straw hats for spring and summer wear, attractively priced.*
93 BROADWAY

## NEW JERSEY

### PATERSON (Continued)

SISCO DAIRY CO.
*Delivered in*
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 2-5414
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

SOLAR
FUEL OIL COMPANY
*Clean Burning Tydol Heating Oil*
Free phone service Passaic 3-0800
Paterson WX2090 165 River Drive, Delawanna, N. J.

### PLAINFIELD

LAUNDERING AND DRY CLEANING
Zoric Dry Cleaning
No Fading
No Shrinkage
It is odorless and it Cleans Cleaner
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

The STATE TRUST Company
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
An Institution
Offering Complete Banking Facilities
Phone 6-5300

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
ARCH PRESERVER
*"The Centre of the Business Centre"*
127 E. Front Street Tel. Pl. 6-0016

BENEDICT'S DAIRY
COUNTRY-BOTTLED MILK AND CREAM
Deliveries — Plainfield, North Plainfield, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, Westfield, Garwood, Cranford.
1363 East 7th St., Plainfield Phone 6-5817
*Direct from our own farm at Lebanon*
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS
MILK
New Address Phone
205 East 5th St. Plfd. 6-8562
Opp. City Hall
PLAINFIELD

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 W. FRONT STREET
*offer you now, as since 1868,* EXPERT SERVICE *in Picture Framing*
Regilding and Restoring of Paintings and Prints
TEL. PLFD 6-1707

TEPPERS'
*"A Safe Place to Shop"*
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

*You needn't leave Plainfield*
ROSENBAUM'S
*has it.*
*Just Prices in Upholstering*
Mattresses Rebuilt, Chairs Caned, Rushed Repairing—Refinishing
All Work Guaranteed
Stirling Antique Shop
9 OLD STIRLING RD., WARRENVILLE
TEL. PLFD. 6-9096W
AND 243 UNION ST., ELIZABETH
PHONE ELIZ. 2-5567

### RIDGEFIELD PARK

*"Everything for the Well Dressed Man"*
SANDY'S HAT STORE
25 Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 2-0782

R. L. MAHON
FUEL COMPANY
COAL — FUEL OIL
COKE
59 Mt. Vernon Street Hack. 3-0012

### RIDGEWOOD

*Invite you to visit their Greenhouses and see their fine display of*
Schweinfurth
EASTER
Blooming Plants and Cut Flowers
*Corsages of Your Selection*
Place your order now for Easter morning delivery.
63 NO. VAN DIEN AVE. Tel. Ridge 6-4760
WE DO OUR OWN
*ZORIC DRY CLEANNIG*
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
*Main Office and Factory* *Tel.*
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 6-1184

WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY Prop.
*Next to Municipal Building*
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
*CASH GROCER*
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
*Visit our store. Compare our prices.*

### RUTHERFORD

WERNER'S 5 SYLVAN ST. RU. 2-1178
In addition to our usual large assortment of men's clothing we have added a full line of boys' wear, from eight years up.

CRAIG FUEL CO.
COAL — OIL — COKE
*Unexcelled Service*
10 PARK AVENUE, RUTHERFORD, N. J.
*Phones:*
RUT 2-6600 RUT 2-6601

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

## NEW JERSEY

### RUTHERFORD (Continued)

*"For Best Lubrication Service"*
C. BAKELS' Shell Service Station
Ridge Rd. and Rutherford Ave.
Lyndhurst, N. J. Tel. Ruth. 2-6914

### TEANECK

Home Town Laundries
INC.
Front and Water Streets
*Launderers, Dry Cleaners*
*Rug Cleaners*
*Insured Fur Storage*
TEANECK 6-8700

*Easter Flowers*
Perfect Plants and Pleasing Prices
OSMER EICKHOFF
Cedar Lane Tea. 6-7070

CLARENCE LOFBERG
790 Palisade Ave. Tea. 6-8854

*Our Business Is All Forms of*
INSURANCE

### WESTFIELD

Russell E. Darby, Inc.
DRUG STORE
COR. SOUTH AND SUMMIT AVENUES
COSTA'S ICE CREAM
MARY LINCOLN CANDIES, 60c lb.
Telephone WE. 2-1198

*For Safety and Service Plus*
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office—
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

MARTIN'S TOY and SPORT SHOP
148 EAST BROAD STREET
Phone Westfield 23675

### WEST NEW YORK

Jewelry Gifts That Will Prove a Pleasure to Give; a Treasure to Receive
L. J. Rad JEWELERS
BERGENLINE AVE. at SIXTEENTH STREET
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Ford
NEW FORD CARS
USED CARS—ALL MAKES
SERVICE and GENUINE PARTS
EICHLER MOTOR CORP.
HUDSON BOULEVARD AT NINTH ST.
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

## PENNSYLVANIA

### ALLENTOWN

EASTER PLANTS
*Choice Quality*
Beautiful Cut Flowers
*for Bouquets*
or arranged to your choice by artists who know.
New York Floral Co.
*My Florist*
906-912 Hamilton St. Phone 9685
*We telegraph flowers anywhere.*

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
*Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices*
*The Store of*
"FAMOUS" SHOES
*Scientific Fitting*
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa
*"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"*

Appel JEWELER
Established 1865
621 Hamilton Street
Allentown, Pa.

### BETHLEHEM

The NEW 1936 Westinghouse and Crosley electric refrigerators are here.
Priced from $99.50 and up.
Tel. 812 Goodenough's 451 Main Street

### ERIE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 71-413, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 10:30 A. M.
827 WEST 10TH STREET
*Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section.*

## PENNSYLVANIA

### ERIE (Continued)

R. B. Fiegar
ONLY JEWELER
Gifts for Easter and All Occasions
*May We Serve You?*
14TH and TURNPIKE STREETS

PARIS
CLEANING and DYEING WORKS
PARIS delivery car in your neighborhood daily.
Two Stores:
Plant, 1401 Peach Street Dial 22-032
Store, 308 West 8th Street Dial 23-198
*They're Customized by*
HICKEY-FREEMAN
A beautiful new assortment of these fine hand-tailored suits and topcoats awaits your coming in a splendid selection of Spring shades and patterns..... $50
P. A. MEYER & SONS
*817-819 State St., Erie*

Last Minute Suggestions
FOR EASTER
The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth

American Watches
Perfect Diamonds
O'DELL THE JEWELER
107 West Ninth St. Phone 40-361
"I'll be on the WATCH for you"

Badgley's
*Erie's Largest and Finest BEAUTY SALON*
15 W. Eighth Street Phone 22-239
CUSTOM MADE HATS
Colors Matched or Made of Your Materials
*We Remodel Hats to the Latest Styles*
GLADYS PORTER
824 STATE STREET SECOND FLOOR

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
ERIE, PA. DEPARTMENT STORE
*Featuring Barbizon Silk Slips, regular and extra sizes,* $1.98 and $2.98

CARL H. MEISER
*Groceries and Meats*
*We stock many Monitor advertised items including Heinz Food Products*
29 West 7th Street
Phone 23-637

JOHN V. LAVER
Florist
● Flowers for All Occasions ●
704 STATE STREET PHONE 22-042

PULAKOS
CANDIES—SALTED NUTS
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
DAINTY LUNCHES
926 STATE STREET

### HARRISBURG

I. L. Dougherty
Groceries and Meats
LUX *and other Monitor Nationally Advertised Products.*
Second at State Phone 8275

*THANK YOU—*
Monitor Readers
For Your Patronage the Past Three Years
May We Continue to Serve You.
HAROLD'S VALETERIA
3407 Derry St. Phone 5232

POMEROY'S
*Harrisburg's Greatest Department Store*
"ALLIED 631" ALL PORCELAIN ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR
$139.50
*Exclusively at Pomeroy's in Harrisburg*

### MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
PHONE ARDMORE 4400
*Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners*
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

McINTYRE'S
19-27 East Lancaster Ave., Ardmore, Pa.
McIntyre's Butter Creams ..... 50.60
McIntyre's Choc. and Bon Bons ..... .75
McIntyre's Choc. and Vanilla Ice Cream, per quart 1.00
Pastry, Groceries and Provisions
Dining Room open from 12 noon until 8:30
*Visit our new branch at Overbrook*
2125 N. 63RD STREET

ALBRECHT'S
*Flowers*
ARDMORE NARBERTH
WAYNE

FANSLOW
ARDMORE, PA.
Tailored Clothes
STETSON HATS for Women

PICKING'S
Lingerie, Foundation Garments
Hosiery
Shoes for Infants and Growing Boys and Girls, Children's and Infants' Wear.
Maids' Uniforms and Apron Sets
17 W. Lancaster Ave., Ardmore

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

## PENNSYLVANIA

### PHILADELPHIA

LOUIS S. HEIM
*Funeral Director*
149 North 52nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.
8120 West Chester Pike, Highland Pk.
Upper Darby, Pa.
Granite 6373 or Sunset 2321

PHILADELPHIA—Germantown
Phone TENNESSEE 2000 *Open Evenings*

BEAUX-ARTS
*"Where Work Is Art"*
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving
62 W. CHELTEN AVENUE

### PITTSBURGH

PRINTING . . .
McELVANY & COMPANY
H. J. Restell, Prop.
405 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ATlantic 9923

KUHN-RENSHAW, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000

F. G. Perry
Optician
2033 Jenkins Arcade Bldg. Atlantic 3687
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MRS. BERTHA EDWARDS
*Authorized Representative*
Real Silk Hosiery Mills
Phone Resident Schenly 4633 Office GRANT 1636
*"Personal Fit Hosiery Gives Maximum Beauty and Service."*

### READING

Flowers
*Giles, The Florist*
123 South Fifth Street

CRYSTAL
Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN STREET
*For 24 years . . . Reading's most famous place to eat.*

*Enjoy the programs from Station WIXAL on an*
ARIA radio
*Exclusive with*
POMEROY'S

### SCRANTON

Joseph's
Millinery Hosiery
(Ann K. Strauss)
121 No. Washington Ave.
*Ready for Easter!*
Never were hats so giddy and gay as these
Latest Easter Arrivals!
*To complete your Easter Ensemble!*
GLOVES — HOSIERY — BAGS

C. Young your Hairdresser
117 WYOMING AVE. AT RICE'S

Wall Paper, Paints and Varnishes
Chamberlain Paint Co.
Incorporated
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE

Flowers
*For Every Occasion*
BESANÇON
329 JEFFERSON AVE.

It's Safe to Save with Sears
*"The World's Largest Store"*
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
326 ADAMS AVENUE SCRANTON, PA.

COURSEN'S STORE
*Fine Groceries*
345 JEFFERSON AVE.

### SEWICKLEY

The Highway Shop
Gifts for All Occasions
REMOVAL SALE
Special Dress Sale

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY

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## PENNSYLVANIA

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Made exclusively for Pomeroy's. Chiffon and service weights in sizes 8½ to 10. All the newest shades. Mail and telephone orders filled
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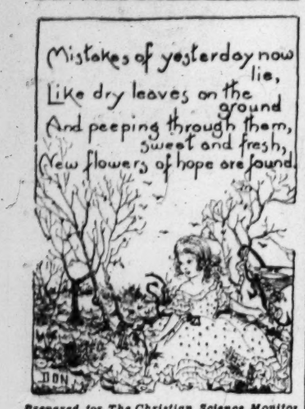
WILKES-BARRE, PENNA. Pair

*IN PRAYER it is better to have a heart without words than words without a heart.*—BUNYAN.

# Daily Features

*A PRAYER in its simplest definition is merely a wish turned Godward.*—PHILLIPS BROOKS.

## Sunbonnet Sue


Mistakes of yesterday now lie,
Like dry leaves on the ground
And peeping through them,
Sweet and fresh,
New flowers of hope are found.

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

## Mr. Scroggins

### *Just Like the Green Grass*

*Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore*

MR. SCROGGINS held his high hat in his hand and twirled his cane with the abandon of a squirrel of his standing who just has returned from a morning walk and has been inhaling signs of spring at every step, which he had. As he stopped twirling his cane, put his hat on his head and turned toward his piazza, the music of a hand organ danced through the air. The venerable squirrel leaped into the air and struck his heels together, all in perfect time.

"I would rather not go in," he said to himself. But in he went just the same because, after all, he had finished his walk.

As he pushed open the front door it struck against a hard object. The master of the house stooped over to see what the object was. Spread before him on the floor was a large piece of pink paper. On it was written in Mrs. Scroggins's firm hand—"I AM OUT."

It was not the paper which had struck the door but a can. On the can were the words, "PAINT—GREEN." Leaning against the can was a brush. Scroggins's eyes popped.

"She's out, and it's green paint!" he said to himself.

He hung up his hat and opened the can. Surely enough, it was green

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**He Held the Dripping Brush**

and it was paint. He took up the brush and rubbed its soft hairs over his nose. "O-Oh! It tickles!" he said. Then he dipped the brush into the paint, held it up and watched the drops drip. He held the dripping brush over his wife's note. It was fascinating to watch the green globules of paint drop on the paper and slowly spread themselves. With a flourish he swung a brush full of paint over the paper and made a green line underneath the words, "I Am Out." It was so beautiful to look at that he drew another green line over the words. He picked the paper up and held it close. It was just as beautiful close. He held it at arm's length. It was even more beautiful at arm's length.

A step sounded on the piazza. Mrs. Scroggins came in. She saw the paint and the brush and her husband.

"Green paint!" she said. "And look at the marks on the floor!" Her husband looked and, true enough, underneath the place where the paper had been when he painted the lines and let the drops drip were streaks and blobs of paint where it had soaked through the paper.

"Dear, dear!" said Scroggins. In his alarm he held the brush in his hand and more drops dipped. His wife seized the brush.

"Look at you!" she said.

"No, my dear, look at the paint!" said her husband. They gazed at the marks of paint and then at themselves, and then they laughed and laughed.

"What we'll have to do, to hide those marks," said Mrs. Scroggins "is to paint the whole floor green."

The idea appealed to her husband immensely. He moved the furniture into the next room, took up the rugs and went to work, brushing green paint on the floor. As he worked, his wife watched him with great satisfaction.

"Where did the paint come from?" she said at length.

Scroggins brushed the brush back and forth, then stood up.

"Somebody left it," he said. "And won't it be wonderful to have a green floor, just like the grass!"

Mrs. Scroggins nodded and smiled and smiled and nodded, as her painter-husband dipped and brushed, dipped and brushed.

### *Travel*

OUR object in traveling should be, not to gratify curiosity, and seek more temporary amusement, but to learn and venerate, to improve the understanding and the heart.—*Greeley.*

## A Word a Day

### *What's in a Name?*

IN OUR common speech we all often shorten our words, especially by dropping the first syllable if it happens to be unaccented, as in words like *special* for *especial*, *bus* instead of *omnibus*, and *size* for the older form *assize*. For this practice, we have the learned word *aphesis*, so that *prentice* is called an aphetic form of *apprentice*.

We find the same changes occurring in surnames. Thus we have the name *Squire* from *esquire*, and *Spencer* and *Spence* from *dispenser*. The surname *Merrick* is a shortened form of the personal name *Almeric*. *Tedman* is from *St. Edmund* and *Tooley* from *St. Olave*. Other names affected in this way are *Munn* from *Edmund*, *Twells* from *at wells*, and *Nye* from *atten eye* ("at the island").

The transposition of sound as in a word like *bird*, which in early English was spelled *brid*, occurs also in surnames. So that side by side we find names like *Thrupp* and *Thorp*, *Grundy* and *Gundry*, each pair being of common origin. The old English adjective *crispe*, meaning "curly," has in the same way furnished the nickname surnames *Crisp* and *Cripps*.

There are hosts of telescoped names, the quaint spelling of which we owe to traditional pronunciation, as in the names *Marjoribanks* and *Marchbanks*, *Mainwaring* and *Mannering*.

## What They Say

**Good Will**

"We should have been spared much disappointment since 1918 if we had remembered Herbert Spencer's wise words: 'There is no political alchemy by which you can produce golden conduct out of leaden instincts.' Men and nations are saved by good will, not by political machinery."—*Dean Inge.*

**Courage**

"Above all the qualities we need in public life today is courage. If this country demands this, it will have a great deal to do with the forthcoming campaign." — *Ida W. Bowman.*

**System of Government**

"Any system of government that offers the same reward to him who loafs as to him who works hard is going to kill the greatest force that has made the United States the country it has become in 150 years."—*Lee Bristol.*

## Odds and Ends

**Mortgages**

The oldest investment on earth is the real-estate mortgage. In ancient Babylon in the reign of King Khammurgas (2100 years B. C.) money was lent on mortgage; while the great Babylonian banking house of the Egibi family, founded about 600 B. C., invested large sums in mortgages recorded on bricks, which were preserved in the contemporary safe-deposit vaults—great earthenware jars buried in the earth.

**Washington**

Washington, D. C., originally was named Georgetown, but when selected in 1790 as the federal capital, it was renamed Washington in honor of the first President.

**Venice**

Venice covers more than 72 islets, or rather mud-banks, its foundations being piles and stones.

**Long Reign**

Louis XIV passed on in 1715 after an unparalleled reign of 72 years.

## *Puzzle Corner Answers (4)*

1. There is a certain satisfaction in solving cryptograms that applies to no other form of puzzle.
2. The farmer sold the horse for $62.50, which is $15 more than the $47.50 he lost.
3. Head, heat, beat, boat, boot, foot.
4. Starboard.
5. Under T one S. (Undertones.)

## Contentment

Monitor Camera Club, From G. K. Kodani, Represa, Calif.

**Tabby's Whiskers Intrigue His Feathered Friend**

## Parliamentary Practice

*Question Box*

*Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."*

### *Charter and Bylaws*

**Question:** Many years after the charter had been filed in the State House, new bylaws were adopted, including the provision for election of directors every three years. Later, it was found that the charter read: "elect directors annually." The charter was then changed to agree with the bylaws. Which is correct, to change the charter or the bylaws?

**Answer:** It is not legal to make a change in the bylaws that would conflict with the charter. If change is necessary, the charter should be changed first. The procedure for this varies in the different states.

In the case cited, the change in the bylaws was actually illegal, but in effect was legalized by the change in the charter as soon as the conflict was discovered. That is, elections under the new bylaws were technically illegal until the change in the charter was made. If, during that time, any important action was taken by the directors involving property or legal contracts, it might be advisable to consult a lawyer to see whether any steps now would be advisable.

## For the Scrapbook

**Cause and Effect**

Shallow men believe in luck, believe in circumstances. It was somebody's name, or he happened to be there at the time, or it was so then, and another day it would have been otherwise. Strong men believe in cause and effect.—*Emerson.*

**Forgiveness**

In revenge a man is but even with his enemies; but it is a princely thing to pardon, for Solomon saith, "It is the glory of a man to pass over a transgression."—*Bacon.*

**Glory and Popularity**

Glory is safe when it is deserved; it is not so with popularity; one lasts like a mosaic, the other is effaced like a crayon drawing. — *De Boufflers.*

## In Lighter Vein

**Beware of the Exit**

Mike was going to Dublin for the first time in his life, and his friend Pat was giving him a few hints on what to do and where to go in the city.

"What do I do when I go to the zoo?" asked Mike.

"You be careful about the zoo," advised Pat. "You'll see foine animals if you follow the words 'To the Lions' or 'To the Elephants,' but take no notice of the one 'To the Exit,' for, begorrah, Mike, it's a fraud, and it's outside I found myself when I went to look at it."—*Pearson's.*

**Not a Picnic**

A lady on entering a railway station with 12 of a family was amazed when the porter asked her if they were all hers or if it was a picnic.

"Yes," replied the lady, "they are all mine—and it's no picnic!"—*Pearson's.*

**Prompt Reply**

Would-be Advertiser: "Are you certain that advertisements in your paper bring results?"

Country Editor: "Absolutely. Why, the last time a man advertised a lost dog the dog walked in while the man was writing out the advertisement."—*Grit.*

**Best Seller**

"The post office is putting out a list of best sellers, and my name heads the list."

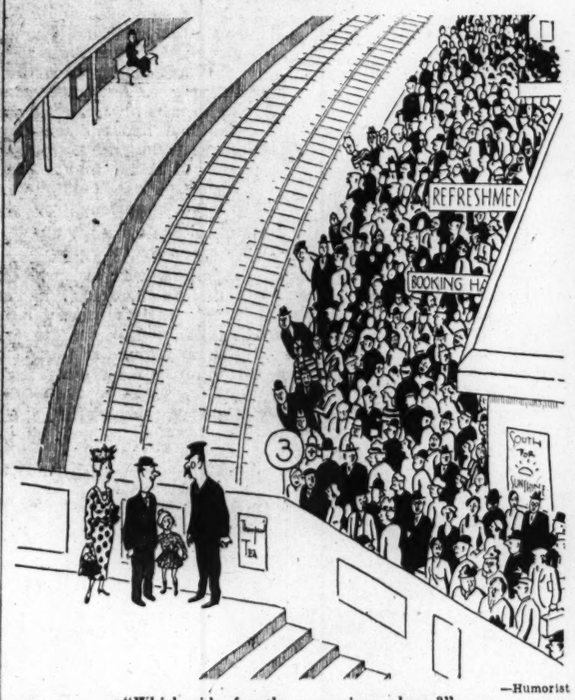
"Really?"

"Yes, my manuscripts have sold more postage stamps than any manuscripts ever written."

**Its Use**

"Is there much money used in politics?"

"Comparatively little," answered Senator Sorghum. "But there is a scandalous amount of it wasted."—*Montreal Star.*




—Humorist

**"Which side for the excursion, please?"**

## Vocations

*Ideas That Have Brought Supply*

*[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]*

### *Cleans Porch Lights*

A WIDE-AWAKE boy noticed that porch lights often look dirty and neglected, so he made a house-to-house canvass, offering to clean porch lights at the price of 10 cents each. He carried a stepladder with him so he could reach the lights easily. Carrying the ladder about attracted the attention of housewives and proved a good advertisement for his work. Many people were glad to have him do this service for them.

A. C. H., York, Penna.

## Daily Anecdote

### *Fulton's Folly*

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

THERE are few who have not read of "Fulton's Folly." Fame is not easy to capture.

Fulton worked under difficulties and walked through the jeers of unbelievers; but finally the day of the test of his invention came, which meant fulfillment of his dream, or failure. His invited friends came grudgingly—there was anxiety mixed with fear as preparations were made to start. Then, the signal given, the boat moved; then, as quickly, it stopped.

Fulton called for, and was granted, half an hour to see what was wrong. After a slight adjustment, the boat was again put in motion. No guest, however, seemed willing to trust the evidence of his own senses as the city was left behind and the ever-varying scenery of the mighty Hudson passed in review.

Then—Albany. Certainly Fulton's dream was realized. He had vindicated his belief in himself and his boat. But—and here his own words are more meaningful—"even then, when all seemed achieved, I was the victim of disappointment. Imagination superseded the influence of fact. It was then doubted if it could be done again, or, if done, it was doubted it could be made of any great value."

When Fulton first thought of a scheme
To locomote vessels by steam,
His little side-wheeler
Was just a "new-dealer"
For ships far surpassing his dream.

## Puzzle Corner

IV

*Conducted by Puzzlesmith*

**1. Cryptogram**

POSSIBLY some readers may have wondered why the Cryptogram has become such a fascinating form of puzzle during late years. It is by no means a recent type of puzzle, for secret writing was used by the ancients. The solving of crypts, however, requires a close study of word formation. It is usually necessary to consider the letters, not merely as to their frequency, but also with reference to their positions in words. Ordinarily every word contains at least one vowel. For this reason, short words, especially the two- and three-letter words, are particularly helpful in vowel-spotting. Due allowance must be made, of course, for abbreviations, symbols, etc., as Co., Bldg., Lbs., etc., although for the present we shall not introduce these in this column. In four-letter words vowels predominate in second position, with consonants far outnumbering vowels in first and fourth; third position about equal. Five-letter words show the vowels strongly in the third position, but with consonants predominating in all other positions. One reason for the popularity of the Cryptogram is explained below. Can you discover it without referring to the answer?

ACGEG KI M OGEAMKQ IMA-

KISMOAKUQ KQ IUWYKQZ OEB-

DAUZEMFI ACMA MDDWKGI AU

QU UACGE SUEF US DFHHWG.

**2. Horse Trading**

A farmer bought a horse for $110, and sold it for $15 more than he lost. What did he get for the horse?

**3. Letter Changing**

The word POT may be changed to PAN as follows: POT, PAT, PAN. As you will note, only one letter at a time has been changed, and in each instance a proper word has been formed. Now, following the same rule, try changing HEAD to FOOT in five moves.

**4. Letter Numerical**

See if you can discover the nine-letter word hidden in the line below without referring to the answers. The digits refer to the position of the letters in the nine-letter word; that is, 1 stands for the first letter, 2 for the second, and so on.

My 1, 6, 3, 8, is to fly
My 5, 6, 3, 4, 9, is a plank
My 4, 7, 2, is a rodent.
My whole is always right

**5. Rebus**

Today's rebus represents a 10-letter word. The position of the letters is an important point in discovering the answer, and the lines below give you a clue:

T
S

A murmer, so meek,
A mutter, a drawl;
'Tis useless to speak
Always in . . .

## Brevities

**Atchison Globe:** We felt unusually happy today, and shook hands with three men. And one of them asked, "What are you running for?" We will not shake hands with another person until after next November.

**Grand Island (Neb.) Independent:** Despite the report that America has drifted another inch farther away from Europe, steamship companies have announced reduction in steamship rates.

**Detroit Free Press:** It is a land of opportunity. The poorest can have a smart infant worth $750 a week in Hollywood.

**Whitley Weekly Record:** It's not the hours you put in that count, it is what you put into the hours.

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### *For Others*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Madison, Wis.

A WOMAN who was a visitor in a far western city found herself confronted with many lonely hours. Sight-seeing, with no one to share the pleasure of new discoveries, was not the joy she had expected it to be.

She spent a week or more in self-pity. Then one day, when she had taken a bus out to one of the city's parks, she decided to look about her and pick out, if possible, a person who seemed even more lonely. She approached an unobtrusive little woman who was sitting on a bench, and said, "I'm wondering whether you're as lonely as I am. If you are, can't we plan to do some of our sight-seeing together?" The woman turned toward her with a grateful smile. "I've just been sitting here, this beautiful day, feeling sorry for myself and forgetting that this is a trip I've planned and dreamed about for years," she confided. Then she smilingly added: "I must look disconsolate indeed."

"We're going to have fun seeing things together—but every now and then let's remember to look around us and see if there isn't someone else who's all alone that we can ask to join us!"

## Facts About the Bible

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.*

### *'Judas . . . Not Iscariot'*

THIS Judas, who is found among the ranks of the twelve, is always carefully distinguished from the betrayer of the Master, being expressly described in John 14:22 as "Judas . . . not Iscariot."

Like Peter and others, he appears to have borne several different names. Luke describes him as "Judas the brother (Revised Version—"son") of James" (6:16), while Mark (3:18) refers to him as "Thaddeus"; and Matthew notes that he was called "Lebbaeus," though his surname was Thaddaeus (10:3).

The only Gospel incident specifically connected with him is recorded in John 14:22, where he asks the Master why it was that he limited his self-manifestation to his chosen associates instead of extending it "unto the world." He received the reply that it was those who loved Jesus that were apt to obey his teachings.

Some scholars credit this Judas with the authorship of the epistle of Jude.

## Party Fun

*Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.*

### *Hunger Relay Race*

THIS game is one which lends itself aptly to from six to ten couples. First select two captains, who in turn choose their teams, there being the same number on each team. Line up teams in front of dining room door, with the captains at the end.

Place on each side of the table small portions of food, having as many different things as there are players, and having both sides identical as to quantity. Such things as graham crackers, slice of bread, peanuts, popcorn, glass of water, stalk of celery, fruit and cheese are good. When the signal is given one player from each team dashes into the dining room, and eats the first item in his row. When finished, he must show his empty mouth to the door tender; then the next on the team enters and repeats the process, the object being to see which team can finish first.

The cheering of the teams makes this game most exciting. Try it.—Mrs. G. G. J., Roslindale, Mass.

### *The Very Best Things*

THE Best Law—the Golden Rule.

The Best Education—self-knowledge.

The Best Philosophy—a contented mind.

The Best War—to war against one's weakness.

The Best Medicine—cheerfulness and temperance.

The Best Music—the laughter of an innocent child.

The Best Science—extracting sunshine from a cloudy day.

The Best Art—painting a smile upon the brow of childhood.

The Best Journalism—printing the true and beautiful on memory's tablet.

The Best Telegraphing—flashing a ray of sunshine into a gloomy heart.

The Best Biography—that life which writes charity in the largest letters.

The Best Mathematics—that which doubles the most joys and divides the most sorrows.

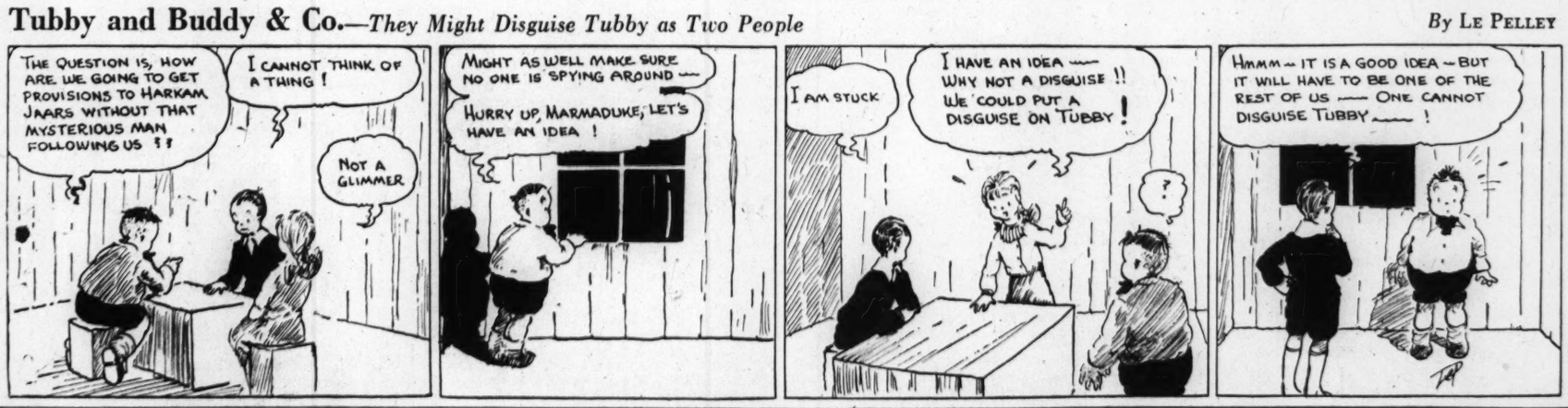
The Best Navigation — steering clear of the lacerating rocks of personal contention.

The Best Engineering—building a bridge of faith over the river of death.

—*Kansas City (Kan.) Optimist*

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*They Might Disguise Tubby as Two People*

By LE PELLEY


THE QUESTION IS, HOW ARE WE GOING TO GET PROVISIONS TO HARKAM JAARS WITHOUT THAT MYSTERIOUS MAN FOLLOWING US ??
I CANNOT THINK OF A THING !
NOT A GLIMMER
MIGHT AS WELL MAKE SURE NO ONE IS SPYING AROUND —
HURRY UP, MARMADUKE, LET'S HAVE AN IDEA !
I AM STUCK
I HAVE AN IDEA — WHY NOT A DISGUISE !! WE COULD PUT A DISGUISE ON TUBBY !
?
HMMM — IT IS A GOOD IDEA — BUT IT WILL HAVE TO BE ONE OF THE REST OF US — ONE CANNOT DISGUISE TUBBY — !

## The Adventures of Waddles—*The Flower Bed Swimming Pool*

By THE HAGERS

IT RAINED LAST NIGHT, AND VERY HARD. WHEN I WENT OUT IN MY BACK YARD
I FOUND SOME FRIENDS. "WE COULDN'T WAIT," THEY QUACKED. "YOUR NEW POOL WILL BE GREAT!"
"CABAÑAS ON EACH SIDE WOULD MAKE IT NICE," SAID T. FITZ-MAURICE DRAKE.
"IT'S NOT A POOL AT ALL," I SAID. "YOU'RE SWIMMING IN MY FLOWER BED!"

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### The Court's Great Task

MUCH more than the immediate issue is involved in the Supreme Court decision in the case of J. Edward Jones vs. the Securities and Exchange Commission. Mr. Jones, an oil promoter, filed with the commission a prospectus of securities he proposed to issue. The commission decided it was misleading. He sought to withdraw it. The commission refused, and tried to institute an inquiry, apparently with the purpose of so exposing or punishing the promoter as to discourage the filing of such statements. He halted its action by appeal to the courts, and now the Supreme Court says the commission exceeded its powers.

The decision does not destroy the commission. The law establishing it is not declared unconstitutional; only the commission's rule refusing to permit withdrawal of a prospectus is outlawed. Large powers are left to the commission; the extent to which it may be hampered in discouraging the filing of false statements can only be determined by experience. The authority to expose and institute measures for the punishment of stock frauds after sales have actually been made may prove sufficient.

It is as an example of the great task of redefining in new circumstances the limits of authority for the various administrative bureaus and commissions, which the majority opinion declares are "necessarily called and being called into existence by the increasing complexities of our modern business and political affairs," that the case has its chief importance. And the sharp division within the court recorded in words no less sharp makes it plain that a basic question is at stake.

Six judges, properly recognizing that the worst invasions of individual liberty often start with small steps taken for the best of reasons, say something that should never be forgotten:

> To the precise extent that the mere will of an official or an official body is permitted to take the place of allowable official discretion or to supplant the standing law as a rule of human conduct, the Government ceases to be one of laws and becomes an autocracy.

Three judges, rather ridiculing fears which liken a "commission which is without coercive powers" to the "Star Chamber of the Stuarts," stress their own fears that restraint upon regulatory authority will "give immunity to guilt" and "invite the cunning and unscrupulous to gamble with detection."

Here certainly is a clear example of the delicate questions of judgment and law which the courts are now being called upon to settle. Americans may well be glad that they have such a body as the Supreme Court to draw the line between necessary administrative authority and dangerous infringement of personal liberties. That line varies in nearly every case. If the courts fail to leave with government sufficient authority, regulation fails and economic groups oppress the people. If too much power is given to officials, the people are oppressed by their own supposed servants.

In the present case we believe the layman, particularly if he knows anything of the long struggle to restrict governmental invasions of individual rights, will be well satisfied with the majority decision. And until the public becomes much more nearly convinced that regulatory powers have broken down, we believe it will applaud the general line the Supreme Court is following.

### Why Not Look at Conscience?

ONE of the most frequent defenses of vivisection is that experiments are carried out only on animals first rendered insensible by anesthesia. A recent news account in the New York Times of experiments performed on the brain of an animal, by means of a "thought trap," illustrates the evasiveness of the claims for anesthesia. To many, accounts of "trap" experiments are particularly revolting. These experiments are made by making an incision in some portion of an animal and placing therein an "artificial window" so that the experimenters are enabled to watch the functioning of different organs. It is a fairly frequent experiment. The "thought trap" is a little more harrowing than most, however. The story states:

> The experimenters placed one electrode on the cortex of the animal under anesthetics and another electrode on the exposed sciatic nerve of the animal. . . .

During this portion of the experiment it may be noted that the animal was under anesthesia. But a little further along the account says:

> Administration of the ether was then discontinued temporarily, and as the animal came back to consciousness the cerebral cortex became progressively less electro-positive. . . . When the animal came completely out from under the anesthetic there was a flow of the same amount of current. . . .

During the time the animal was conscious, of course, the electrodes were still attached to its brain. The report tells in learned language "what consciousness looks like."

Men will not come into their birthright by the path of cruelty. Nor will they find relief from pain in the broken and tortured bodies of those weaker than themselves.

Dr. Herbert Snow, an English surgeon of twenty-nine years' standing, has declared:

> Those who endeavor to pierce to the core of things regard vivisection as not only an outrage on morality but a gross hindrance to the progress of science properly so called, and an insurmountable impediment to the higher evolution of the race. Held forth for men's admiration and adoration as an adjunct and aid to the healing art, it is no more than a colossal sham.

Charles Edward Russell, the noted sociologist, summarizes the question when he says: "Diseases are not healed in this way. Health is promoted by clean living, temperance, a cheerful spirit, and a heart full of love."

### Good Films for Bad

IS THE world at the beginning of a new and more constructive attitude toward the cinema? This perhaps is the suggestion made by the decision of the Cinema Christian Council, of which the Archbishop of Canterbury is president, to start producing films of a religious character and tendency.

For many years now religious and social workers have denounced the supposed effects of meretricious films. Their condemnations have too often been fully justified, but such workers would be the first to admit that their results have been far from satisfactory. In spite of these protests, the flood of undesirable pictures is still great, despite the fact that the number of definitely worth-while releases is increasing. Would it not be better to tackle the problem in another way?

Instead of denouncing bad films so violently, why not encourage the production of good ones? That is the policy of the British Film Institute, founded a few years ago, which, after much careful preliminary work, is now beginning to exert considerable influence on the cinema world. Recently it established a library of historic films which, by showing the development of the screen from its earliest days, is gradually building up a consciousness that the film has a history, and therefore a tradition, with all that effect of self-respect and allegiance to standards which the consciousness of tradition usually produces.

Whatever may be its immediate results, the policy of the Cinema Christian Council is based on the sane theory of making good films drive out bad, and as an indication of modern trends in the entertainment world its ideals are to be encouraged.

### Communist Subtlety

WHEN Joseph Stalin was asked by an American interviewer, Roy Howard, whether the Soviet Union has in any degree abandoned its plans and intentions for bringing about a world revolution, Mr. Stalin replied: "We never had such plans and intentions." The interviewer suggested that much of the world entertains a different impression, whereupon Mr. Stalin explained that Russian Communists believe revolution will occur in other countries, but only at a time when revolutionaries in those countries consider it possible or necessary. "To export revolution is nonsense," said Mr. Stalin.

The Soviet leader's answers, necessarily condensed in an interview, may give to many readers a false impression of his real beliefs. Mr. Stalin discusses his conception of world revolution at greater length in his book "Leninism," last published at Moscow in 1934. It outlines approvingly Lenin's thesis that the country which first achieves a successful socialist revolution has obligations to assist revolutionary groups in other countries.

How can such assistance be expressed, asks Mr. Stalin, and answers his own question by quotations from Lenin. In the first place, he says, the revolutionary regime should "achieve the utmost possible in one country for the development, support and stirring up of the revolution in all countries." In the second place, the "victorious proletariat of one country, having expropriated the capitalists and organized its own socialist production, must rise against the rest of the capitalist world, attract to itself the oppressed classes of other countries, raise revolts among them against the capitalists, and in the event of necessity, come out even with armed force against the exploiting classes and their states."

Mr. Stalin's replies to Mr. Howard may seem to indicate a contradiction with these previous utterances and those of his acknowledged teacher, Lenin. But Mr. Stalin, if he had been asked, undoubtedly would have replied that there is no contradiction. The subtlety of Communist dialectic would have enabled him to reconcile his statement to Mr. Howard with his earlier approval of Lenin's statement. It is the same subtlety which enables the Russian Communists to reconcile Mr. Litvinoff's pledge to President Roosevelt regarding propaganda with the continued active participation of Mr. Stalin and other Soviet leaders in the Communist International, an organization committed to the overthrow of all existing governments outside of Soviet Russia.

AN OFFICIAL from Vickers, the munition company, states that armed preparation is not the cause of war. Perhaps not, but it certainly isn't enough to prevent it.

## Two Candidates

*Book News of the Day*

EVIDENTLY the day of campaign primers and one-syllable guidebooks designed for the education of voters has passed. Before us are two pretentious and sizable volumes designed to present, thoughtfully and with dignity, the individual available qualities of two of the most-talked-of potential candidates for nomination by the Republican Party for the Presidency. One of these is a political biography of William E. Borah. Written by Claudius O. Johnson, whose name is not familiar to readers generally, it is entitled BORAH OF IDAHO (New York: Longmans, Green. $3). The second, by that versatile journalist, war correspondent and traveler, Frederick Palmer, is THIS MAN LANDON (New York: Dodd, Mead. $1.50).

Much besides the difference in price recommends the latter as first choice. While the book is not in Mr. Palmer's best literary style, it is comprehensive, entertaining and in a measure inspirational. I wish it might have been written a year ago, and less hurriedly. But Mr. Palmer, nevertheless, presents a thoroughly persuasive picture of the Kansas Governor and his somewhat brief public career. He subscribes to a conviction of the gentleman's absolute honesty; he emphasizes his ability as a pacificator and gracious compromiser when apparently difficult problems are to be solved with a minimum of loss of prestige to either side. He describes, circumstantially and in sufficient detail, the problems met and the successes achieved in balancing the State's disjointed budget.

If this book is designed to appeal to the sympathetic understanding of the people of one section more than those of another, it will be most read and most generally acclaimed in the West.

Senator Borah's volunteer biographer has had a simpler though a somewhat more onerous task. To write a comprehensive story of the picturesque career of the Illinois farm boy who migrated to Kansas and then to Idaho in his youth, and who won distinction first at the bar and then in the United States Senate, one must scan tomes, and tons of records, files and clippings. The period covered is a long one. Mr. Borah is rounding out his thirtieth year (five terms) in the Senate, and there has been no period of inactivity.

The Borah biography, in the catalogue of old-time district school books, would rank as a fifth reader. The Landon book would be classified as about a third reader. It is, in a sense, rudimentary. To understand the record of the Idahoan one must be somewhat familiar with the complex political history of the United States.

The two books and their subjects—the two men of widely differing characteristics—are interesting, particularly at the moment, because they serve to bring these characteristics into vivid contrast. To the inquisitive student they are valuable because of the fact that the two men, reared from boyhood in a rural environment, disciplined by devout parents and taught that happiness can be found in adversity, have developed entirely divergent methods of political finesse—if that term can be applied to the strategy of politicians.

F. L. P.

## Thus Far and No Farther

## Sitting Bull—Social Lion

ONE of the amusing incidents in the history of the Northwest was a dinner party given in honor of Sitting Bull by a Fargo woman in 1872. It has been preserved by Colonel Lounsberry in his "Record." Fargo was then only a village of tents, for the Northern Pacific Railroad, then being built from the Great Lakes to the Pacific Ocean, had laid its first rail on the west bank of the Red River of the North on New Year's Day of that year. The little tent city was occupied by engineers and laborers employed on the railroad and such others as usually made up the population of pioneer towns in that day.

In that motley population there was but one white woman—Mrs. Sarah J. Smith, wife of one of the civil engineers, who had had the temerity to accompany her husband to that masculine outpost. It is no wonder that she soon longed for social gaiety, excitement, a party or something.

* * *

Fortunately the timely arrival in town of Sitting Bull furnished just the opportunity she desired. What a chance to have a little surprise for her husband! Yes, she would do it. She sent the invitation by a friend and began the preparation of the all-important meal.

The great Sioux Chief was then thirty-eight years old, short and stocky, and very proud. Though intermittently at war with the whites, he was now at peace and was on his way from his home on the Grand River to Washington to protest against the violation of the Treaty of 1868. And we can be sure that his usual sharp temper was softened none by seeing hundreds of pale faces at Fargo building a trail for the iron horse into the heart of his domain, contrary to the provisions of the treaty.

It was with a scowl and grunt of disapproval that he refused Mrs. Smith's invitation to dinner. It was not becoming a chief to sit down and eat with a squaw of his own people, much less with a white one. Then a second tactful invitation came—roast venison would be served. That was too good to refuse. He accepted.

Somewhat later he saw in the village a white medicine man, with Prince Albert coat and white linen collar. He was a young preacher who was conducting services across the river at Moorhead. He, too, would be a guest at the party, so he was told. The chief sent his regrets to Mrs. Smith. He had no clothes like that, and he would not be outshone by any white medicine man.

Mrs. Smith's ingenuity was taxed to meet this new development. Her friends came to her aid. A fat boy contributed a pair of trousers. These were found to be too small about the waist, but Mrs. Smith's Negro cook put in a wide gusset which was cut from a red blanket. But the trousers came only slightly below the knee, leaving a vacant space from there to the moccasins, which was too long for ordinary socks to cover. So the cook (what a cook!) gave the Chief her white stockings. Then a "boiled" shirt was found, and a coat that was too small, but Mandy had more of the red blanket, and the coat was expanded sufficiently.

Someone in the village—for everyone became interested — produced a tall beaver hat which Sitting Bull greatly admired. Of course he could not be expected to lay aside his great feathered headdress for this contraption of the white man, but he was willing to put the hat on over it, letting the feathers stick out from beneath the brim.

* * *

Thus crowned and otherwise attired to his satisfaction the Chief strutted into Mrs. Smith's tent at dinner time, his appearance so convulsing her young daughter that she had to be kept outside during the meal.

Although readers may share the young lady's reaction to that scene, it is well to remember that the white man's ways were sometimes ludicrous in the Red Gap country of Ruggles' day. We laugh at the social foibles of the colorful character portrayed in these reminiscences for much the same reasons present-day Indians would smile at the social foibles of Sitting Bull's ambitious hostess.

When Mr. Smith returned from his day's work there was no doubt about his being surprised. He was so confused that he forgot to ask the minister to offer a prayer of thanks at the beginning of the dinner. Unperturbed by this omission, however, the reverend guest spread his long arms over the table and asked divine blessing.

What few English words the Chief knew had been learned from a very rough source and his table manners were impossible. The dinner was a disappointment to Mrs. Smith, to say the least. The royal guest ate everything with his hands, using his fork only to spear things on other persons' plates that looked better than his own helping.

Sitting Bull stayed a polite hour after the repast, which he spent going through cupboards and dresser drawers. He finally found a hand mirror which he admired, took it as a souvenir of the occasion, and departed.

W. M. W.

## Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

### A French Viewpoint

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wonder if the men who now almost openly sympathize with Mr. Hitler over his latest coup know that France, from the year 290 B. C. to the year 1914 A. D., had been invaded thirty-five times? If the Versailles Treaty was a little harsh, the French had some excellent reasons for their viewpoint. Further, our own President Wilson's influence had a big bearing on what was done at Versailles. In fact, had he not extended the "olive branch" to the Germans six months or a year too soon, much that has occurred since probably never would have happened at all. Probably the chief reason why the United States did not ratify the Versailles Treaty was because of the personal grudge of Senator Lodge against President Wilson more than any other reason. Italy, Great Britain and France ratified the treaty, but we did not, yet President Wilson dictated the greater part of the treaty in principle.

If physically we were in a similar position to that of Belgium and France, I feel there would be much difference in our opinions. Who can blame these two nations for wanting to make themselves secure? Suppose that France has made a "defensive pact" with Russia? Belgium has not, and still she faces invasion right now.

Did not Prime Minister Baldwin of Great Britain state some months ago "that the real frontier of Great Britain or England was the Rhine"? England is still playing a game, of endeavoring to keep a foot in two places, so as to please France and Belgium and also please her industrialists who have heavy investments in Germany. What is the real governing motive? Is it security for Belgium, France and Great Britain, or is it to increase British commerce?

Some ten months ago, Hitler referred to the Locarno Treaty and Rhineland zone as one of the best guarantees to Europe for peace. Now it is all different. France has made a defensive pact with Russia, he says. He usually has some "excuse."

Chicago, Ill. HENRI L. COUTERON

### Aid for Blind Workers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The National Civic Federation, Woman's Department, Massachusetts Section, would like to thank the various churches, organizations, clubs and individuals who helped in the recent sale for the blind sponsored by the National Civic Federation, at the Blind Handicraft Shop, 5 Newbury Street. All the articles sold were made by the blind, and every cent went to the workers.

It gives the National Civic Federation pleasure to advise the women who contributed so materially to the success of the sale that $5000 was turned over to the blind workers from this sale. This was the goal set when the work was started.

MRS. MOSES WILLIAMS, Chairman

Boston.

### Wanted—Real Vision

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

So involved have statesmen become since the war in a continuous conflict over the mere letter of treaties, agreements, technique of peace and such that this inability to rise above masses of documents and endless parleys has resulted in the darkening of that priceless quality without which no lasting solution to men's ills can be found—real vision.

Vision has a variety of definitions. But the one to be applied in connection with those who are engaged in unmeshing the present political problems is "inspired revelation." Inspiration is the requisite quality upon which they must draw to clarify their vision and raise it to such a level as will usher in something better than mere platitudes and diplomatic dogma.

Inspiration which brings that sound and genuine kind of vision without which "the people perish" knows no bounds of nationality, geographical areas or race. Statesmen should awaken themselves from nightmares of mailed fists, threats of force or war, avaricious holding or conquering of territory, to discern spiritual and not material laws, which govern not only their own nation, but the entire universe. They will concomitantly learn that these spiritual laws will aid them with no uncertain power to bring harmony into men's relations.

Most intelligent people will agree that it is thought alone that determines the outward methods and actions of men. The thinking that has produced the present situation in Europe would not seem to be of a very high degree.

Resorting to the surer line of thinking, based not upon the quicksands of material reasoning, which many of the international agreements have shown themselves to be, but upon spiritual rationalizing, statesmen will be able to erect an edifice for collective action in favor of peace whose foundation will find its beginnings in the hearts of all men. For it is not the passions of men that can be unified but their innermost feelings of morality and ethics.

To these ends real or spiritual vision alone can contribute toward any healthy betterment not only in Europe but in the whole world at large.

NORTON WEBB

New York, N. Y.

## The Wide Horizon

### The Future of Local Government

*Excerpts from The American Scholar*

*By* Murray Seasongood
Former Mayor of Cincinnati

I

IN THE last twenty-five years there has been an extraordinary improvement in the technique of local governments, accompanied by a great spread of activities in this field. We take for granted that there should be municipal airports. Jamestown, N. Y., is now seeking federal funds for a municipal milk plant to cost about $250,000. This, if placed in operation, would supplant sixty-three private dealers. Municipal housing has, of course, received a great impetus, as has recreation. Cincinnati maintains a large university supported by city taxation. . . . Recreational, aesthetic and cultural activities have increased enormously. At least one of our great cities levies a tax for the support of its symphony orchestra. Public ownership of utilities is going ahead rapidly. And these instances of the expansion of functions assumed by local governments could be greatly multiplied.

In 1898 the first three state leagues of municipalities were organized. Now there are thirty-seven. There are, now, state planning boards in twenty-eight states. The council-manager plan of government was initiated in 1908 at Staunton, Va., with Charles E. Ashburner as the first city manager. . . . There are now some 450 council-manager cities and villages and six manager counties and at no time has there been any retrogression.

* * *

It is illuminating to discover that many cities having the city-manager form of government appear on the lists of cities having the lowest tax rates. . . .

If there is a weakness in the council-manager plan it is that ordinarily the position of mayor is not accorded the dignity and responsibility it should have for the successful working of the system. Unless people of the right kind are willing to serve and unless the electors are willing to make the sacrifices necessary to enable men of such type to hold office the council-manager plan will not achieve good government . . . and the best of managers will be a failure.

What of the future in the field of local government? Hosea Bigelow said: "You must never prophesy unless you know." The hazards of forecasting are greater now than ever because of the great changes in government taking place from day to day. If the desire to obtain good local government had but kept pace with the progress in the art, sound administration of local affairs would be the rule in this country rather than, as now, the exception.

Because of its insistence on lessening the tax burden through constructive economies the depression appeared at first to be an opportunity for improvement in local government. Unfortunately, however, people had not had enough acquaintance with good local government to know where to economize, and the insistence of the overburdened taxpayer was simply upon cutting down taxes and expenses. It was generally assumed that there was great waste in the conduct of city and county affairs and that if the amount of available revenue were diminished "the tax eaters" would have less to consume while the local government business would go on as usual. Therefore taxpayers' leagues, having no real acquaintance or sympathy with local government, demanded less spending. In general they were right but they stopped short of insisting that waste should be eliminated and essential services preserved. Consequently educational, recreational, and cultural activities, loosely termed secondary services, were unwisely made to suffer, with a resultant, and predictable, increase in crime and hospitalization.

* * *

Next of the misfortunes incident to general poverty was the undue shrinkage in cash values plus the accumulation of delinquencies. By favors and reductions not justified by the facts, supine taxing officials whittled away the tax roll and on a large scale utilized the thoroughly vicious practice of issuing deficiency bonds for current revenues. They gained popularity by not collecting taxes when due from persons and corporations able to pay them. Leniency and favoritism as a means of acquiring political popularity crippled the operations of many localities. Selfish property owners with large holdings, and taxpayers' leagues having no real regard for the interest of their communities, took advantage of the situation to tamper with the whole tax system and to shift taxes to others through constitutional amendment.

The large cities paid a heavy price for this shifting of taxation because in the case of many cities located in predominantly rural states the state exacted from its subdivisions an unduly large fee for collecting taxes and did not return to the local communities their fair share of the receipts. In Ohio there was even an attempt to prohibit by constitutional amendment any levy on real estate. When these property owners and taxpayers' associations speak of reducing taxes, what they really mean is a reduction in their own taxes. Provided they can accomplish their own exemption they care little if anything whether other taxes are increased or local governments fail to function for lack of funds.

(To be concluded tomorrow)

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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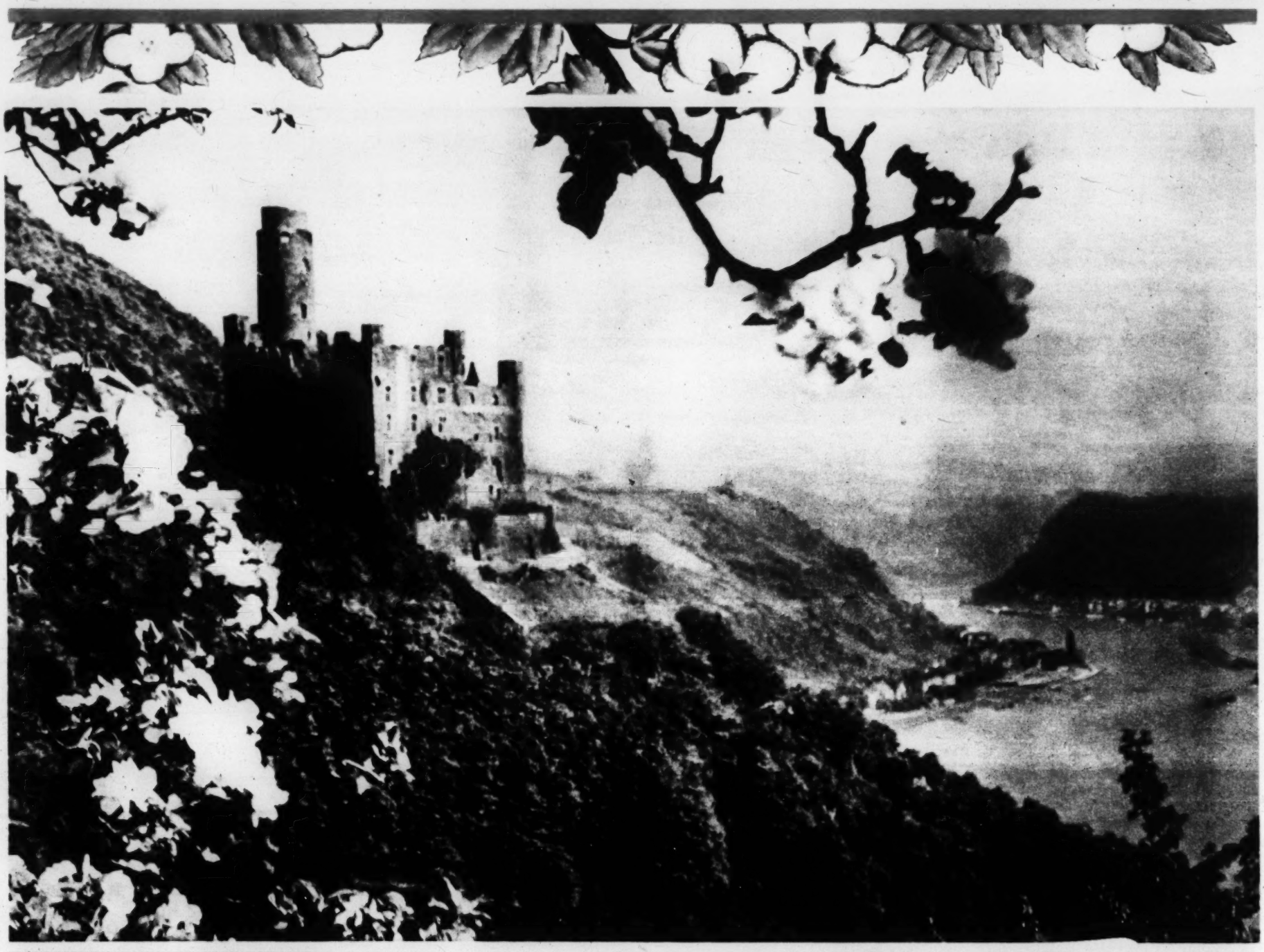


*Burg Maus Am Rhein.*

# The Rhine—History-Laden Waters

*By Sisley Huddleston*

THE TRAVELLER who has followed the course of the Rhine is overwhelmed by its wealth of historic and legendary interest. No other river in Europe is so rich in romance. Along its banks the tremendous drama of the western world has been played in a hundred stirring scenes. It is not too much to say that the Rhine is the key to the problem of the Continent.

No one can begin to understand the great clash of ideas and peoples—the enormous Latin-Teutonic schism—who does not first appreciate that it is symbolized by the mighty river that comes from Switzerland to separate France and Germany, pursuing its way parallel to the Belgian frontier, and, traversing Holland, falls into the North Sea opposite Great Britain. Throughout its course it recalls the memory of decisive deeds and political contention, of social contrasts and religious disputations. Withal it is redolent of fantastic, heroic and poetic stories.

The evidences of the part it has played from Roman days, through the Middle Ages, and in Modern Times, abound. Particularly is one impressed by the medieval castles perched on their rocks, looking over the landscape. They speak of other years when, in the sway and seethe of rival forces, security was dependent on fortresses and vigilance. Nothing can surpass them in picturesqueness. Even in their ruins they are grandiose.

But the admiration of the reflecting traveller is tinged with sad thoughts of the human conflict which they represent. The genius of Wagner, who embellished with music the epics of the Rhine, the creations of a score of writers who have arranged and commented the annals of the Rhine, cannot make us forget the long periods of strife when men clustered around strongholds for safety.

Today, mankind is still inclined to seek safety in fortifications and armies. The Rhine itself is regarded as a gigantic moat instead of a living stream linking two civilizations which choose to consider themselves in opposition instead of being complementary one to the other. For 17 years the zone of the Rhine has been demilitarized. It was so demilitarized not by consent of the French and the Germans, but by the compulsion of the victors in the war. Now by the will of the vanquished it is being remilitarized. Not by coercion but only by mutual understanding can the Rhine become truly, in the spiritual sense, whatever it may be in the material sense, demilitarized and join together the nations who live on its banks.

Albert Sorel, one of the greatest of French historians, has shown the essential continuity of French diplomacy in regard to the Rhine. It was particularly the ambition of Louis XIV to push the French frontiers to the Rhine, but his successors, from Napoleon to Clemenceau, dreamed of the same objective. The Germans on their side have looked upon the Rhine as their national river and have insisted that their boundaries shall extend to the West. When the war of 1914-18 ended, at Versailles and after Versailles, repeated attempts were made, if not to annex Rhineland to France, at least to disannex it from Germany. This was the principal purpose of the occupation of the Rhineland region, which although eventually limited to 15 years by treaty, and in fact shortened by the pressure of political events, was, in the conception of Foch and of many French

THE MARKSBURG, ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE RHINE, TOWERING OVER BRAUBACH.
Mentioned in Thirteenth Century Chronicles, Braubach Is the Only "Burg" on the Rhine Never Destroyed. It Is Now Used as a Hikers' Inn.

statesmen, destined to endure forever. A number of efforts were made to detach the Rhine provinces from Germany—to set them up as independent states. These efforts came to nought. Rhineland remained German.

* * *

But apart from the military occupation of Rhineland by the allied troops—that is to say, principally the French troops—the Versailles Treaty imposed the demilitarization by Germany of a zone on the left bank of the Rhine, and for a depth of 50 kilometers on the right bank of the Rhine. Within this area Germany was forbidden to maintain or to construct any fortifications. It was equally forbidden to keep or to assemble armed forces, permanently or temporarily, or to permit military maneuvers of any kind. All material facilities for speedy mobilization were prohibited. The penalty for disobedience was grave. Such disobedience would constitute a hostile act with all the consequences that an open act of hostility committed against the signatory powers would comport.

If only these provisions had been reciprocal Europe would have had reason to rejoice. For it would have meant that France and Germany—to say nothing of Belgium—had agreed to remain militarily at a considerable distance from each other. Unfortunately, there was perpetrated one of the most glaring inequalities of Versailles. While Germany was deprived of means of defense from Fribourg to Kehl—which faces Strasbourg, from Karlsruhe to Mannheim, from Trèves, Mainz, Hanau, Frankfurt and Coblenz to Cologne and Düsseldorf—the French, on their side, were allowed to create the most formidable military works along their frontiers. It is unnecessary to indulge in futile blame of France, for France had learned to fear the possibility of a German invasion. Yet it was obvious that the arrangement was too one-sided to last.

* * *

The French occupation of the Ruhr on account of the nonpayment of reparations, though but a fleeting episode, sufficiently revealed that Germany lay at the mercy of France. At that time certain English politicians (and the present writer) strongly advocated the extension of the demilitarized zone to some distance within the French borders. That was the only way to keep the Rhine demilitarized, for the acceptance of similar conditions by the French would have removed the sense of injustice. Such an arrangement would have been in the interest of both the parties. It was, however, hopeless to expect that the gesture would be made at that epoch, but it is interesting to note that the Führer Hitler again proposed it as an alternative to the remilitarization of Rhineland in 1936.

Morally, the Germans have never considered themselves bound by what they call the *Diktat* of Versailles. A *Diktat*, according to the German conception, is by no means equivalent to a treaty. In the German civil code any contract which is signed under constraint is liable to annulment. Whether it is justifiable to transport this provision of the civil code into public law regulating the relations of peoples may be open to dispute, but the fact remains that the moral basis of the Versailles Treaty which was imposed on Germany and not freely consented to is singularly undermined.

Nevertheless, the demilitarization of Rhineland was again affirmed in October, 1925—this time with the full agreement of Germany itself. The Locarno Pact was not a *Diktat*.

* * *

Never will the present writer forget those hopeful days when, in the little Swiss town, three men of good will—Austen Chamberlain, Aristide Briand, and Stresemann—decided that the peace of the world demanded their common accord. In that beautiful autumn, on the lake in the midst of mountains, the future of Europe was brightened by a general understanding.

The essence of the Locarno Pact was that the territorial frontiers between Germany, France, and Belgium should be maintained, and that Great Britain and Italy would guarantee France against German invasion, but would likewise guarantee Germany against French aggression. Poland and Czechoslovakia played a minor part, though the Locarno Pact has always been criticized on the ground that it did not guarantee the eastern frontiers as it guaranteed the western frontiers.

Now this pact, which stipulated peace in western Europe, also confirmed the demilitarization of Rhineland. Any flagrant contravention of the relevant articles of the Versailles Treaty was condemned, and if the Council of the League should find that a violation had been committed, the signatories would act immediately and would make suitable recommendations. Europe breathed more freely and there were some years of friendlier sentiments.

* * *

It would seem, therefore, that the moral objections to the Versailles Treaty could not be raised against the Locarno Pact. Yet the opportunities of bringing to an end the age-long feud that has divided France and Germany have since been neglected. The nations have been held in the grip of fear. Just as Bismarck, after the victorious war of 1870 against France, was afraid that France would prepare a war of revenge, so France has been obsessed by the fear that defeated Germany would some day fall again upon it. Germany, on its side, has found a new cause of alarm. It believes itself menaced by Russia, which has enormously increased its military resources, and in the opinion of experts is now a formidable foe.

Pushed by fear, Russia sought an alliance with France against Germany and, pushed by fear, France accepted that alliance. Prewar history was repeating itself. Germany held that it was being encircled, with potential adversaries to the east and to the west. It is true that Poland serves largely to separate Germany from direct contact with Russia, but Poland, too, afraid of Russia, seems to have thrown in its lot with Germany.

* * *

In strict law it would appear that the Franco-Russian Treaty, which is hedged round with reservations and at least pretends to be operative within the framework of the League, does not abrogate the Locarno Pact. That is the view of eminent jurists. Nevertheless, in certain circumstances, France may go to the assistance of Russia without awaiting instructions from the League, and there is some moral, if not legal support, for the contention that the Franco-Russian alliance has upset the equilibrium established by the Locarno Pact and has tipped the scales against Germany.

It may be conceded that the Franco-Russian alliance was not necessarily the motive, but was rather the pretext, of the denunciation by Germany of the Locarno Pact. Psychologically, however, whether the menace is real or whether it is only apparent, Herr Hitler considered himself justified in affirming that Locarno had ceased to exist. In consequence, the German consent to the demilitarization of Rhineland was automatically destroyed by the action of France, and Germany presented the world with a justificatory discourse at the same time as the accomplished fact of Rhineland remilitarization.

* * *

Such is the new stage that Franco-German relations have reached on the Rhine, that river which has rolled for thousands of years through Franco-German history. It must be added that whatever the texts may say, and however they may be interpreted, there is something unreasonable and unjust in expecting Germany to submit in perpetuity to one-sided demilitarization. Germany does not propose to move its troops outside its own frontiers. It does not propose to erect fortifications on soil that is not German. It proposes only to assert its full sovereignty inside its own borders.

What is international law for France, for Great Britain, for Italy, for Russia, for every country in the world, is also deemed to be international law for Germany. Besides, in December, 1932, the *Gleichberichtigung*—that is to say, at least theoretical equality—was recognized by Great Britain, France, and Italy to Germany. It was admitted that Germany in matters of armaments must possess precisely the same rights as other countries. The German people feel that until they enjoy the same privileges of national sovereignty as other nations claim for themselves, they are being kept in a condition of inferiority.

So, on the Rhine, mirrored in its broad waters, the ancient fortresses look down on modern fortifications. It it to be trusted that, now that France and Germany are on a footing of equality, the millennial quarrel of the Rhine will finally be appeased, and that its wide waters will flow undisturbed through the tranquil reaches of Franco-German history-yet-to-be.

# Keynes Bridges an Economic Gulf

## *In His Latest Pronouncement, the Notable English Economist Turns From Classical to Heretical Doctrines to Reconcile Underconsumptionists With High Productionists*

By H. B. Elliston

IN GLANCING OVER A LONDON NEWSPAPER the other day, my eye chanced upon the theater notes. I was encouraged to read them by a reference to that eminent economist, John Maynard Keynes. It appeared he was somehow connected with a revival of Ibsen. Within a week I had received a copy of his latest monetary treatise, "The General Theory of Unemployment, Interest, and Money."

One would think that between the impresario and the economist there would be a wide gulf fixed. In Mr. Keynes, however, they are merely aspects of a many-faceted personality. It is true that he is an Englishman, in whom, in current belief, versatility is at home.

But, to have Englishness, versatility must not be flashing in its manifestations. Mr. Keynes, however, is so un-English as positively to scintillate. He adorns his parts with brilliance—especially in the realm of thought, which, according to Madariaga, the average Englishman mistrusts as much as he trusts existence.

* * *

During the war Keynes kept his light under the impeccable bushel of the British Civil Service. His war work lay in the Treasury. To him fell the gigantic task of managing the financial transactions with the United States, from the British end.

Some years ago I happened to be sitting next to a dollar-a-year man who was Keynes's opposite number in Washington. Said he: "I was merely one of four, and it took us all day and part of a night to do as much as he must have been doing. Even then it was uncanny to observe how he foresaw the problems that arose as we went along."

Still a Civil Servant, Keynes went to Versailles, his zeal untarnished. There he entered the vale of disillusion. Out of his experience came the first protest against that ill-fated parley called "The Economic Consequences of the Peace." The book created a sensation. England still lay under the spell of official thought.

Keynes's conduct, like Socrates' in ancient Athens, became unpatriotic, almost sacrilegious; disturbing all the plans for hanging the Kaiser, squeezing Germany till the pips squeaked, and so forth. In France André Tardieu, then Clemenceau's handyman, snapped angrily at the English economist for overstepping the bounds of "permissible tomfoolery." Lesser persons called him anything from a Bolshevik to a German-paid agitator.

* * *

Thus the permanent official became the permanent controversialist. But much more besides. Many things have happened to Mr. Keynes since "The Economic Consequences of the Peace." No longer does he carry out instructions as to how the nation's finances shall be handled. He advises in the handling of them—not as an official, writing a very respectful note to the Lords of the Treasury, but as a critic, using a pen which is always constructive, though it may appear a broadsword or a rapier, according to problem or adversary.

Of late his advice has been given in more direct form. He is a member of the government's economic advisory board. One sees his name appear as a member of this Royal Committee or that government commission. Mr. Keynes was a member of the Macmillan Committee—the government committee that caused such a furor just before England went off the gold standard in 1931. Its report sold like hot cakes—in part, I suspect, because he is reported to have written most of it.

This is only a hint of Keynes's post-war activities. He is a don at Cambridge, and his letters generally bear the superscription of the cloisters, King's College. He is also the chairman of some banking or insurance concern in the city. How he manages to sandwich these activities between his polemical moments, I don't know. But every newspaper reader in England knows that scarcely a week goes by without some book, magazine article, or letter to the editor appearing from Mr. Keynes's spirited pen.

That pen is always expressing itself *ex cathedra*, as, when he wrote recently, "I predict with an assured confidence that the only way out is for us to discover *some* object which is admitted even by the deadheads to be a legitimate excuse for largely increasing the expenditure of someone or something."

* * *

It comes as something of a shock to see the man who has made so many thrusts in behalf of his economic causes. Slight and hunched up in his chair; aloof almost to the point of iciness; neat, mild-mannered and quiet voiced—here is the permanent official, not the gladiator. One gets this impression only from the first contact with him.

For the same fluency in handing down economic pronouncements from Sinai appears in conversation as in his writings.

But, unless you are a close friend, there is no warmth in them. It is only when the caller turns to Keynes's books that he realizes that behind the superior exterior there is the fire and imagination of an emotional as well as an intellectual crusader. I commend in particular the closing vision in "Essays in Persuasion."

There we see the solution of our economic problems in a hundred years. We see a standard of living in the more progressive countries from four to eight times higher than it is today. I feel that, if he were asked, Mr. Keynes would add a mental reservation. This Utopia could be achieved, I feel sure he thinks, within a generation if we would only accept his ideas now instead of growing into them, as he is sure we will.

* * *

Such a man could not be overlooked when the New Dealers were upsetting the applecart of economic orthodoxy. Raymond Moley, premier Brain Truster, went to London to see him. Keynes came over to America. But only in one respect is his name specifically associated with New Dealism. This is the spending of government money on public works. Mr. Arthur Krock, as I recall, traced the government's conversion to "spending your way out of depression" to Mr. Keynes.

But a good many New Deal ideas besides are Keynesian. Mr. Keynes put internal stability ahead of international stability. He insisted that central banks should inject money into the market for the dual purpose of increasing the availability and reducing the dearness of money. This was one of his means of promoting internal stability.

To these panaceas Mr. Roosevelt has been converted. Whether or not the President in these objectives has been guided ultimately from King's College, I don't know. But Mr. Keynes could, I think, be called one of the greatest intellectual progenitors of the New Deal.

* * *

Amid this widening influence of his polemical writings, Mr. Keynes has been evolving his own economic theory of economic maladjustment, and his work in connection with it comes first in his many-sided activities. History will certainly give primacy to this aspect of his life. Half a dozen treatises have been required in the gestation. Each of them has created a stir among the economists. In the academic shades you may still hear the professors debate his six-year-old double-decker "Treatise on Money." In that book Mr. Keynes could still be numbered among the economic traditionalists—those who are not only trained but believe in the classical theories. They have little sympathy with those economic heretics who are called under-

JOHN MAYNARD KEYNES

Economic Columbus, Whose Work, "The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money," Is a Challenge to Orthodox Economic Thought.

consumptionists—Technocrats, Townsendites, Utopians, Social Crediters, et al.

The traditionalists' reply to them is that the production of goods yields also the means to consume them. It is true, they say, that the producers of *consumers'* goods (e. g., clothing) do not have the means of consuming them. What the underconsumptionists forget, however, is that, in addition to these producers, there are also the producers of *capital* goods (e. g., machinery). *Their* product is obviously not consumable, but, just the same, they receive wages; and the demand arising from those wages provides a market for the consumers' industries.

* * *

How, then, explain depression? There are just as many traditional theories on depression as cults among the underconsumptionists. One may say that the theory associated with Mr. Keynes as appearing in his "Treatise on Money" is nonheretical enough to be called representative of the traditional side of this thought. Therein Keynes reformulated the savings-investment theory, that if savings were greater than investment—not spending, mind you—you had a depression.

Now Mr. Keynes comes along, in the flowering of his economic theory, with a theory that proves both schools right, if only they will unite.

*Mr. Keynes would expand both incomes and investment.*

Only by so doing, says he, can you keep society in full employment. It is all explained in his new work, "The General Theory of Unemployment, Interest, and Money."

Keynes criticizes the underconsumptionists by saying:

> Mr. J. A. Hobson [a leading underconsumptionist] laid too much emphasis on underconsumption leading to over-investment, instead of explaining that a relatively weak propensity to consume helps to cause unemployment by requiring and not receiving the accompaniment of a compensating volume of new investment which, even if it may sometimes occur through errors of optimism, is in general prevented from happening at all by prospective profit falling below the standard set by the rate of interest.

But he comes to the rescue of the underconsumptionists by saying:

> The absurd though almost universal idea that an act of individual saving is just as good for effective demand as an act of individual consumption, has been fostered by the fallacy, much more specious than the conclusion derived from it, that an increased desire to hold wealth, being much the same thing as an increased desire to hold investment, must, by increasing the demand for investments, provide a stimulus to their production; so that current investment is promoted by individual saving to the same extent as present consumption is diminished.

And he finds a nexus between the two economic schools of thought in this single sentence:

> Measures for the redistribution of incomes in a way likely to raise the propensity to consume may prove positively favorable to the growth of capital.

* * *

The book is a bombshell thrown into the camp of the orthodox economists. So much classical learning tossed to the winds with such a pouf! will be a shocking sight to the academicians. What treason! What waste!

Mr. Keynes peremptorily commands them to go back to their basic assumptions. More times than not Bernard Shaw knocks down our inherited idols for the impish pleasure of seeing us build them up again. Keynes's idol-breaking, however, is for the very serious purpose of offering a contribution to the problem of conquering unemployment.

It is destined to bring to an issue "the deep divergencies of opinion between fellow economists who have, for the time being, almost destroyed the practical influence of economic theory and will, until they are resolved, continue to do so."

* * *

For this, among other reasons, the lay reader will pursue the scholars up the new heights after Mr. Keynes. Loyally and patiently he has persevered with Mr. Keynes in his quest for the Holy Grail. It has been a series of climactic struggles. Every position up which Mr. Keynes has taken his readers has meant an arduous climb. Even in the rarefied atmosphere at the peak the layman has suffered vertigo.

To be asked to descend one and ascend another, much taller, height, has been, moreover, to ask a great deal of the untutored. But Mr. Keynes, with his own vision of the ultimate, has not seemed to care.

In quoting to him a passage from his early "Tract on Monetary Reform"—in pursuit of understanding, not to score a point—I once got the Olympian response, "That was my position *then*."

In the present book the English economist seems to realize the plight of his lay readers. For he addresses himself primarily to his fellow economists. As for the public, well, they are welcome at the debate, but they must consider themselves "eavesdroppers" only.

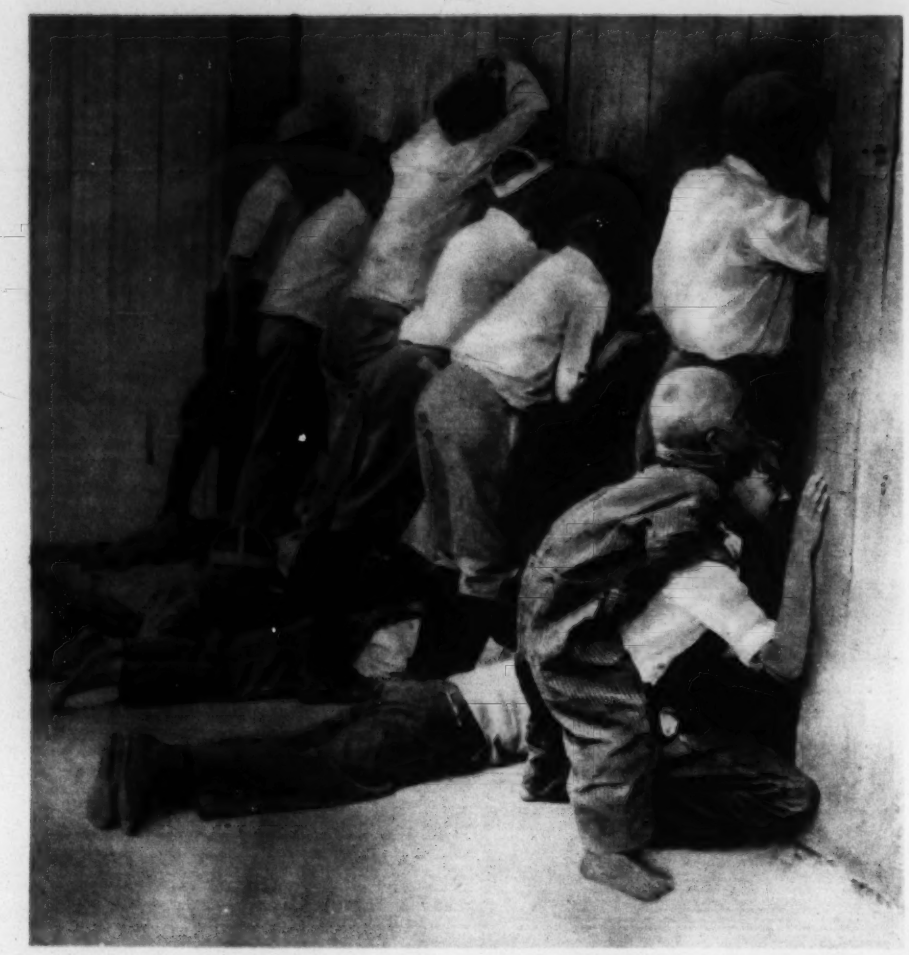
In the main they will hear the clash of algebraic equations. Of the application of those equations the reader obtains nothing schematic, just some fragmentary notes in the closing chapters. It is as if Mr. Keynes had said, "If I can prove my theory right, the

(Continued on page 13)

# Batter Up, 1936!

## *Bleachers Are Waiting for the First Ball Over the Plate in Organized Baseball While Elsewhere Young America Warms Up for Another Season of the Great National Sport*

By Edwin M. Rumill



Wide World

CRACK OF THE BAT—CRACK IN THE FENCE

The Game Is On, and Potential Babe Ruths, Called From the Sand Lots to the League Lots, Check the Plays With the Wisdom of Sages.

MAJOR-LEAGUE BASEBALL, with its colorful players and crowds, its pitching battles and home runs, its surprises and disappointments, has stepped to the plate again. Fans have waited patiently for favorite players to conduct spring training, and, with that important activity out of the way, they now figuratively crowd the bleachers for the opening of another season of America's great national pastime.

During the past three or four years, baseball has been in the process of coming back. Not that it was ever down, but, like other sports enterprises, it suffered a falling off in gate receipts through the lean years of the economic cycle. Last season, however, attendance increases were recorded in a majority of big-league cities; and 1936 promises to bring attendance back at least to norm.

Out of spring training camps have come a fine lot of athletes—a pleasing blend of promising youngsters and seasoned veterans. Probably opportunity never beckoned more promisingly to young recruits than now, for the cycle has just about arrived when a new generation of players arises to fill the thinning ranks of the old masters of the game.

Thus it may be that the number of the game shall rest on the shoulders of the newcomers for the next few years. The future attraction of the sport and its continued growth depend largely upon the way these new men acquit themselves. It is possible that more encouragement is being given to the youthful performers today than ever before, and all who show ability and a desire to succeed will receive an unusual amount of attention and instruction from their clubs.

The National and American League pennant races should develop tremendous interest this season—even more than in 1935, when the Detroit Tigers breezed through the American and then defeated the Chicago Cubs for the world championship. These two clubs are stronger this year, their opposition strengthened, because of winter trades and sales.

Off-season deals are of tremendous importance to baseball. They not only have a vital bearing on the pennant races, but they bring new faces to old scenes, they arouse new talk and interest among the fans, and they stimulate the newcomer and the expert. During the past winter, the most important deals were consummated in the American League, with much stress on the doings of Thomas Austin Yawkey, president and owner of the Boston Red Sox.

Yawkey paid a cool $1,000,000 for the Boston club, spent another $1,000,000 to renovate and enlarge Fenway Park, and then proceeded to spend $1,000,000 more for star players, so that he might be in a position to realise his life ambition and win a pennant and World Series. This year it looks as if he might succeed, but to do so his Red Sox must beat out a powerful Detroit team that last year was good enough to annex the baseball championship of the world.

While Yawkey has built his Red Sox up to the pennant-winning class by purchasing an assortment of proven stars from Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics, Detroit has not been idle. Added to their championship lineup during the winter was one of the greatest batsmen of modern times—Al Simmons—who should increase Cochrane's already powerful run-producing unit. Also, the Detroit club is better fortified with reserve material.

The New York Yankees, although depending heavily upon a rookie outfielder named Joe DiMaggio, will be in the thick of the American League flag race. So will the Cleveland Indians, who would have given the Detroit club a serious battle in 1935 if a series of mishaps had not broken up their winning combination.

In the National League, the Chicago Cubs have a young, fast club—one that should stay up around the top of the standing for at least five or six years. The St. Louis Cardinals, with the Dean brothers pitching, are always dangerous, as are the New York Giants and Pittsburgh Pirates. Not to be outdone by their city rivals, the Red Sox, the Boston Bees were completely reorganized during the off-season, and with the popular Bob Quinn, former Red Sox president, as general manager, and several new faces in their lineup, they should give Boston's National League partisans a better brand of baseball than they exhibited in 1935.

When the opening day box scores are published in the newspapers, a familiar name will be missing. The season of 1935 saw the colorful career of the one and only Sultan of Swat, Babe Ruth, draw to a close.

Ruth has made a strange announcement. He lets it be known that he is open to offers from big-league baseball. A vagueness surrounds the nature of what these offers should be. Babe's love for baseball is doubtless as strong as ever, but he knows and acknowledges that his place as the game's greatest slugger has been usurped.

But he'd like to be connected with the game in some capacity, preferably, of course, as a manager. If something is offered he will consider it. If not, he proposes to sever his connection with major-league baseball forever. He even hints at a campaign to popularize baseball in England, a vision of fantastic possibilities.

Babe Ruth has done a great deal for baseball and he could still serve the sport in some capacity. There remains about his name, a dramatic appeal to his personality which no one else can muster. Baseball might capitalize its boundless popularity in some way. The game would be all the better for it, while the public would have further opportunity to indulge their favorite fad of hero worship.

The season of 1936 will see the beginning of preparation to celebrate the centennial of the game, for it was at the historic little village of Cooperstown, New York, away back in 1839, that the sport was originated by Abner Doubleday. It is hoped that the celebration of the centennial in 1939 will be marked by a game between two major-league clubs or two clubs made up of outstanding players picked from each of the major leagues. It is possible that, for 1939, the leagues may see fit to play the annual All-Star game at Cooperstown on the field where Doubleday, later to become a major general in the United States Army, laid out the first diamond.

Meanwhile, a baseball museum has been established by the Otsego County Historical Society of the State of New York, and is housed in the Village Club, which is just an underhand toss away from Doubleday Field. There, under the direction of Alexander Cleland and with the assistance of Henry Edwards and William Brandt, American and National League publicity men, old bats, balls, gloves, shoes, uniforms and other paraphernalia used by famous players since the formal organization of the game, or even before it, are being collected for the thousands of enthusiasts of the national pastime who make pilgrimages to the spot where it first was played.

The fact that baseball was the idea of Abner Doubleday has been accepted so long that it seems strange at this date to learn it once was seriously questioned. So seriously, indeed, that a commission was formed to take solemn testimony to establish the truth or falsity of Doubleday's claim to the distinction of giving to the nation its most popular sport.

About 1905, there were so many versions going about concerning the origin of the game and the location of the field on which it first was played, that a commission was appointed by the two major leagues to conduct a searching inquiry into the matter. The extent of the inquiry is indicated by the circumstance that the findings of the commission were not reported until 1908. The members had completely satisfied themselves and, in turn, satisfied everyone else, that the game was invented by Doubleday and first played at Cooperstown during the Harrison presidential campaign of 1839.

A commemorative stamp will be issued to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of baseball, and it is hoped that the Hall of Fame at Cooperstown will be completed in time to place the stamps on sale there first.

There is another reason for national interest in Cooperstown that may be unfamiliar to many. Not only is the town named for the estate of the father of the author of the Leatherstocking Tales, but it has a museum that was established in honor of James Fenimore Cooper, the novelist. It is, therefore, considered fitting that another Cooperstown pioneer should also be honored in the person of General Doubleday, and along with him those players who have helped to write the game's history.

Major-league baseball would fail to exist if it were not for the sandlot game, so perhaps it may be appropriate to say a few words about the coming season with the amateurs and semi-professionals. Greater vigor is being displayed for the 1936 season than at any time in recent years. The revival of interest in the independent game is attributed chiefly to organized efforts behind the sport, placed there by agencies which began to cultivate the field last year on a national basis, and which now are in a position to expand their programs on a much broader basis.

The United States championship semi-pro tournament, to be held at Wichita, Kansas, Aug. 14 to 26, seems certain to attract the most representative field, as far as the country as a whole is concerned, of any similar event ever held in the United States.

Sponsored by the National Semipro Baseball Congress, the tournament will draw picked teams from both coasts, from the Canadian to the Mexican borders and points between. State tourneys will be established, with the winning clubs eligible to compete in the national event.

An amateur tournament, likewise of national scope, will be conducted in the fall by the American Baseball Congress, an association of noncommercial groups, each including one or more states. The congress, as the directing organization, is being aided by the Athletic Institution, a nonprofit association of athletic goods manufacturers formed to promote sports.

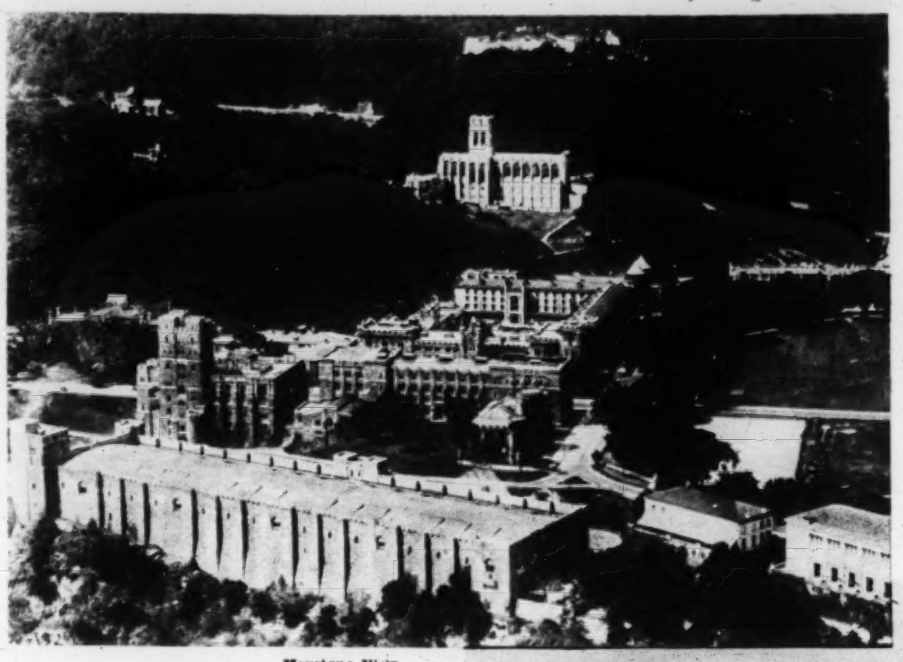
Among other movements aiding development of the sandlot game are the American Legion junior baseball program, under whose direction several hundred thousand boys of high school age are annually provided with opportunities to play ball; the Ban Johnson organizations in Kansas City and Kansas; Empire State Association of New York and similar organizations; the numerous baseball schools conducted this spring, and the United States Olympic tryouts, scheduled to be held under the direction of Leslie Mann, and from which will be chosen the American amateur team that will engage a similar club at the Olympic Games.

Sandlot activities are the roots from which the entire structure of the game have sprung. Given proper nourishment, as is being provided this year by various agencies, these roots will gain strength and spread through the sport as a whole, including the topmost branches of organized baseball.

# A West Point for Civil Servants

## *Author of a Bill Designed to Provide the United States With Efficient Personnel in Diplomatic and Administrative Services Shows How Specialized Education Would Improve Statecraft*

By Representative Wesley E. Disney



Keystone View

THE ARMY HAS ITS WEST POINT—

Keystone View

—THE NAVY HAS ITS ANNAPOLIS

*This is the third in a group of articles appearing in the Weekly Magazine Section relative to the improvement of the United States Government service by the extension of civil service requirements.*

ALL OVER THE LAND the cry has gone up for better service. Training for public service! For the nation and the world! How noble and comprehensive it sounds! How can we apply it with wisdom and patience to the daily needs of people and nations? What practical suggestions offer to breast the opposition to things new and out of the regular channel?

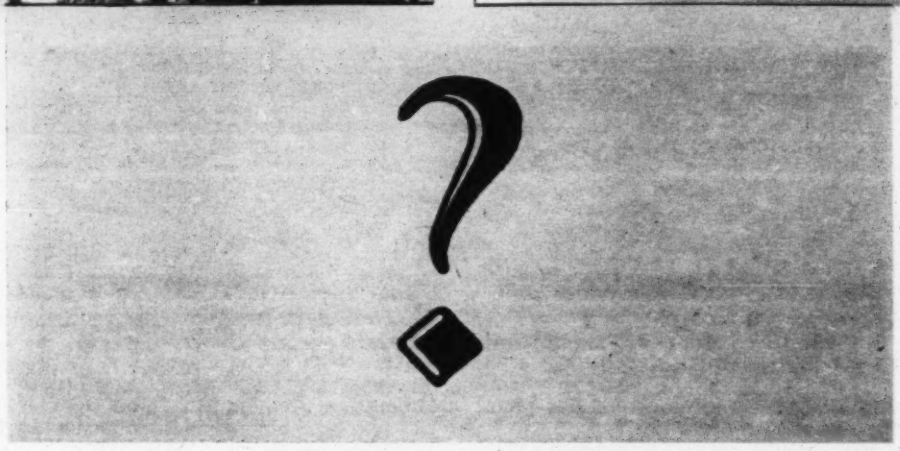
The doctor, the lawyer, or the engineer is expected to undergo a long period of training before he practices his profession. The plumber, the carpenter, the bricklayer is expected to serve an apprenticeship before he is master of his trade. In this age of specialization, the craftsman or the professional man, to be respected in his line, must qualify by training and experience. Before he can regularly engage in his occupation he must undergo intensive preparation. Complexity requires such skilled training, and all concede its desirability and its necessity.

But, through some strange and unaccountable quirk of the public mind, such reasoning does not apply to those engaged in public service. All sorts of obstacles stand in the way of the development of the profession of civil servant. The slow and expensive school of "hit-and-miss" experience has trained (or not trained) too many public officials. We have used the trial and error method—trial while one administration has been in office, and error of the individual's being swept out later by the spoils system. For instance, local elections often turn on the supposed convictions of the candidates with regard to, say, war debts, the tariff, the League of Nations, prohibition, and other matters unrelated to the proper selection of the elective or appointive officer. Fitness is often forgotten.

* * *

The army has its West Point and the navy its Annapolis for the training and education of two of the most highly respected and efficient personnels to be found anywhere in the world. It is economic good sense to have similar and comparable training and education for those who administer our domestic affairs and treat the diplomatic issues abroad.

No system of training is found in our governmental scheme of things for the diplomatic and administrative career service comparable to the specialization for force on land and sea, exemplified by West Point and Annapolis. Incredible! But it is not enough to inquire why, but to point out how the lapse may be rectified.



BUT CIVIL SERVICE: WHAT OF IT?

I have proposed a National Academy of Public Affairs to be located at Washington, the nerve center of the Government of the nation.

West Point and Annapolis are worldwide in their implications and acceptance. The military leaders on either side of our Civil War were graduates of West Point. In the World War a West Pointer commanded the army, and Annapolis produced the admirals. The Academy of Public Affairs, had it been established a few generations ago, conceivably would have produced the diplomatic brains for our part in affairs since the World War.

* * *

By the terms of the bill introduced by the writer (H. R. No. 11225) there would be established in Washington, where the Father of his Country visualized a great American university, a National Academy of Public Affairs. Its function would be the education of young Americans in diplomatic and administrative career service—specialized civil servants. The school would be free of charge, co-educational, nonsectarian and nonpartisan, operated by a board composed of certain Cabinet members; namely, the Secretaries of State, Treasury, Interior, Commerce, Agriculture and Labor.

The Cabinet members, while politically selected, have almost uniformly in the last half century been appointed by reason of their attainments in various walks of life. Without exception, the Presidents of both political parties have sought to rise above party politics in the selection of their intimate advisers in the Cabinet. So the board of supervisors for the academy would be composed of outstanding American citizens with a broad comprehension of the needs of the nation. This board would select the faculty officers, would prescribe the course of study, entrance requirements, and regulate the conduct of the academy. It would also determine whether the school should be a postgraduate institution, and fix the term required for graduation.

The general idea is to create an institution for educational purposes, comparable in plan, form and objective to Annapolis and West Point, which are so high in public esteem in America and the world. Young America clamors for the honor and recognition of appointments to these two academies. Young America's parents are proud to have the honor conferred upon their sons. Visualize expectant American youth eager to enter the National Academy of Public Affairs, an institution not of force but of mental defense and service.

The courses of study would, of course, be developed as the institution grew in public opinion and experience. It would be logical to anticipate that the curriculum would include language, history and government. Economic history, sociology, international law, the structure and functions of government, both domestic and foreign, would naturally have a place. Political history, the study of political parties, statistics, the principles of public administration, and finance; also social and economic planning, government accounting; public welfare administration, diplomatic study of public opinion and world trends of civilization, modern, medieval and ancient, would properly come within the range of study prescribed for students at the academy.

* * *

The selection of the students by the President, senators and congressmen is provided. It cannot properly be said there is any political taint in that system. It has been in vogue for generations in the selection of candidates to West Point and Annapolis, and has been uniformly successful, producing a high order of scholarship. It guarantees a broad cross-section of the whole population of the States better than any other plan would or could. This tested means of selection has general public approval—it would not seem wise to deviate from such a plan. It has a historic background of national acceptance.

Why spend the public money in this manner? Why are not the endowed colleges and state universities doing or capable of doing the same training contemplated by the academy? There is a quick answer—we have many military academies in America—yet none of them approach the standing of West Point. The R. O. T. C. units in the college can never hope to compete with the military academy. West Point and Annapolis represent "the Government." National and world opinion would favorably receive an official institution and its graduates; it has been slow to accept the private and state institution and its product for the particular capacity under discussion. Training for "the Government" should be training by "the Government." The civil servant who would graduate from the Academy would receive recognition the world over, because of the very fact that his training came under the direction of the nation itself. In 150 years of national life, no college, no matter how popular it may have become along other lines, has achieved any considerable or outstanding reputation for the training of the civil servant.

* * *

The location of an Academy of Public Affairs in Washington would assure the student ample contact with the realities of government and administration, and prevent overemphasis of the theoretical and academic. It would open up a large and highly important field to able young people. Thousands would dedicate their lives to the ideals which the institution would represent. Changing social conditions require new means of attacking new problems; changing world conditions justify another look in the direction for the public service. From the broad cross-section of American life, from which it would be selected, the student body would represent imagination and foresight—coupled with native ability, broad training and discipline in judgment, initiative, decision, foresight and expression, which would give the academy and its graduates a high place in thoughtful public opinion in America and in the world.

It should be one more nail in the coffin of the spoils system. The realist as well as the idealist should approve. Each administration has its brain-trusters, whose work is crippled by the

*(Continued on page 14)*

# The Peasant Carries On

## *Since Caesar's Time, and Before, the Fields of Central Europe Have Been Yielding Harvests, and Today the Farmer and His Family and His Animals Patiently Continue the Ceaseless Routine*

By Godfrey Lias

BOUND TO THE LAND, THESE MIDDLE EUROPEANS FOLLOW ROTATING TASKS — George Nay

A Scene in a Hungarian Wheat Field, Typical of Long Miles of Agricultural Picturesqueness Which Roll By as Railroads Follow Interminable Strips of Fertility.

CENTRAL EUROPE IS, ABOVE ALL ELSE, a land of farmers. As you travel through it by automobile or by train a vast field unrolls endlessly before you. Men plow silently with ponderous oxen and agile horses; women weed the carefully tended crops; both sexes scythe the ripened grain and hay; children, and their elders, too, watch over the pasturing cows, sheep and the ubiquitous geese.

There is something timeless about the pursuit of agriculture in these staid, old lands. No frenzied rush to mine quick wealth out of plant growth as other men do out of minerals. No impatient leaving of exhausted fields in search of virgin ones elsewhere. In central Europe there have been no virgin fields for centuries and the land worker has no prospect of quick wealth —nor slow wealth either, for that matter. But still he goes on with his ordered rotation not only of crops but of tasks, day by day, month by month, year by year, century by century. He belongs to the land at least as much as, and often a great deal more than, the land belongs to him.

There is something very big and rather touching about the ways of these farmers and their fields seen in the swift perspective of modern travel. I went recently from Prague to the Tatra Mountains, from the Tatra to Vienna, from Vienna to Budapest, through more than 1000 miles of the most fertile acres of the Danubian basin. When the journey began, the last grain crop—oats—was just being harvested. When it ended, the land was being prepared for plowing or had already been prepared for the winter sowing.

* * *

Czechoslovakia, seen from the carriage window, is a land of unending strips. The strips are incredibly long and incredibly narrow. They begin at the railroad and stretch to the horizon —unless a dirt road gets momentarily in the way, or the straight line is interrupted by a stretch of pine forest. The train forges onward to the refrain of beet, grain, potatoes, corn; beet, grain, potatoes, corn. Up hill and down, and along huge stretches of flat plain, the sequence repeats itself.

Many of the strips are not more than five to ten yards across. Each one heaves itself up in the middle and slopes down to the sides, thus disclosing that it is not only the system of land ownership that has brought Czechoslovak strip farming into being—drainage, it appears, also plays a part. So, probably, does the nature of the soil, which, as the color of the upturned plowland shows, remains comparatively constant over wide areas.

When you get to Austria, the strips become wider. Soon they are intermixed with great patches, but of the same crops. Near Vienna, hoses spray water over the thirsty plants. In other places, horses and oxen circle round hour after hour with windlasses, winding the water up out of shallow wells in the identical manner of ancient and modern Egypt.

* * *

In Hungary, as in Austria, the strips are few and the patches numerous. One sees, too, a higher proportion of meadow land. Hungary also shows the traveler a new kind of cattle with wide-spreading horns. Many of them are plowing. Others are browsing under the charge of some barefooted youngster or adult. In all three countries the proportion of browsing animal to attendant human is often 1:1—not an economic proposition really, but only too frequently a sad necessity. In Austria, however, the cattle are often tethered, showing that there is something better for the guardian to do.

In the prevailing economic circumstances, it is not surprising that bare feet are more common than shod ones among those seen from the train window. Hungary displayed the highest proportion of shoeless folk and Austria the lowest. And no wonder, for many Hungarian peasants are paid only in wheat and never see the color of money from one year's end to another. They exist by barter, and today they must give for a pair of the traditional high boots just four times as many pounds of wheat as in the past. This is why the Hungarian Premier, Mr. Julius Gömbös, has just been obliged to introduce a law to reduce peasant debts.

In the midst of many signs of direst human poverty, it was instructive to see the care lavished both on the animals and the fields. Long, narrow carts laden with manure were everywhere busy giving back to the fields the nutriment with which to replace the increase of the year's bountiful crop.

* * *

My comfortable corner seat invited a little mental arithmetic as to the incredible amount of time and labor involved in the distribution of that manure. Strips, say, 10 yards wide, carried two parallel lines of little heaps spaced at regular intervals of about five yards. At a guess, the carts can carry enough manure for 60 heaps. The oxen travel at two miles an hour; the horses at perhaps four. The supply comes from the village, two, three, four or more miles away.

Let's suppose the 10-yard strip we have just flashed past is a mile long. Quite probably it's more, but never mind. Two heaps of five yards and 60 heaps in a cartful means that one load of manure covers 30 yards. There are 1760 yards in a mile; 30 into 1760 is 58 and a bit—say 60. Sixty trips out and back for one peasant and his cart—30 trips for two peasants and two carts—for one 10-yard width of field a mile long. There must be at least two miles or more to go each way on each trip. That means one hour by horse-drawn cart, two hours by ox-power, which in turn means at the outside from five to ten trips a day if the peasant has nothing else to do but to cart manure—a big, very big, if. So there are six to twelve solid days of labor for one man merely to take the manure to his field. Then it has to be scattered over the surface and plowed in.

And some of us grumble when we see wheat go above 60 cents a bushel!

Why doesn't the peasant use an automobile and tractors? For one thing, he can't afford it. His plots are too small. I saw one motorplow in Slovakia, where there is peasant ownership, and one in Hungary, where the big estate is still the rule. But apart from the question of cash, perhaps, there's also another question, deeply ingrained in the thought of the simple peasant: Would it be good for the land?

More motorcars would mean fewer beasts of burden. Fewer beasts mean less manure. Less manure means smaller crops. Smaller crops mean less to eat. The central European peasant is not very far off starvation point as it is. He knows just how much the land will produce by his present methods if the weather is propitious. He is afraid to try to get more lest he should end by getting too little.

So there I see him and her and their children and their horses and their cattle toiling, toiling as I sit at ease in my new-fangled railway carriage. Thousands of them have flashed into my ken and out of it again while their oxen have carried one load of manure to the waiting fields.

* * *

One abiding impression remains from these fleeting glimpses. It is of a breed of people who have learned the lesson of patience, order, and of what Lord Snowden has called "the inevitability of gradualness."

After all, it's no use losing one's temper with a field, and there is no other way of scything it than by beginning at one side and going up and down, swathe by swathe, in regular sequence until you reach the other side.

And there is one thing more. To the peasant of central Europe it is axiomatic that in order to go on getting from the fields you must give to the fields. Otherwise the time will soon come when the earth's annual bounty is exhausted.

So with the conservatism born of thousands of years' experience, the Danubian peasant carries undeviatingly on. The crop feeds his animals and his family. His animals feed the land. He and his family tend both.

Primitive? Yes. But beneath is the inescapable fact that the basin of the Danube has been yielding its yearly increase since long before the days of Caesar's legions and is still yielding in abundance.

# R E S U R R E C T I O N

By the Man in the Moon

LIFE TRIUMPHANT!

For more than nineteen centuries I have watched the leavening effect of the teaching of the Man of Galilee as the Earth and its people have revolved before me. There have been temporarily obscuring clouds of war, oppression, superstition, doubt, yet I have seen the faith of mankind become more and more enlightened, intelligent vision penetrate the mist of ignorance, and civilization raise its standards of living and morals.

Life triumphant! Spring is again proclaiming it in glorious dispensation to the people of the Northern Hemisphere. One hears it in the soft susurration of young leaves, in the joyful notes of robins, in murmuring brooks—hears and sees it everywhere.

Life triumphant! Mankind is awakening to it!

* * *

This is not blind optimism. War, want, greed, fear are clamoring their dissonance in the symphony of Earth. Yes, but beneath are sweeter tones whose power is increasing. These are attuned to the "rhythm of the universe." I see individual musicians—the people of Earth—appreciating more and more the melody of harmony and supporting its strains.

The peace of intelligent activity is bursting from the bud of reason. Men are learning the mutuality of their welfare. Many are beginning to act as patient and considerate fellow travelers on their planet, realizing that human eruptions, like lunar tides, are not confined to one side of the Earth.

It has been amusing to me from my vantage point in the sky to watch the people of Earth and their nations during the past several years. Before them has spread the greatest abundance of history, and yet they have been shaking like a goose-pimpled boy on a springboard.

*Just because they have not learned how to divide that abundance!*

* * *

They have been wandering and nearly foundering on the very edge of their Promised Land. Some have blockaded the road ahead with impassable barriers. Others have raised dictators on to their shoulders. Creation of abundance has been retarded while people over walls have cried for goods. The nationalism of selfishness has seemingly solidified within more visible borders.

Yet, a new resurrection is dawning for the men of Earth! It is not coming in regiments. It is sprouting in common sense contemplation by individuals. Evidence of sounder thinking is apparent. Never before has war been so generally abhorred by the people of Earth. Never before has charity been so alive in the hearts of men as now. Never before has there existed such open-mindedness throughout the Earth. Fearful inclination to walk backward is being stemmed, and everywhere preparations may be seen for a forward march of sanity and reason. The picture may not be reassuring to one who looks at helmeted nations, but it is to one who looks into the hearts of their individuals.

* * *

New common law is formulating in the logical thinking of individuals. The aroused conscience against war is one of these spiritual statutes. I am hopefully watching it reach for organized effectiveness through the League of Nations, and I believe that most of the people of Earth today long for stanch international statutory law which will compel righteous peace.

The murmur of the people of Earth comes up to me: "War never gives; it destroys. . . . Victory in war is defeat. . . . War means sorrow, anguish, want. . . . Its very loot becomes wormwood to the winner. . . . It is produced by hate and fear and it cannot stop these. . . . What good are distant colonies or conquered borderlands to a people who have saddened their homes and ruined their economic welfare in obtaining them? . . . What satisfaction is there in revenge which is transferred to the heart of a defeated neighbor? . . . We want construction—not destruction. . . . *We want peace!*"

* * *

It is the cry of reason in the individual and its light is uniting in national demand. Governments may increase their preparedness for war through fear of one another, but it is a conscience of peace that is building in the hearts of their citizens, and these tax-oppressed individuals are about ready for an international law and order which will be made effective by the wholesome, courageous co-operation of the nations of Earth toward the mutual welfare of all peoples—for a real armament of love and intelligent understanding.

* * *

Internally, nations seem to be seething with economic discontent. Various panaceas have been tried and found wanting. Governments have attempted to regiment life and legislate prosperity. Public debt has mounted into stupendous figures through war, budgetary inflation and reckless spending to bolster employment.

But beneath the heaving surface I see individuals thinking deeply about life. They have been much disillusioned. It has become clearer and clearer to them during these last harsh five years that human selfishness, alone, is to blame for the suffering in the midst of abundance. The owners of stocks and bonds, as well as workers on the farm and in factories, are beginning to realize that continuous prosperity can only come when the civilized neighbors of the Earth have adequate buying power for their needs.

* * *

There may be stubbornly selfish executives who continue to deny their assisting producers a fair share of profits or who hold their prices at unjustly high levels. There may be reactionary labor leaders who would force unecomonic conditions on employers. There may be sinister influences in politics. The way out of human selfishness may appear obscure and visionary.

As the Earth rolls before me, however, I see the demand for unselfish co-operation growing in the hearts of hundreds of millions of people. Producers and consumers are crying for their shares in the beneficence created by invention, improved processes and enlarged vision. Higher yearly incomes—adequate incomes for a good standard of living for all workers—shorter hours of labor and longer hours for cultural attainment; lower costs of both necessities and luxuries—these should be natural fruits of invention, discovery, revelation.

* * *

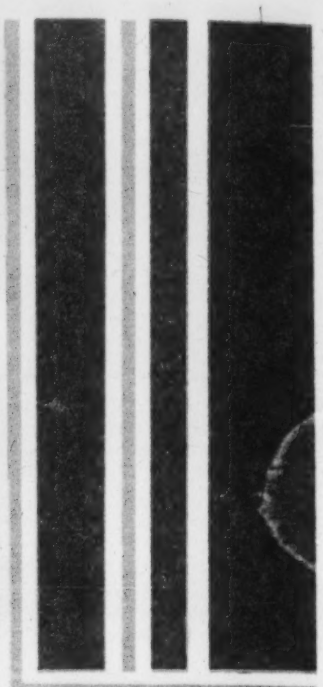
It has taken nineteen centuries for the followers of the Man of Galilee to realize that he outlined the only practical business way to continuous prosperity when he declared that one should love his neighbor as himself. It seems to me up here in the Moon that the solution of every problem on the Earth lies with the individual. As he overcomes selfishness, want in the face of abundance will be impossible.

Earth's individual is thinking more intelligently. I foresee a happier Earth.

# Mellow Isles of Make-Believe

## *Storied Lands of the South Seas Draw Travelers From Afar and Yield an Abundance of That Glamour and Hospitality Which Holds, Conferring a Sense of Peacefulness Unharried by the Long Procession*

By Earle Weller



WOMEN OF TAHITI
BY PAUL GAUGUIN

. . Who Deserted Anglo-Saxon Society for the South Seas, Where He Produced His Most Famous Canvases.

THE PACIFIC IS NATURE'S CURIOSITY SHOP. On the ship lanes of the summer seas that touch Hawaii, Samoa, Fiji, New Zealand and Australia, the traveler encounters the mysterious and the strange, as well as the beautiful. Few lands hold so much of unique interest; few areas have so many wonders to stir the imagination, so many fascinating paths to explore.

The traveler recognizes a different mental and physical outlook almost as soon as he sights the imposing cone of Diamond Head in the early tropic morning just before his ship glides majestically into the peaceful harbor of Honolulu. He senses it again in the balmy atmosphere, the fragrance of the blossoms, the brilliance of flower and leaf, and in the luxurious warmth of the waters that roll in on Waikiki.

Like Alice's Wonderland, it grows "curiouser and curiouser." To those accustomed to the less variable hues of the mainland, the Hawaiian scene seems unreal, fantastic, the fabric of a dream. It casts a languid charm over everything.

* * *

Like the islands of the Mediterranean, the Pacific area is rich in mythological lore. This is undoubtedly due to the important part which nature plays in the life of the native races, Polynesian and Melanesian, who may be traced from Hawaii to Samoa and Fiji and as far as the Antipodes. The Maoris of New Zealand still preserve those primitive stories of wonder which have their foundation in the errant clouds, the restless waves that sweep in on the coral reefs, the rumbling of volcanic thunders, and the dancing shadows of the tropic jungle.

Hawaii is a continent in the making. Volcanic peaks, from times primordial, have been in conflict with the sea. Coral life has toiled unceasingly, adding little by little to the island area. Trade winds temper the seasons and the fertile soil brings forth abundantly. There is no winter or autumn chill and spring and summer divide the year.

In such a land as this, the traveler expects to encounter the strange and the curious, and he is not disappointed. He learns that the early Hawaiians enjoyed tobogganing, not on ice-clad mountain slopes, but on the dry grass of steep hills. He finds why Haleakala came to be known as "The House of the Sun" when the mythical "Maui" snared that orb in the huge crater and forced it to move more slowly, so that the days might be longer to the land.

He picks his way through the corridors of Mother Pele's home, where the lava boils and sputters and sulphur fumes rise ceaselessly from the subterranean depths. He hurls his hat into the volcano and sees it sweep back to him unscathed on the warm draft of rising air. He sees orchids blooming in a riot of exotic color in the corner of an outdoor garden. He watches bronzed sea gods race in on swift-rolling waves to the beach at Waikiki. He sees the radiant glow of rainbows in Waimea Valley and hears the barking sands of the Island of Kauai. He finds tree molds and lava tubes and strands of jet, and discovers a people for whom nature has provided bountifully.

* * *

In the islands of the South Seas, the traveler finds many strange living things which have survived from forgotten ages, because life has been easy and nature has been kind. One of these is the robber crab, which, according to persistent rumor, climbs trees and gathers coconuts. This brilliantly colored crustacean has a body a foot long and claws that extend two feet from tip to tip.

Not only the life but the scenic backgrounds are different. The harbor of Pago Pago is a huge cup that was once the crater of a volcano. Mountains rise sheer on every side, their shoulders covered with palms and tropical growth of every description. In Samoa is that existence which Robert Louis Stevenson called "one long, unbroken uniformity of days."

Even the language of the native tribes is unique, its origins lost in the mists of antiquity. Rich in words that describe the phenomena of nature, it is strangely lacking in ability to cope with new ideas brought in from lands across the sea. The Polynesian knew the rat, the dog and the pig. When horses were introduced, they were "pigs that travel rapidly over the earth"; the ox was "the pig with the long neck"; the cat, "the rat that climbs houses"; and the monkey, "the dog with the face of a man."

Fiji, like Hawaii and Samoa, has been created by volcanoes and extended by the tiny coral toilers of the sea. There are two hundred islands in the group and Melanesian, East Indian and Anglo-Saxon life exist side by side, dwelling in tropical ease and contentment, looking out on horizons of emerald seas in an environment of indescribable beauty.

* * *

Fiji, since the days of Phineas Barnum, has been established in American and European minds as a land of wild native races and weird aboriginal fashions, associated, in defiance of geography, with the "Wild Men of Borneo." But Fiji, under British rule, does not live up to the Barnum tradition. Native life conforms to its habitat. It is peaceful and picturesque, and the haunting rhythms of its music and the throbbing of its drums are only echoes of the waves that beat upon its coral shores and the cries of the wild life in its jungles.

The sense of difference is felt in every port of call. It is as if the traveler were in a land of make-believe. That

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## at Glamour Which Attracts
## ng Procession of Days

feeling is even stronger in the lands that lie under the Southern Cross, New Zealand and its mighty continental neighbor, Australia.

In New Zealand, the smoldering fires which are at work throughout the islands of the Pacific still burn, creating weird and fantastic areas constantly active with pyrotechnical displays, spouting geysers, boiling pools, mud pots and all the by-products of volcanoes which are dying or merely dormant forces of a subterranean world.

One geyser, created in the volcanic eruption of 1886, spouts at intervals of thirty-six hours. Mud, rocks and boiling water are hurled to a height of over 1500 feet, providing an awe-inspiring spectacle. In the neighboring area are hot springs and baths of all kinds, lakes hot and cold, tumbling cascades and meandering streams. In one of the lakes a single spring pours forth 5,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours.

* * *

Two thousand miles away from the Dominion of New Zealand lies Australia, the island continent of contrasts. For millions of years separated from the rest of the world, this great empire is another Pacific region that offers strange life and scenes. Its gold mines have lured treasure seekers from all parts of the earth. Its temperate climate has made it a destination for those who desire recreation and diversion under ideal conditions. No other place has more to offer in the way of opportunities for swimming and bathing, beaches that extend for miles, scintillating in the summer sun in mid-December.

The flora and fauna of Australia are unique and startling in their curious formations. Forests of eucalyptus rise to a height of more than three hundred feet. Thousands of flowers and plants are found there that have no counterpart anywhere else in the world.

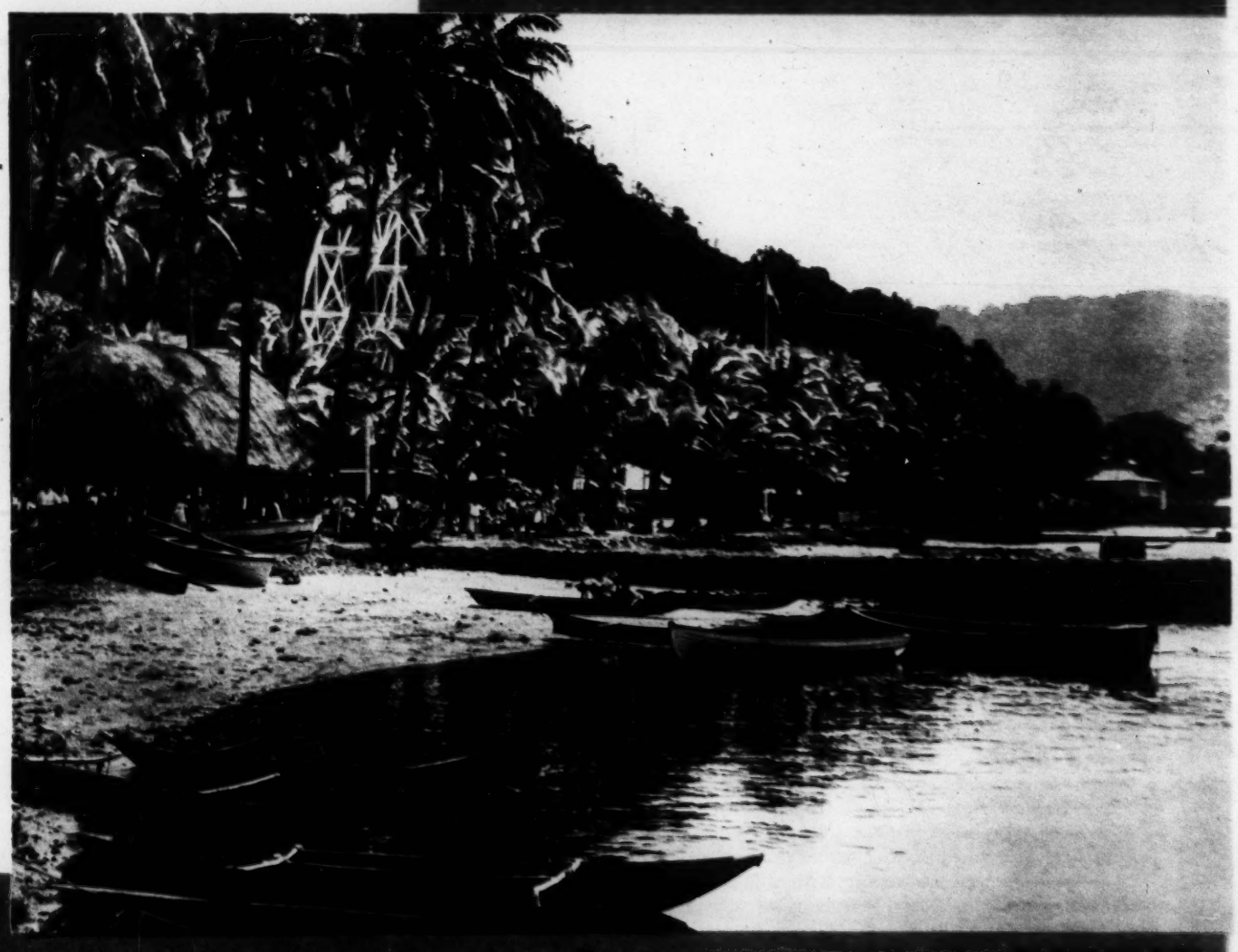
Turtles lay eggs as large as tennis balls. There are kangaroos as small as a mouse and others larger than a man, animals that have been known to leap sixty feet in one great hop. The koala looks like a toy teddy bear come to life. Kookaburra birds laugh raucously like human beings; the lyre bird is a better mimic than the mockingbird and reveals more brilliance of plumage than the peacock. Strangest of all is the platypus, both bird and animal. It lays eggs, nurses its young, has a bill like a duck, walks on webbed feet and can climb trees. In the inland desert, camel trains are used for transportation and wild bushmen, lowest order of humanity, are found.

* * *

Australia is the climax of your Pacific adventure, a memorable experience in exploration of scenes that stir the imagination and bewilder the eye with variations of color and scenic grandeur. No other sea trip can surpass this voyage into the romance of the South Seas and the glamour of the Southern Cross. These are storied lands, lands of strange peoples and strange tongues, but all lands of hospitality where the traveler is welcomed with blossom wreaths that breathe the spirit of friendliness, where life is unhurried and peaceful, a blissful interlude of happiness and tranquillity.

Nearly 3,000,000 square miles of land comprise the fascinating area that is Australia—you can travel west a couple of thousand miles from Sydney and you're still in Australian territory; you can travel north a couple of thousand miles from Sydney without reaching the island-dotted seas that separate Australia from New Guinea; you can travel hundreds of miles south from Sydney and the southern coasts of the island continent are still before you.

Northward lies the vast island of New Guinea, largely unexplored, almost wholly unsettled, and peopled in some remote areas by head-hunting cannibals. Yet patrols are regularly moving farther and farther out from the coast, peacefully penetrating the jungles and ravines, making safer for the white man the search for gold, in which metal many of the river valleys are phenomenally rich.



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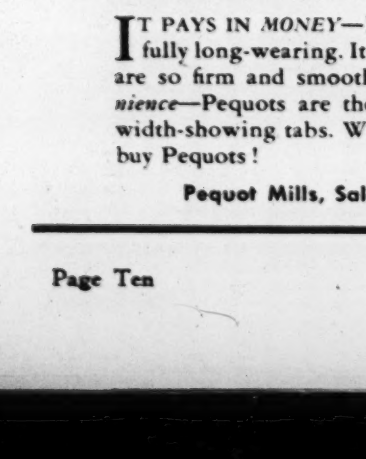


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# Among the New Books

## A Vermont "Saint, Poet—and Reformer"

**Threescore, the Life of Sarah N. Cleghorn,** by Herself. New York: Smith and Haas. $3.

ROBERT FROST, in his introduction to Sarah N. Cleghorn's "Threescore," speaks of "the three great ladies" who can be depended on to hold Vermont true to its winter self against all summer comers. "And one of these is wise and a novelist, one is mystic and an essayist, and the third is saintly and a poet." The first is Dorothy Canfield Fisher, the second Zephine Humphrey (Fahnestock) and the third Sarah N. Cleghorn herself. The three write from a favored equilateral triangle marked off by their respective Vermont towns of Arlington, Dorset and Manchester.

"Saint, poet—*and* reformer" Robert Frost has called Miss Cleghorn. In her book about herself there is much about the poet, with possibly 30 of her poems scattered through the volume. There is still more about the reformer—antivivisectionist, conservator of wild life, friend of the Negro, Socialist, pacifist, vegetarian, opponent of child labor and advocate of prison reform. The list of her good causes is dizzying, but nevertheless logical. Her support of these causes has not taken the form of militancy or martyrdom, though it has been manifested openly and vitally by sympathy, by practical work and by the poems of her later period. Most often quoted of these is the portentous little quatrain which resulted from a visit to a southern cotton mill:

> The golf links lie so near the mill
> That almost every day
> The laboring children can look out
> And see the men at play.

At first Miss Cleghorn wrote what she called her sunbonnet verses. Gradually and with some difficulty her emotional zeal for causes managed to break through the polish of her gentle muse, and she produced such controversial pieces as "Comrade Jesus," "The Jail," "Salem Hills to Ellis Island," "Last Sunday" and the ballads of her later years which sprang directly from her teaching in the Manumit

SARAH N. CLEGHORN

School, from the labor movement and from the war.

Her work as a teacher was really a part of her program as a reformer. Chiefly her teaching was done, first in the school established at Brookside by William and Helen Fincke which was afterwards developed into a Labor college for adults, and later at Manumit where the Finckes founded another community school for the young, with free work and play, and backed by Labor and forward-looking educational leaders.

In direct statement there is, naturally, less about the "saint" in this autobiography than about Miss Cleghorn's other manifestations; yet something of it is there by implication, especially in the pages which reveal her ability to find inner peace, her power to see joy beyond the injustices that she sought to correct.

Sally Cleghorn as daughter, sister, niece, aunt and friend is also delightfully revealed in her book. Chief among the pleasant things about it are her portraits of the two friends who constitute with her the "three great ladies" mentioned by Mr. Frost. No one can read what she has written without appreciating more keenly Dorothy Canfield Fisher's contribution to American thought, and without wanting to hunt out Zephine Humphrey's essays if they are not already familiar.

The book ends in a characteristic note of hopefulness in the face of the writer's candid belief that her cherished causes have not made much headway: "'Upon my right hand rise the youth!'"

W. K. R.

## Spring Song

**Four Seasons in Your Garden,** by John C. Wister. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $2.50.

SPRING IS IN THE AIR and seed catalogs in the mail. So a new garden book with a different approach and something to say has a genuine appeal.

The different approach is suggested in the title, "Four Seasons in Your Garden." But the value of the something-to-say of John C. Wister lies not so much in the fact that he is an authority on horticulture and a noted lecturer, but rather in the practicality and simplicity with which he writes.

Mr. Wister has written with the beginner in mind. The gardener of long experience may find the book less useful than one who is hearing the call of the soil for the first time.

There are also geographical boundaries to his consideration. He treats of trees and plants and shrubs that may be grown along the Atlantic seaboard from Maine to North Carolina, and west to the Rockies.

* * *

Mr. Wister insists that it makes only a relative degree of difference whether your garden plot is a cooped-in city back yard or a country estate. Beautiful gardens, he argues, are a question not so much of means as of medium. His system does not discount the stately charms of a Villa D'Este, but it recalls also that glimpse through high walls of some peasant garden in the south of Italy and the riot of color that overflowed there and the singing beauty around that quiet doorway. He tells us how to approach to the "genius" of Aunt Mary, who was always accounted to have the gift of making things grow, with a snip-in-time here and a right-about-face there; of not trying to make rhododendrons and roses grow out of the same kind of soil; of knowing when and how to move that cotoneaster, and why to leave the Viburnum tomentosum alone, but feed it differently.

* * *

The book is ecstatically illustrated with full-page aquatones of some remarkable photographs as well as line drawings that give detailed and helpful information—of the daffodil and dahlia types, for instance, and of the six varieties of azalea.

This reviewer's advice is that you simply must not read this book unless you love a garden for something more than picking posies and unless you have a place to dig in and time to do it. Otherwise you had better do your gardening at the florist's round the corner and never learn the feel of warm loam in your fingers nor smell the tang of growing things in the air.

E. B. H.

*Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of* THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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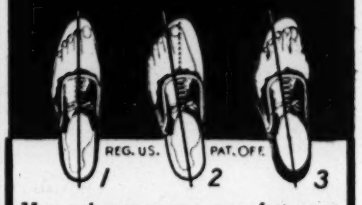


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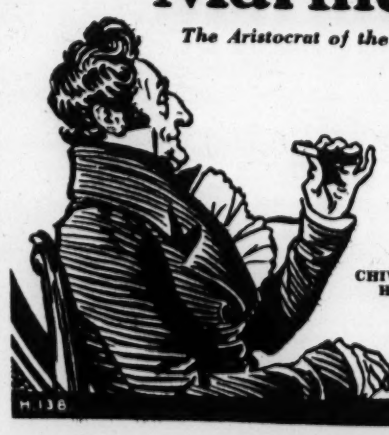

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# Autobiography in Disguise

**Monogram**, by G. B. Stern. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

ANY PERSON who has lived intensely even for a modest number of years, any person who has read and observed and meditated, will grasp Miss Stern's point of view. How true that whatever is mentioned, whatever is seen, whatever takes place, reminds us of countless related things. Sometimes they rush upon us with such vehemence that we are swept along almost helplessly by their countercurrents, jerked one way, hurled another. "Suddenly I became aware," writes Miss Stern, "of one of those weaving, interlocking, linking-up patterns-in-invisible-ink that give one a queer incredulous thrill and then an obscure mental satisfaction comparable to no other." We know. Again and again it has happened to us. Miss Stern may safely proceed.

* * *

And she does. She allows herself to be carried on without resistance, yet three definite starts she makes in her delicious book. In the first part she begins with the little blue-and-white-striped glass dragon on the mantelpiece; she goes on to a small claret-colored lump of authentic Grand Canyon, bought for 25 cents in a curio shop; and finally, in Part III, it is a picture found on a rubbish heap under the olives near her villa in the south of France which provides the impetus, a picture of a little white dog fading from the wood on which it had been painted. No one could suspect the strange paths into which these innocent-seeming objects can lead such an intelligence as that of Miss Stern, creator of "The Matriarch" and all the Rakonitz connection.

* * *

We are treated to a dissertation on "Peter Pannery," we learn Miss Stern's theories with regard to The Modern Girl—no one ever refers to the problem of The Modern Boy. She considers snobbery in all its phases, with emphasis on the snobbery of those who travel and who are not pleased if someone in the company also is familiar with the harbor of Hong Kong. We are told a great deal about the Elsie Dinsmore books—are there actually 28?—which so sooth the troubled mind of the author. We look on at the birth of Mr. Noel Coward's "Cavalcade" as well as at the incorrigibly English phenomenon of the Christmas pantomime. We are instructed in the nature of dedications—modern and Elizabethan, and in air raids, and in the injustice attendant upon the Dreyfus case, which, for Miss Stern, typifies all that is ominous and threatening and incalculable in human experience.

Do we learn anything about Miss Stern, as we naturally expect to do in an autobiography? Yes, if we use all our ingenuity and read diligently between the lines. Here a reference to the Holland Park of her youth, there an allusion to her home in Italy or in California, somewhere else an assurance that the Rakonitz family are at least "half-truth" if the other half tradition. In the end, we know Miss Stern; for we know the manner of her thinking, which really is the one thing that counts. Here is precisely the sort of autobiography to be expected from the author of "The Matriarch," which remark implies only the highest admiration for the things Miss Stern has to say to us and for the manner of their saying.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

# The Authoritarian State

**Fascism and National Socialism**, by Michael T. Florinsky. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

DR. FLORINSKY'S integrity as an independent observer is clearly apparent in his analysis of Fascism and National Socialism. His objectivity, however, prevents him from going the full distance in his personal conclusions or in his analyses of the differences between the two systems of government.

The study of contributing causes of authoritarian government in both Italy and Germany is written with a background of intimate experience. Certainly no more lucid explanation has currently appeared between covers than his historical review, which provides a valuable addition to the lay bibliography.

The Columbia University professor finds the theory and practice of both Fascism and National Socialism in "hopeless" contradiction.

"The theory," he writes, "speaks of free and voluntary cooperation for the great common purpose, of the supremacy of the interests of the nation over the interests of the individual. In practice, however, these high-sounding phrases are reduced to the code of the ruthless martinet, complete distrust of everyone who does not belong to the chosen few, and oligarchical rule by a self-appointed '*élite*.' There is no freedom of opinion, no freedom of the press, no recognized opposition. It is probably true that both Italy and Germany have succeeded in achieving a considerable degree of national unity. But the sacrifices they have had to make in the process have assuredly been heavy."

Dr. Florinsky holds that the two régimes are similar in that they are both strong but also fragile. Their strength lies in the large number of their adherents. Their weakness, he finds, is not only in discontent bred of suppression, but in the fact that personal régimes provide no means of preparing a successor. Here Dr. Florinsky's conclusion is as sagacious as it is brief: "That process of selection which is possible in a democracy is totally lacking under Fascism and National Socialism."

The problem of dealing with dictatorships is but a part of the entire problem of peace. And this, Dr. Florinsky finds, "is not so much a question of the perfection of written agreements and the number of signatures attached to them, as of the sincere desire of the nations to live up to the spirit of these agreements." He concludes that the need is for policies based on the recognition of other nations' legitimate needs. He apologizes for the fact that this idea is neither simple nor new. But because it is true, it needs no apology in being presented as the alternative to war.


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½ bay leaf (if desired)
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½ cup string beans, cooked
½ cup diced carrots, cooked
2 tablespoonfuls green pepper, chopped
Stalk Celery
1 tablespoonful mild vinegar or lemon juice
1 tablespoonful onion juice
½ cup peas, cooked

Mix tomatoes, bay leaf, salt, celery and cayenne or pepper and boil ten minutes. Pour cold water in bowl and sprinkle gelatine on top of water. Add to hot mixture and stir until dissolved. Add vinegar and onion juice (extracted by grating onion) and strain. Cool and when mixture begins to congeal, add peas, beans, carrots and green pepper. Turn into molds that have been rinsed in cold water and chill. Unmold on crisp lettuce and garnish with mayonnaise.

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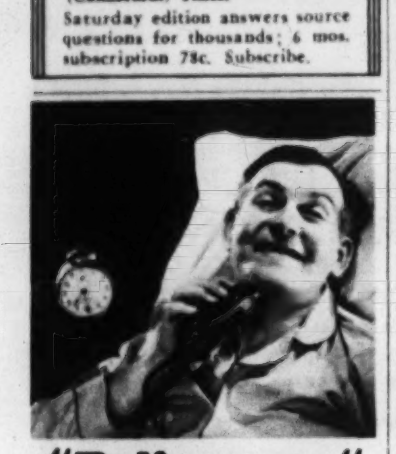

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# Reflections From a Diarist of Distinction

**Words for Tonight**, by George Buchanan. London: Constable 5s.

SOME YEARS AGO Mr. Buchanan published a book entitled "Passage Through the Present." It was a diary of daily observations of the platitude and oddity of London life, sometimes poetic and often moralized. Reflections on conduct, brief essays and comments on his reading were interposed in the daily record, which was not however of events but of things seen and thought. Sometimes he might suggest a subject or note a thought in a few words only: "Oct. 10th. In the morning we are awakened by trumpets in the street—blown by beggars!" Or the cryptic: "He was unmarried and a fly fisher." Sometimes he expands into a paragraph or a page or two. These quotations are from the new volume, which continues the method of the old.

A glance through old notebooks will convince most writers that something more than casual jotting is required if a book of this kind is going to be interesting. There must be a continually sharp eye, a sharper mind, a brief tongue and a careful weeding out of those self-admonitory or self-pitying sentences which grow like doleful and drooping blossoms in every notebook. The diary is the paradise for prigs, the confessional of the hypochondriacal and the maudlin. Moral adjurations are written down with the conviction and ecstasy which dream poems have, and are apt to have the same distressing banality when viewed later. It requires considerable art to disguise our weaknesses and intellectual vices, and the unhappy diarist is tempted more than most men are to dispense with art and to put down what he thinks is the naked truth. Alas, the truth that appears is often only half naked and in consequence embarrassing.

I do not find Mr. Buchanan entirely free of these faults and I think I catch him sometimes posing: "Today I travelled by air to Paris, mostly above shining cloud. They talk of war." That, I suspect, is not simplicity. It is preciosity. But all his faults are the excesses of an interesting, serious and charming temperament. Finding himself alive in a standardized, industrial civilization, he is one of those who do not run away from it because of its vulgarities and banalities, but who insist on acceptance. The intelligent and cultivated are wrong to run away when they can, he argues; they should stay and work because their influence is needed. The words "alert" and "contemporary sensitiveness" recur in his notes. There is "a modern situation" and he wishes to collect all the evidence about it.

There are some unconventional notes on the Jubilee. There are longer passages on modern poetry, the radio and the press. He notes with disapprobation a tendency for educated Englishmen not to seek to enter popular journalism. Mr. A. J. Cummings, however, has commented on the increase in the numbers of the educated. I do not know who is right, but I know of many educated men in Fleet Street obliged to do jobs which they know are intellectually contemptible. Mr. Buchanan believes that the time for the horrified, contemptuous and cynical attitude to the machine life has passed, that the young have, so to speak, digested the machine and will retrieve us from the vulgarity of the transition period.

There are a great many notes on the Abyssinian war and an excellent alphabet guide to the 26 varieties of behavior if war is declared. There is space to quote one or two of these lines only:

A . . . will look foolish and uncomfortable in uniform, as in the O. T. C. He will grumble and make cruel jokes about the authorities.
G . . . will refuse, but, after much argument, will give a reason for going.
I . . . will say "I fight only for the Irish Republic"; he will be exonerated.
S . . . will go round to all his friends asking for their advice.
X . . . at each compulsory step will point out that it is against his will.

War and Charlie Chaplin, sea gulls and buses, the Jubilee crowds and the coast of Antrim are subjects I pick out at random, and then remember sketches of Yeats, Æ, words from Unamuno and Lavater and unrespectful pictures of cabinet ministers. It is a curious mixture put together with much art and earnestness, not always vivid enough or strong enough on its own legs, but pervaded by a quiet humor.

V. S. PRITCHETT

# The Book Window

## A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

### Fiction

**The House in Paris**, by Elizabeth Bowen (Knopf, $2.50). Two children meet in a Paris pension and lo, there is unfolded the intricate web of tragedy which engulfed four of their elders.

**Joanna Godden**, by Sheila Kaye-Smith (Dutton, $1). Reprint of this author's probably most popular novel.

**Apache**, by Will Levington Comfort (Dutton, $1). Reprint of a novel of the American Indians.

**Freedom Farewell**, by Phyllis Bentley (Macmillan, $2.50). A novel of ancient Rome, with present-day applications.

**The White Horses of Vienna** and Other Stories, by Kay Boyle (Harcourt Brace, $2.50). Advance-guard short stories.

**The Long Exile**, by Eugene Löhrke (Appleton-Century, $2). Fictional study of an American business man of the old school.

**Volcano**, by Cecil Roberts (Appleton-Century, $2.50). Romance set among the isles of Greece.

**Saturday at Hazeldine's**, by Vera Wheatley (Dutton, $2). A novel for gardeners.

**Christina**, by Claude Houghton (Doubleday Doran, $2.50). A new novel by the author of "I Am Jonathan Scrivener" and "This Was Ivor Trent."

**Never in Vain**, by J. L. Hardy (Doubleday Doran, $2). A novel of the Sinn Fein rebellion.

**Night Pieces**, by Thomas Burke (Appleton-Century, $2.50). Eighteen tales in the familiar manner.

**Seeds of Tomorrow**, by Mikhail Sholokhov (Knopf, $2.50). A novel of the Cossacks of the Don region during 1930, by the author of "And Quiet Flows the Don."

### Biography

**I Was a Soviet Worker**, by Andrew Smith (Dutton, $3). The story of an American Communist who quit the party after three years in Russia.

**John McLoughlin**, Patriarch of the Northwest, by Robert C. Johnson (Portland Ore.: Metropolitan Press, $2.50). The story of an Oregon pioneer.

**Peter Porcupine**, a study of William Cobbet, 1762-1835, by Marjorie Bowen (Longmans, Green, $3.50). Traces the activities of the English peasant-journalist proponent of the rights of the common man.

**Kagawa, an Apostle of Japan**, by Margaret Baumann (Macmillan, 75 cents). A short biography of the founder of the Student Co-operatives of Tokyo and the National Anti-War League of Japan.

**Back Country**, by J. W. Eisdell (Oxford, $2.25). The cheerful adventures of a bush parson in the 'eighties.

**Beyond the Sunset**, by Charles Doule (Dutton, $2.50). Adventures of the author of "The Weary Road" after the Armistice.

**Francis Brett Young**, by E. G. Twitchett (Harper, $2.75). An English critic discusses Brett Young's background and methods and analyzes his important novels.

**Father Struck It Rich**, by Evalyn Walsh McLean (Little, Brown, $3). The autobiography of a woman who grew up in Colorado mining camps, owns some of the most famous jewels in the world, has been hostess to some of the world's great names.

**Diane the Huntress**, by Grace Hart Seely (Appleton-Century, $3). The life and times of Diane de Poitiers.

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# ..Keynes Bridges Gulf

*(Continued from Page 3)*

application will take care of itself." The drift, however, is plain enough.

The agency that would increase both spending and investing is the state. For the former, tax policy should be used on behalf of redistributionism. Mr. Roosevelt is already doing this. By tax policy the "propensity to consume" can be stimulated. Then the central bank—in the United States called the Federal Reserve System—should so manage the availability of money that it would always remain cheap. The object is to induce the business man to borrow. He will never borrow—and *enterprise* will thus remain atrophied—if the present or prospective rate of profit is not higher than the return on money kept in idle bank balances.

But trouble will not be averted if the two are not synchronized. Mr. Keynes would therefore set up a kind of Capital Issues Board. Presumably the function of the board would be to act as the channel between the investor with savings to invest and the business man in need of funds in the initiation of fresh enterprise. The board would be the grand synchronizer.

In 1933 these recommendations might have had as great an *immediate* influence on the New Dealers as past Keynesian suggestions. Today conditions are somewhat different. The new and definitive Keynes comes along at a time when in the United States the continued extension of the traditional functions of government has had a setback in popular estimation.

Mr. Keynes seems to think that the new controls would be only a mild abridgment of private individualism. Few will agree. Socialization of investment would be a pretty big chunk of government regimentation. To some extent it has already been tried in the United States. In the Harding Administration the State Department was empowered to pass upon investment in foreign securities. As I recall, the experiment caused a lot of grief. Also, a regime of government supervision has long been in existence over public utility and railroad offerings. It has not been conspicuously successful.

But, of course, this is particular—not general and co-ordinated—supervision, and Mr. Keynes wants all or nothing.

An all-in supervision would increase administrative and political problems enormously. Mr. Keynes must therefore expect the battle to spill over among the politically minded as well as the economists in his audience. He will no doubt join in the fray. Purposely he left the application of his theory in somewhat vague form till his fellow economists had had a chance to get their teeth into his algebraic equations. While he is waiting, he is busy producing Ibsen, murmuring to himself, no doubt, as he awaits the battle from afar, the apothegm of that Scandinavian dramatist: "Never be so mad as to doubt yourself."

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So you plan. And you realize as you plan that the things you want for this young man will cost you money. We hope you realize, too, that money is a fugitive thing—and the *purpose* to accumulate it is seldom as strong as the great *desire* to do so.

Many a father's earnest intentions have failed because of that. Left to their own ways, few fathers accumulate sufficient money to give their children the chance they want to give them. The evidence is all around us. Young men sentenced to petty tasks whose fathers intended to educate them for something better. Middle-aged men still humble employees. And finally, the old men—with nothing.

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## . . Civil Service

(Continued from Page 5)

political shafts aimed at them. Conceivably, we might by this movement, among others, develop an administrative personnel that would obviate the need to draft dollar-a-year men or braintrusters.

Our diplomatic service is much in need of career service personnel. To say the least, graduates of the Academy of Public Affairs would have special training to fit them for the diplomatic service, and from that should grow outstanding examples of trained and poised American diplomacy.

Graduates of the institution would not necessarily remain in the service of the Federal Government. All graduates of the naval and military academies do not. Many of them would be likely to enlist in the ranks of municipal or state governmental service, in foreign fields, or one might even select some to Congress or governorships!

Fifteen hundred scholars run the British Government. The British Civil Service, impervious to politics, and by law forbidden to participate therein, has attained such a high standing that no one assails its integrity. Britain has arrived at this stage by slow and painful progress, when we think of the parliamentary corruption of — say — the time of the Pitts. America will, of course, come into her own in that regard, but the outstanding reputation of the academy would bring us to that stage decades sooner than otherwise, because in a few years it would be so entrenched in the hearts of the American people that its atmosphere and its graduates would be accepted not only in America but the world over.

We are evidently undergoing a renaissance of political thought in America. One achievement of this renaissance might conceivably be the establishment of the National Academy of Public Affairs. The end sought is not the education of human robots, but leadership in the new world order.


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## Clay for the Kilns of Hawaii

BECAUSE A HIKER examined the mud on his shoes instead of merely scraping it off, Hawaii has discovered it possesses a pottery clay. Before this discovery pottery artists worked mainly with imported clays. So the find has been a great stimulus to the art in Hawaii.

Local geologists believed that Hawaiian soil all contained minerals that would melt and discolor the clay when fired. But Lieut. Thomas J. Wells, army officer serving a tour of duty here, happened to remember something about both geology and pottery the day his feet stuck in the mud on a mountain trail.

He decided this clear blue clay was ideal for pottery and arranged to have some of it transported down by muleback. Now the mules have to make frequent trips because pottery classes at the Honolulu Academy of Arts are getting larger.

Pottery is an art of most primitive peoples. But it was not practiced by the Polynesian peoples east of Fiji, probably because their clays were considered unsuited for the purpose.

The new clay discovered here has two advantages over imported clays: It dries out evenly in one night after being shaped and does not have to be dried in an icebox like imported clay; feldspar minerals do not have to be added to keep it from cracking in the ovens.

Instructor Mrs. Nancy Andrew reports that Hawaiian clay takes various types of glazes "beautifully." It overcomes glazing difficulties previously encountered in imported clays.

So enthusiastic were the academy classes they organized week-end clay hikes, and in a few weeks carried down 1200 pounds of clay.

Though friends may drop remarks about reverting to the "mud pie" age, several of Honolulu's leading professional and businessmen are enthusiastic members of pottery classes.


"It's a New Thrill IN WALKING! So Light! So Free!"

VIRGINIA and FRANCES PAXTON
. . . 20th Century-Fox Players

SAY HOLLYWOOD'S DANCING SISTERS
Invisible Rhythm Treads

*Give Amazing Comfort in the Smartest of Shoes . . .* RHYTHM STEP

IT took Hollywood by storm . . . this grand new idea in shoes! And women everywhere are thrilled to find that the lightest, trimmest of style shoes have amazing extra comfort features . . . with Invisible Rhythm Treads! An utterly new principle that makes heavy leathers, weighty arches and bulky heels entirely unnecessary to ease the strain of body weight! A revolutionary idea that makes walking more buoyant, more graceful and more comfortable!

ONE . . . TWO . . . THREE STEP . . .

*Means Extra Support in Light, Dainty Shoes*

Rhythm Step exclusive feature . . . Invisible Rhythm Treads . . . buoys up your foot at three strain points . . . instead of just the main arch! It cushions your heel against pavement pounding. Gives a "lift" to your arch and metatarsal . . . with less weight and bulk than has ever been possible! In shoes so gay that smart young things and women who've been wearing "comfort" shoes for years, greeted them with enthusiasm!

*Jyll Egger, Dancing "Headliner", Shows How Invisible Rhythm Treads Support the Foot at Three Strain Points*

1 As your heel pounds the pavement Rhythm Treads cushion the shock and protect delicate nerve centers.

2 As weight shifts to your arch all strain is absorbed and cushioned . . . in addition to the usual built-in arch.

3 As full weight centers on ball of foot the metatarsal arch is supported, keeping delicate bones in position.

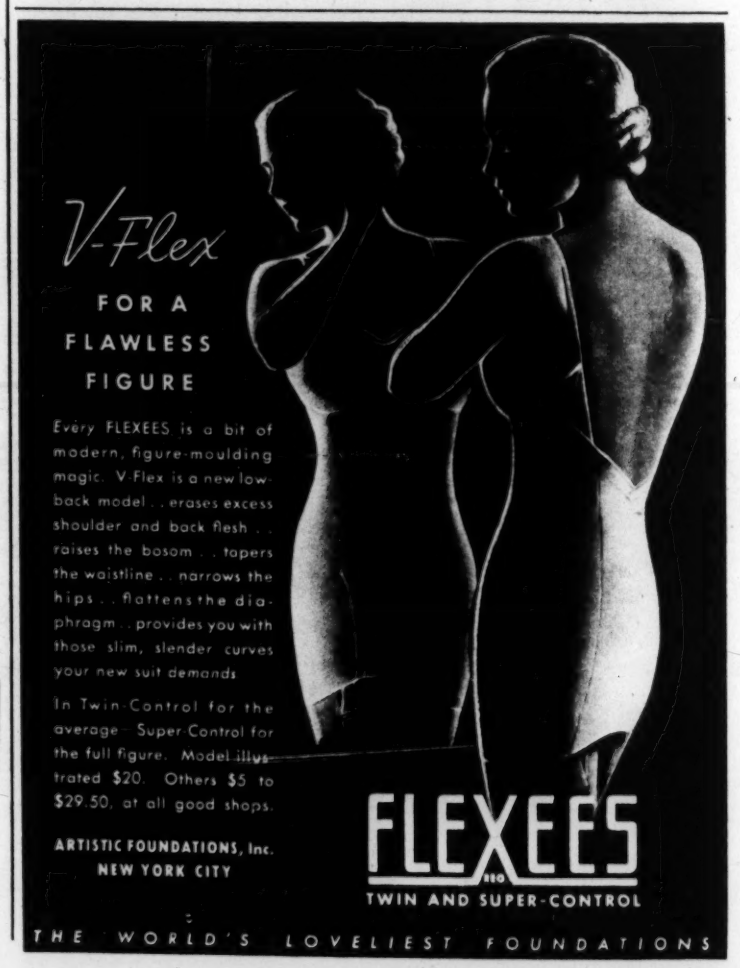
Rhythm STEP
STYLE and HEALTH SHOES

Rhythm Step Shoes are Sold Exclusively in the Leading Department Store or Shoe Store in Your City
Write Us for the Name

MOST STYLES $6.50 Slightly Higher West of the Rockies

JOHNSON, STEPHENS & SHINKLE SHOE CO., St. Louis, Missouri
*Makers of Fashion Plate Shoes . . . . Recognized Style Leaders for Over 20 Years*

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FOR A FLAWLESS FIGURE
Every FLEXEES is a bit of modern, figure-moulding magic. V-Flex is a new low-back model . . . erases excess shoulder and back flesh . . . raises the bosom . . . tapers the waistline . . . narrows the hips . . . flattens the diaphragm . . . provides you with those slim, slender curves your new suit demands.
In Twin-Control for the average. Super-Control for the full figure. Model illustrated $20. Others $5 to $29.50, at all good shops.
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NEW YORK CITY
FLEXEES
TWIN AND SUPER-CONTROL
THE WORLD'S LOVELIEST FOUNDATIONS

# Over the Editor's Desk

## Letters

*"The Dominions: Key to Peace" . .*

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

Mr. Lothrop Stoddard, in his interesting article entitled "The Dominions: Key to Peace" in the Magazine Section of Feb. 19, writes that when the question of renewing the Anglo-Japanese Alliance came up for consideration, "the Pacific Dominions . . . came out flat-footed against renewal." He then cites certain anonymous individuals in support of this thesis, adding that "their accredited leaders did some very plain speaking."

This statement is not borne out by the published proceedings of the Imperial Conference of 1921. The Canadian representative, Mr. Meighen, was against the treaty. But Mr. Hughes, of Australia, said, "Speaking broadly, we are in favor of . . . renewal." General Smuts, of South Africa, expressed himself as opposed to "exclusive alliances" but Mr. Massey, of New Zealand, spoke of "my support of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty."

It is true that, after secret debate, the conference decided not to recommend renewal. But clearly there was nothing "flat-footed" about the attitude of the Pacific Dominions. On the contrary, Australia and New Zealand balanced very carefully their wish to stand alongside the United States and their natural anxiety as to what might happen if Japan were on the opposite side in another war. Having done so they decided, and so did Great Britain, that friendship with the United States should be the paramount consideration of commonwealth policy.

Today that policy happily still holds the field and Great Britain is as firmly attached to it as the Dominions—so much so that Mr. Stoddard can rest assured that the "anti-American trends" which he says "exist in England" do not constitute a serious menace to "the basic harmony of the English-speaking world."

I would, however, submit that there is another danger to this harmony which the undersigned considers grave. If the American isolationist movement gains sufficient strength, considerations of safety may ultimately make it difficult for the members of the British Commonwealth to continue to place friendship with the United States in the forefront of their policy owing to the existence of more material and pressing diplomatic necessities.

London GODFREY LIAS

## *Our Contributors . .*

SISLEY HUDDLESTON, the Monitor's Geneva correspondent, has contributed numerous articles to the Magazine Section. His latest: "A League for Action," in the Oct. 9, 1935, issue.

H. B. ELLISTON, financial editor of the Monitor, writes authoritatively on financial and economic subjects. Beginning his newspaper career in London, he has served in the Orient and the Occident. The March 25, 1936, Magazine Section contained an article by him entitled: "The Man Behind the Mikado."

EDWIN M. RUMILL accompanied the ball teams to their southern training grounds. Other stories by the same writer appeared in the April 18, 1934, and the March 25, 1936, issues.

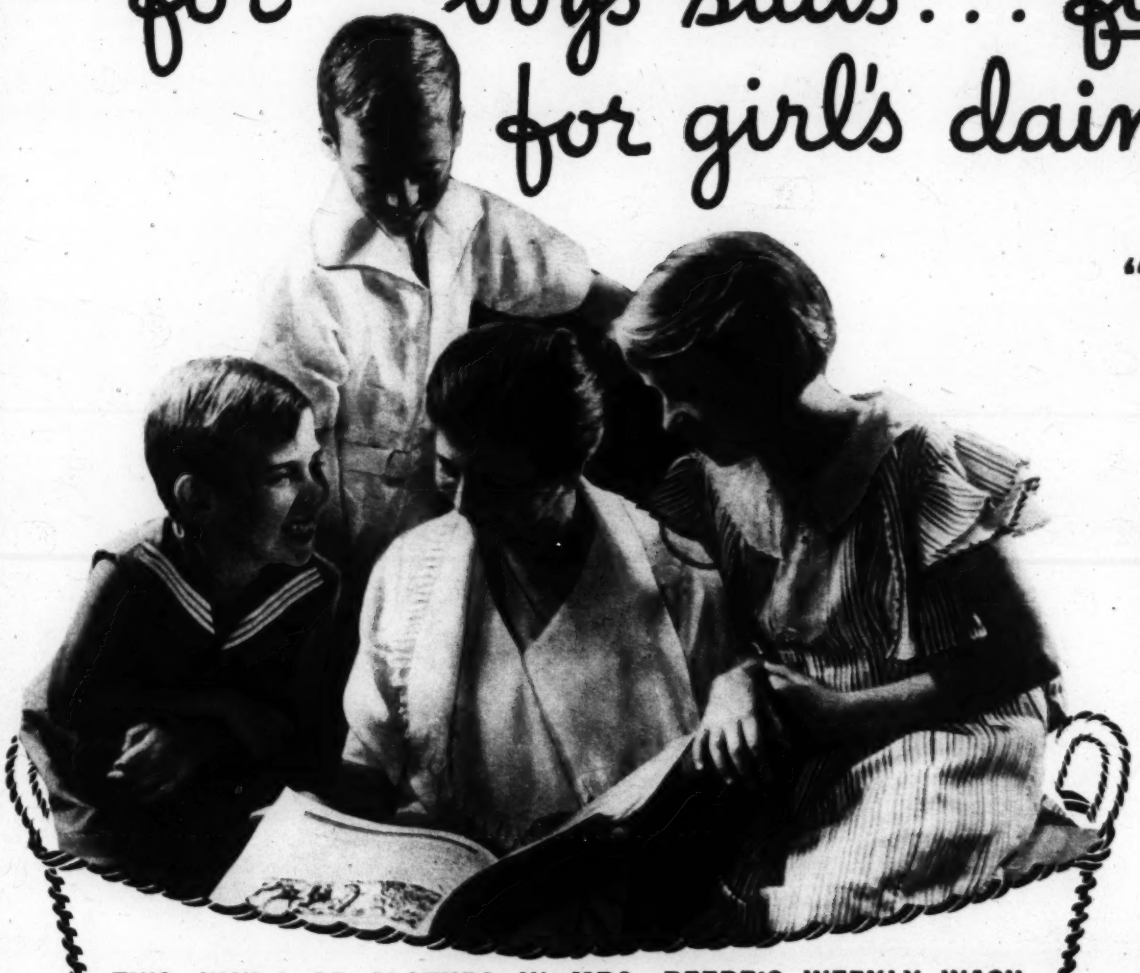
WESLEY E. DISNEY, Democratic congressman from Tulsa, Okla., advocates an educational institution to train candidates for public service. He is an alumnus of the University of Kansas, has been variously in government service since 1906, and is a member of a law firm in Tulsa.

GODFREY LIAS has firsthand knowledge from journalistic assignments over a good part of Europe. "Roadman, Spare That History," in the Aug. 21, 1935, issue of the Magazine Section, was his latest previous contribution.

THE MAN IN THE MOON brings a new pseudonym to the pages of the Magazine Section — a pseudonym which implies that the comments under it are made by one who sees the earth objectively and disinterestedly, and hence analyzes its problems free from human bias.

EARLE V. WELLER appears for the first time in this number of the Magazine Section. He is a graduate of Occidental College, holds a A. M. degree from the University of Southern California, has taught school, been in newspaper work and engaged in the advertising agency field. He is the author of two books concerned with English poetry; a director of the Book Club of California; a past president of the San Francisco Advertising Club.


"I want one soap... quick-washing for boys' suits... fine quality for girl's dainty dresses..



"CHIPSO is the ONE soap I've found ideal for this DOUBLE JOB"

"My wash contains such a combination of nice things and heavy dirty things," says Mrs. Robb Beebe of Ridgewood, N. J. "I often wonder if anyone could need Chipso more than I do! My two active boys get their playclothes so *dirty*—only a real, extra-soapy, 'dirty-clothes' soap could save me hard rubbing the way Chipso does. And in the same week's wash there will be *colored dresses* for my little girl, embroidered linens and other *fine things*. Only a *quality* soap could protect these and keep them new-looking as Chipso does."

Mrs. Beebe's combination of *nice clothes* and *heavy, dirty* clothes is not exceptional. It's like YOUR wash, isn't it?—and YOURS and YOURS! You, too, need Chipso's quick-washing extra-soapy suds to save *you* time and heavy rubbing . . . to get *your* white clothes shining WHITE. And *you* need the *fine-flake* quality of Chipso that's AS SAFE AS WATER FOR COLORS and keeps even sheer materials free from those tiny fine holes that harsh soaps cause.

Ask for Chipso at your dealer's this week. The help of this extra-rich, quick-washing soap with fine-flake quality costs you no more than ordinary packaged laundry soaps. And remember—CHIPSO KEEPS COLORS IN WHILE IT TAKES DIRT OUT.

TWO KINDS OF CLOTHES IN MRS. BEEBE'S WEEKLY WASH

| FINER THINGS | HEAVY LAUNDRY |
|---|---|
| 5 dresses for Marjorie (colored broadcloth, printed lawns, voiles, organdies) | 4 gabardine play suits (very soiled) |
| 6 linen suits for Bobby and Joe | 2 pr. boys' overalls (grimy) |
| 3 novelty cotton dresses for self | 3 flannel bath robes |
| 4 embroidered hand towels | 6 bath towels |
| 3 pr. colored net curtains | 6 ordinary hand towels |
| 1 filet table cover | 8 dish towels |
| 3 lunch cloths | 3 pot holders |
| 2 candlewick bedspreads | 10 wash cloths |
| 2 silk slips | 4 aprons |
| 3 nightgowns or pajamas | 1 cotton blanket |
| 8 sets women's underwear | 11 napkins |
| 9 pr. striped lisle socks | 5 sheets |
| 5 pr. husband's silk socks | 5 pillowcases |
| 12 women's handkerchiefs | 9 sets men's underwear |
| 1 twin sweater set | 9 pr. pajamas |
| | 15 men's handkerchiefs |

Chipso the double-job soap, protects the "nice things"... saves time and hard rubbing on the "heavy, dirty wash."

At last . . . quick soap that doesn't fade clothes!

"Did you ever taste it? It's all soft, and it's in layers, and it has nuts . . . but I can't write any more about it, my mouth waters too much!"

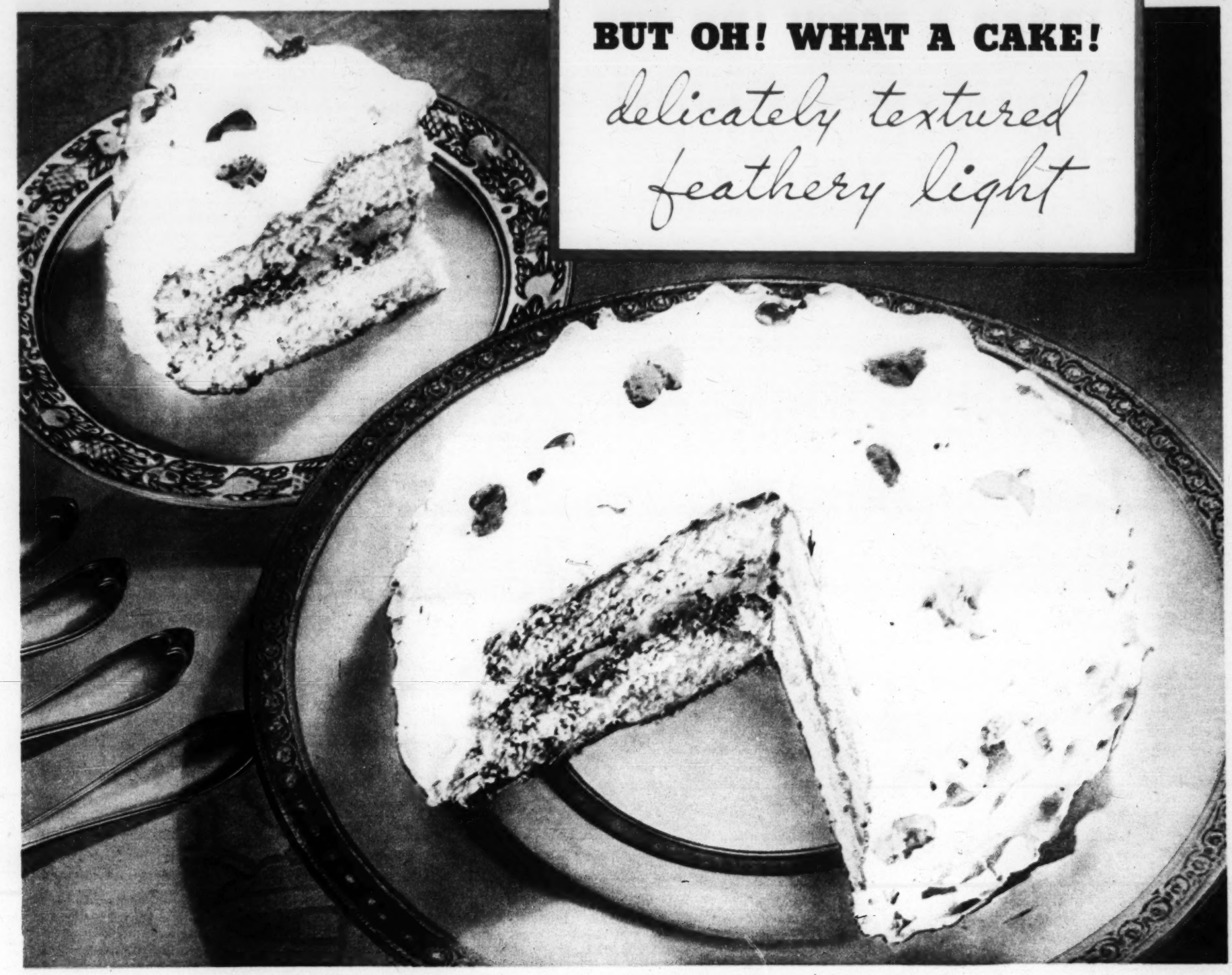
*said Owen Wister about Lady Baltimore Cake*

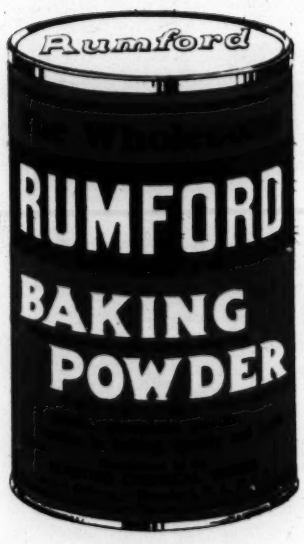
**ONLY FOUR EGGS . . .**

**BUT OH! WHAT A CAKE!**

*delicately textured*

*feathery light*






● For Lady Baltimore Cake you must have a white, or as it is often called, a Silver Cake. No other will do. Here is a recipe for this marvellous confection that gives delicious results.

## SILVER CAKE

½ cup butter
1 cup sugar
⅔ teaspoon almond extract or 1 teaspoon vanilla extract, or use half of each mixed
⅔ cup milk
2 cups flour
¼ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder
Whites of 4 eggs

Cream the butter and sugar until very light. Add, alternately, the milk, and the flour sifted with the baking powder and salt. Between the additions of each ingredient beat the mixture well. Stir in the flavoring, and last of all fold in—very gently—the stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour this mixture into two well-greased and floured layer cake pans, and bake in a moderate oven—375 degrees—for about twenty-five minutes.

When made with Rumford pure all-phosphate Baking Powder it has the lightness—the softness—that inspired the famous author to sing its praises.

Rumford gives that very desirable lightness because its controlled double-acting leavening in the correct proportion of two-thirds in the mixing, one-third in the oven heat, leavens cake batter to perfection. The action of Rumford is certain, always uniform, kept so by 52 tests during manufacture. That is why Rumford-raised batters and doughs produce even-textured, delicately-flavored, "melt-in-your-mouth" cakes, hotbreads and pastries.

Write for special card giving delightful variations of this Silver Cake, including recipe for a delicious Cream Filling, also with variations . . . sent FREE if you will mail request with name and address, to THE RUMFORD CO., RUMFORD, R. I.

# RUMFORD *Pure* ALL PHOSPHATE BAKING POWDER

THE PERFECT TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER